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## LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 105--78th Congress

Chapter 132--1st Session

H. R. 2397

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## DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 105

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENTS APPROPRIATION ACT, 1944. Appropriated funds for contributions, etc., for Pan-American Union, Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, International Counsel of Scientific Unions, Inter-American Statistical Institute, etc.; appropriates funds for the Rio Grande flood-control project; U. S. - Britain Waterway Treaty; Latin-American cooperation (\$4,500,000), including establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations, and authorizing transfer of funds from this item to other Government departments; anti-trust-laws enforcement; Lands Division, Justice Department; Export-Import Bank; RFC; Census Bureau; Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce; Bureau of Standards, including provisions for cooperation with other U. S. agencies; and Weather Bureau.



INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 2397

January 19, 1943	Hearings: Senate, preliminary. Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics Civilian Pilot Training and Development of Landing Areas.
February 8, 1943	Hearings: House, Dept. of State. H. R. 2397.
February 16, 1943	Hearings: House, Dept. of Justice. H. R. 2397.
February 24, 1943	Hearings: House, Dept. of Commerce. H. R. 2397.
April 5, 1943	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 2397 and House Report 343. Print of the bill as reported and Committee Print of the bill and report.  House began general debate.
April 6, 1943	Debate continued.
April 7, 1943	Passed House with amendments.
April 8, 1943	Referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred to the Committee.
April 27, 1943	Hearings: Senate, H. R. 2397.
June 7, 1943	Murray amendment.
June 14, 1943	McCarran amendment. Senate Appropriations Committee reported with amendments. Senate Report 311. Print of the bill as reported.
June 15, 1943	Debated in Senate, and passed as reported. Senate requested a Conference and appointed Conferees.
June 16, 1943	Print of the bill with the amendments of the Senate numbered.
June 17, 1943	House Conferees appointed.
June 25, 1943	House received Conference Report. House Report 605.
June 28, 1943	House and Senate agreed to Conference Report.
July 1, 1943	Approved. Public Law 105.









should no longer be excluded from the treaty-making provisions of the Constitution. The so-called historical accident referred to previously in quoting Professor Burdick, can be corrected by the adoption of the amendment proposed in the joint resolution I have introduced.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. PRIEST was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills and a joint resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 24. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 134. An act for the relief of the heirs of John J. Shields; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 135. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of the General State Authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 169. An act designating the fourth Saturday in September of each year as American Indian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 170. An act for the relief of W. Cooke; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 241. An act for the relief of Rachel Acerra; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 252. An act for the relief of Philip Kleinman; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 373. An act for the relief of Charles Favors; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 376. An act for the relief of C. Y. Webb; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 400. An act for the organization and functions of the Public Health Service; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 510. An act for the relief of Inez Smith; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 516. An act for the relief of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 555. An act for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 629. An act to authorize the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Minnesota to such State for use for park, recreational, or wildlife-refuge purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 652. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Lassiter; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 671. An act for the relief of Charles Francis Fessenden; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 684. An act for the relief of Lt. M. V. Daven; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 695. An act for the relief of Joseph F. Bolger; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 716. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the seventh judicial circuit; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 717. An act for the relief of Cinda J. Short; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 734. An act to provide for the transfer of Granville County to the middle judicial

district of North Carolina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 743. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Kindon; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 784. An act to amend that part of the act of June 24, 1910 (36 Stat. 619), relating to disposition of profits from sales of ships' stores; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 839. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Middle District of North Carolina to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Etta Houser Freeman; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 872. An act to authorize the President to appoint Frank T. Hines a brigadier general in the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 879. An act to amend the act entitled "An act authorizing a reduction in the course of instruction at the Naval Academy," approved June 3, 1941 (55 Stat. 238); to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. J. Res. 31. Joint resolution providing for awards of honor for agricultural production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

#### SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 886. An act relating to the selective-service deferment, on occupational grounds, of persons employed by the Federal Government.

#### ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, April 6, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

##### *Notice of postponement of hearing*

(Tuesday, April 6, 1943)

The meeting of the Subcommittee on Fisheries of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, which was scheduled for Wednesday, March 31, 1943, at 10:30 a. m., to consider the matter of price ceilings on fishery products, has been postponed until Tuesday, April 6, 1943, at 10 a. m.

##### *Notice of postponement of hearing*

(Thursday, May 13, 1943)

As advised in notice of March 10, 1943, Congressman BATES, of Massachusetts, patron of the bill H. R. 1766, upon which hearings were scheduled on April 8, 1943, is a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs and of a subcommittee of that committee which has arranged a schedule of hearings throughout the country which will compel Congressman BATES, of Massachusetts, to be absent from Washington on April 8 and also April 15.

The chairman of the committee and the Commissioner of Fisheries will be out of town on intervening dates, which will necessitate a further postponement of the hearing until May 13, 1943. You are hereby notified that the hearings scheduled for April 8 and postponed until April 15 have been postponed to May 13, 1943, at 10 a. m., at which time the hearings will follow.

##### COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, April 7, 1943)

There will be a hearing of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization on Wednesday, April 7, 1943, at 10:30 a. m. for the consideration of H. R. 1607.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

300. A letter from the Chairman, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, transmitting report covering its operations for the period from the organization of the Corporation on February 2, 1932, to December 31, 1942; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

301. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to redefine the powers and duties of the Board of Public Welfare of the District of Columbia, to establish a Department of Public Welfare, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

302. A letter from the Secretary, Navy Department, transmitting report showing the name of each person commissioned from civilian life in the Navy, Marine Corps, from January 29 to March 29, 1943, and in the Coast Guard from February 1 to April 1, 1943; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

303. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting the budget for the Navy Department and naval service for the fiscal year 1944, containing estimates of appropriations amounting to \$24,551,070,000 and proposed provisions affecting said estimates (H. Doc. No. 149); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. COCHRAN: Committee on Accounts. House Resolution 195. Resolution granting a gratuity to Leonard G. Peck; without amendment (Rept. No. 342). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RABAUT: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 2397. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 343). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. WARD: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 1004. A bill to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class mailing fees upon resumption of publication; with amendment (Rept. No. 344). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 2891. A bill to provide for the establishment of uniform freight rates, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.



By Mr. CULKIN:

H.R. 2392. A bill to prohibit and to prevent the trade practices known as compulsory block booking and blind selling in the leasing of motion-picture films in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H.R. 2393. A bill providing an alternative method for treating annuities for the purposes of the Federal income tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 2394. A bill to authorize payments in lieu of taxes to counties and other political subdivisions in which property acquired for military purposes has been leased for other use; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALTER:

H.R. 2395. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLEY:

H.R. 2396. A bill to establish a national cemetery in the State of Delaware; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL:

H.R. 2398. A bill to increase the amount of the Government's contributions under the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942 in the case of children of servicemen; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEA:

H.R. 2399. A bill to amend the Locomotive Inspection Act of February 17, 1911, as amended, to provide for the appointment of five additional inspectors, and to provide for adjustments in salaries; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULMER:

H.R. 2400. A bill to eliminate the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code relating to taxes on domestic margarine and relating to license taxes upon manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers of margarine; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FULBRIGHT:

H. Res. 200 Resolution declaring the sense of the House with respect to participation by the United States in the prevention of future aggression and the maintenance of peace; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oregon, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact House bill 1288; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass legislation to utilize all able-bodied conscientious objectors on the farms; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of North Dakota, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to abandon any action for further acquisition of land and extension of game reserve in North Dakota; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to propose an amendment to the Constitution to limit the term of office of the President to two terms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States against the construction of a proposed Bordentown-Sayreville ship canal; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Illinois, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation to exempt or defer farm labor from the military service; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H.R. 2401. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Emma Hall; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H.R. 2402. A bill for the relief of Lamar Calloway; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAFOLLETTE:

H.R. 2403. A bill granting a pension to Charles E. Curl; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H.R. 2404. A bill to restore Capt. Lara P. Good, retired, to the active list of the United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PLOESER:

H.R. 2405. A bill for the relief of Clarence P. Hale, Jr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SUNDSTROM:

H.R. 2406. A bill for the relief of Theodore R. Flohl; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H.R. 2407. A bill granting a pension to Marjorie Scott, widow of the late Rear Admiral Norman Scott, United States Navy; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 2408. A bill for the relief of Clarence E. Thompson and Mrs. Virginia Thompson; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

401. By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico: A joint memorial of the Sixteenth Legislature of the State of New Mexico, memorializing the President of the United States and the War Department of the United States to designate that certain airfield now known as the Alamogordo Air Base as the Jack Lee Field; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

402. By Mr. CHIPERFIELD: Petitions urging passage of House bill 1996; to the Committee on Labor.

403. By Mr. LYNCH: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of New York, requesting the Congress to take appropriate action to eliminate any delay in the final attainment of citizenship on the applications of petitioners of Italian origin who have demonstrated themselves to be loyal and worthy, notwithstanding a state of war between the United States and Italy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

404. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of the Walworth County Bankers' Association, Elkhorn, Wis.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

405. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence County, Pa., urging enactment of liquor advertising bill, S. 569, introduced by Senator ARTHUR CAPPER, making it unlawful for any newspaper, periodical, newsreel, photographic film, or record advertising beverages, to be carried in mails, by railroad, or by any common or private carrier from one State to another; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

406. By Mr. CUNNINGHAM: Resolution of the National Council of Chief State School

Officers, concerning legislation to provide for civilian rehabilitation during the war emergency; to the Committee on Education.

407. By Mr. SUNDSTROM: Concurrent resolution of the Senate of the State of New Jersey, memorializing the Congress to take action necessary to effect the retirement of the Federal Government from the field of a tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

408. By Mr. CULLEN: Petition of the New York State Legislature, urging Congress to take appropriate action to eliminate any delay in the final attainment of citizenship on the part of applicants of Italian origin who have demonstrated themselves to be loyal and worthy, notwithstanding the existence of a state of war between the United States and Italy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

409. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of sundry citizens of Burlington, Wis.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

410. By Mr. SMITH of West Virginia: Resolution adopted by 15 women's organizations, with combined membership of 3,200, of Charleston, W. Va., protesting against the Nazi atrocities perpetrated against Jews in Europe; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

411. By Mr. HANCOCK: Petition of Mrs. W. R. Rickett and other residents of Cortland, N. Y., favoring the enactment of House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

412. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition of the New York State Legislature, memorializing the Congress of the United States to take appropriate action to eliminate any delay in the final attainment of citizenship on the part of applicants of Italian origin who have demonstrated themselves to be loyal and worthy, notwithstanding the existence of a state of war between the United States and Italy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

413. By Mr. KEARNEY: Memorial of New York State Legislature, that the Congress of the United States be, and hereby is, memorialized to take appropriate action to eliminate any delay in the final attainment of citizenship on the part of applicants of Italian origin who have demonstrated themselves to be loyal and worthy, notwithstanding the existence of a state of war between the United States and Italy; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

414. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence County, Pa., urging the enactment of military camps liquor abolishment bill, S. 660, introduced by Senator W. LEE O'DANIEL; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

415. By Mr. SHAFER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, adopting report of Governors' Conference at Des Moines, Iowa, March 15, 1943, relative to agricultural production; to the Committee on Agriculture.

416. By Mr. BENNETT of Missouri: Petition of the Missouri House of Representatives, relative to grade labeling of creamery butter; to the Committee on Agriculture.

417. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of sundry citizens of Lawrence County, Pa., urging enactment of soldiers' bill, H. R. 1548, introduced by Representative SAM M. RUSSELL, providing for common defense, and protection of health and morals of persons in military or naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

418. By Mr. CANFIELD: Resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing Congress to take action necessary to effect the retirement of the Federal Government from the field of a tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

419. Also, resolution of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, memorializing Con-



my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an excerpt.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARCANTONIO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a concurrent resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of New York urging Congress to expedite naturalization of Italians who have demonstrated their worth and loyalty to America.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 343), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CARTER reserved all points of order on the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2397; and, pending that motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill continue until 5 p. m. today, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from California and myself.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. CARTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the debate running until 5 o'clock, but I do not want it understood that the general debate will close at that time. I would be willing at that time to endeavor to reach some sort of an agreement as to when the general debate should close.

Mr. RABAUT. The wording of my request was that general debate continue until 5 o'clock tonight, not that it end then. My thought was that then we would seek to make such arrangements as might seem desirable at that time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TABER. If the unanimous-consent request submitted by the gentleman from Michigan is granted, will debate close at 5 o'clock tonight?

The SPEAKER. General debate would not close then unless the Committee rose at that time or unless the reading of the bill for amendment was begun.

Mr. TABER. But there would be no debate after that?

The SPEAKER. The Chair would interpret the request of the gentleman from Michigan to mean that debate would close at 5 o'clock.

Mr. CARTER. I object to the request, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, then I ask unanimous consent that general debate continue for the remainder of the day, the time to be equally divided between the ranking minority member, the gentleman from California, and myself.

Mr. CARTER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to that if there is a distinct understanding that the general debate does not close with the day's adjournment. If that is the interpretation of the Speaker, then I object to the request.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood the request of the gentleman from Michigan to be that general debate continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between himself and the gentleman from California. If the gentleman from Michigan would couple with his request the stipulation that upon the convening of the House tomorrow you would try to arrange the time, of course, the Chair would hold that general debate would not close when the Committee rose this afternoon.

Mr. RABAUT. In deference to the wish of the gentleman from California, I modify my request, Mr. Speaker, so that we may continue general debate tomorrow, and after we resume tomorrow we shall try to arrive at an agreement as to the time for termination of the general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2397, with Mr. THOMASON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 15 minutes. I would feel remiss in my duty today were I to fail to pay compliment to the members of the committee who worked long and diligently in the preparation of this bill. This subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations deals particularly with the old-line agencies of the Government, the Department of Justice, the Department of State, and the Department of Commerce. All except one of the members of the committee has had a great deal of experience with this bill, not only this year, but in many previous years.

The committee is recommending an appropriation of \$180,729,400 for the three agencies of our Government for which provision is made in the bill now before the House. This sum is \$17,895,155 under the total appropriation for

the current year, and represents a decrease in the budget estimates of \$6,188,100.

It should be pointed out that of the total amount of the bill, the amount of \$9,432,218 is required for more or less uncontrollable items the cost of which is not reflected in the 1943 appropriations. These items are, automatic promotions under the Ramspeck act, legislative increases under Public Law 694, reclassifications as approved by the Civil Service Commission, and additional cost of authorized positions filled during only a part of fiscal year 1943. Thus, when this factor is considered—and for a fair comparison of operations between the two fiscal years it should be considered—the amount of the pending bill is \$27,527,373 under the appropriations for 1943. Also, for a more accurate comparison between 1943 and 1944 the amount of \$272,417,450 appropriated in 1943 for civilian pilot training and development of landing areas under the Civil Aeronautics Authority has been omitted from the 1943 total. Appropriations for these two items for 1944 will be requested later in the year in a supplemental or deficiency budget estimate.

While all of the departments for which funds are provided in this bill are old-line agencies of the Government, all three of these departments have geared their operations to our war economy and are now performing many functions essential to the prosecution of the war. As nearly as the committee can estimate, 75 percent of the functions are directly connected with the war, 20 percent are indirectly connected, and 5 percent would seem to have no relationship with the war effort. However, the committee feels that the functions encompassed in this last category are necessary to normal operations and cannot be discontinued. Furthermore, a number of peacetime projects which were begun before Pearl Harbor represent definite investments to the Government, which investments would be jeopardized if the projects were not continued to completion as originally contemplated.

STATE DEPARTMENT

We are carrying in the bill \$33,358,100 for the Department of State. The amount represents a decrease in the Budget estimates of \$2,345,000 and is \$3,508,305 under the appropriation for 1943. Considering the Department's portion of the uncontrollable items heretofore mentioned, the amount recommended for this Department is \$3,943,746 under the current year's appropriation. It should be borne in mind that the regular 1943 appropriations for this Department were enhanced by approximately \$7,000,000 in supplemental bills because of the impact of the war, and the committee recognizes the possibility that if the present world conditions continue or are accentuated during fiscal year 1944 the amount carried in the bill for some of the essential war activities of this Department may prove insufficient.

The reduction in the Budget estimates effected by the committee were premised on two major factors. First, because of the present and prospective manpower



and critical-material shortage it was felt that, in general, the Department would be precluded from carrying out some of the functions on the scale contemplated in the Budget estimates. Secondly, it was the belief of the committee that the program of cooperation with the South American republics, while important and highly desirable, could be curtailed to the extent of eliminating or deemphasizing those projects which could be deferred until after the war without seriously jeopardizing the general objectives of the cooperative program.

As the principal agency of the Government responsible under the President for the conduct of our foreign relations, the Department is responsible for the formulation and execution of our foreign policies and the coordination of the many varied and complex war activities, both at home and abroad, of other departments and agencies in the foreign relations field. The effective carrying out of this responsibility is, of course, vital to the success of the war effort. It also should be stated that the volume and direction of the Department's work are influenced to a very large extent by the development of the programs and activities, both war and nonwar, of other departments and agencies immediately responsible for the administration of laws, regulations, and other measures involving foreign relations.

In order that this increased departmental activity may be handled with the necessary efficiency and dispatch the Department has requested, and the committee has approved, within the limits of the appropriation recommended, the establishment of 95 additional positions in fiscal year 1944.

The advent of the war has not affected the foreign service personnel of this Department as greatly as might be expected. While the total number of missions and consulates has decreased from 306 in September 1939 to 255 in December 1942, the total personnel has increased 4,250 to 4,879 during the same period. However, of the total positions as of December 1942, 893 are temporary positions established under the Foreign Service Auxiliary, which is to be liquidated immediately after the war. Nearly all of the auxiliary positions are in Central and South America in connection with the economic activities of the Department which are being conducted in conjunction with the Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies of the Government having interests in Central and South America. The Foreign Service Auxiliary was established for the sole purpose of recruiting essential temporary personnel to enable the regular permanent Foreign Service to discharge its greatly increased war responsibilities.

#### COOPERATION WITH SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS

As the war progresses there is increasing need for safeguarding and promoting our relations with the other American republics, politically and economically, including the exploration and development of their natural resources and securing for the Western Hemisphere a more dependable supply of strategic materials necessary for war purposes. The largest single increase in

the Department is for this item, having been increased from \$1,685,000 in 1943 to \$4,500,000, recommended by the committee for 1944, or an increase of \$2,815,000. It should be pointed out that of the total increase over 1943 of \$4,315,000 requested by the Department, \$1,211,040 was requested for civilian pilot training for which no provision was made in 1943, and \$1,294,260 was requested for the continuation during 1944 by the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of certain projects now under the direction of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

It cannot be denied that, over and above the mutual economic and cultural advantages of cooperation, the defense of the United States is inextricably interwoven with the defense of all of the American countries and vice versa. This program seeks to develop mutual appreciation and support of that view on a sound basis throughout the hemisphere at a very small cost. The fact that 11 other American countries, including the great Republics of Brazil and Mexico, have declared war on our enemies and that 20 American republics have broken diplomatic relations with the Axis speaks eloquently of the cooperative program.

Available information indicates that prior to this war the German Government took direct action to encourage the development of various organizations in the American republics, such as choral societies, German clubs, German library societies, German schools, German sports groups, recreation homes, women's groups, and the Hitler youth movement. Tourist trips to Germany were provided free of charge. In Brazil the German Embassy maintained a cultural attaché, and educational institutions in that country were supplied with German professors paid by the Reich. Students and military cadets were given free trips to Germany. It is reliably estimated that the German Government spent \$6,000,000 for schools alone between 1933 and the outbreak of war.

In Argentina a weekly summary was issued containing political, economic, and cultural propaganda of the Hitler movement. This propaganda work was facilitated through the assistance of numerous organizations, such as the Association of German Schools, the Teachers' Association, and the German Folk Club. Propaganda movies, lecturers, and travelogues were sent all over the country. According to the best available information, approximately \$275,000 was spent in connection with a single agency in Argentina—the Transoceanic News Agency—during the period January 1937 to July 1941.

In Venezuela many German clubs and organizations were established; and in Chile the country was surfeited with lecturers, speakers, and German professors and teachers.

Fascist Italy and Japan were also active throughout the Americas before the war. In Brazil there were various Italian-language publications. Short-wave broadcasts were sent out daily from Rome, and Italian professors were sent to Brazil, with their salaries paid

by the Italian Government. A number of Fascist-sponsored institutions served as centers for the promotion of cultural relations. Japanese pre-war activity in the American republics was widespread and effective. The Japanese Government maintained a cultural attaché at its embassy in Brazil. It sent lecturers to talk at universities, clubs, and elsewhere on Japanese culture, science, history, and philosophy. Special missions composed of heads of chambers of commerce and Cabinet officials were invited to Tokyo, and in most of the American capitals Japanese cultural societies were set up.

This is only a very brief description of the pre-war activities of the Axis Powers in South America.

Obviously, the reduction in the Budget estimates of \$1,500,000 effected by the committee will not permit of initiating all of the new projects proposed or continuing the old projects to the extent planned. The committee does feel, however, that the principles of the program as set forth in the major projects of the Department should be continued during the war period and expanded after the war.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Is it not true also that there were German instructors in aviation as well as Italian instructors in aviation?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes. And I am happy to state that we are starting a similar course ourselves.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am delighted. I think the gentleman's committee has done a very fine piece of work.

Mr. RABAUT. Thank you. I now turn to the Department of Justice.

#### JUSTICE DEPARTMENT

The amount carried in the bill for the Department is \$102,657,300. This reflects a decrease in the budget estimates of \$3,050,000, and an increase over the 1943 appropriation of \$1,062,700. However included in the total amount recommended under this title of the bill is \$5,786,542 for automatic promotions, legislative salary changes, reclassifications, and the additional cost of authorized positions filled for only a part of the current fiscal year. These are, as previously indicated, more or less uncontrollable items of increase necessary in connection with personnel already authorized. If the total of these items is considered, the amount allowed for this Department would be \$4,723,842 under the current year's appropriation.

Approximately 40 percent of the total appropriation recommended for this Department is for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Of the total of the increases allowed under individual items of the bill, 76 percent, or \$3,932,000, is for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The remaining percentage of increases allowed is directly attributable to the war. Decreases in other items under this title of the bill result in a net increase over 1943 of \$1,062,700 for the entire Department.



As the law office of the Government, the work of this Department has increased considerably by the enactment of war statutes and the invoking during the war period of old statutes having a bearing on the national security. Although increased burdens imposed on this Department as a result of the war are scattered throughout the Department, by far the largest proportion is with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to a somewhat lesser degree with the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Lands Division.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with espionage and sabotage, especially, has been noteworthy. Since the declaration of the national emergency thousands of complaints of espionage have been received and each one of them has been given careful scrutiny by the F. B. I. agents. In connection with its espionage work the Bureau has apprehended over 12,000 enemy aliens during the period from the attack on Pearl Harbor up to December 31, 1942. In addition, over 21,000 searches of premises have been made during which great quantities of firearms, ammunition, dynamite, and other items of destruction were recovered.

Another notable but little considered accomplishment of the F. B. I. which was brought to the attention of the committee is that up to the present time there has been no foreign-directed sabotage in the United States. Much of the credit for this situation goes to this Bureau and to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, whose foresight in recommending necessary protective measures for the proper protection of our war industries made the present desirable situation possible.

All violations of the criminal provisions of the Selective Training and Service Act are under the investigative jurisdiction of the F. B. I. While the number of convictions for violation of this statute is not truly indicative of the amount of work involved, it should be pointed out that up to the present time there have been over 2,700 convictions under this act.

An idea of the increase in the work of the Bureau in Washington may be gained from the fact that during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1942 a total of approximately 4,000,000 sets of fingerprints was received, as compared with over 15,000,000 sets in the first 6 months of fiscal year 1943. It was testified that the Bureau is now receiving over 100,000 sets of fingerprints each day. The Bureau is cooperating very closely with other war agencies of the Government. Many special projects are being conducted for these agencies, and the files section alone is now receiving from these agencies approximately 39,000 names concerning which some type of information is needed each week.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

The increase in activities of the Immigration and Naturalization Service is primarily in connection with alien enemy detention and parole. The Service has in custody at the present time approxi-

mately 6,000 alien enemies, including seamen and those who have been apprehended under Presidential warrants. Other war-created problems of this Service are, in part, determining the status of alien enemies under the immigration and naturalization laws, naturalizing aliens in the armed forces, returning alien seamen found to be illegally in this country, and enforcing additional and more rigid restrictions relating to entrance to and departure from the United States.

#### LANDS DIVISION

The Lands Division of the Department is a service organization for other agencies of the Government in all matters connected with the acquisition of public lands. The needs of the Army and Navy for camps, airfields, bombing ranges, shipyards and docks, hospitals, and other facilities have imposed a tremendous burden on this organization which, while admittedly temporary in nature, will continue to be a major activity during both this fiscal year and fiscal year 1944. The last comparison with fiscal year 1942, which was made at the time of the hearings, indicated a considerable increase in the number of cases received and disposed of. In addition, the Department was advised that the War Department proposes to acquire in the near future 1,151 additional sites, involving over 7,000,000 acres.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

The committee has always shown considerable interest in the industrial and farming operations of the Federal prison system, first, because of the good effect these operations have on the morale and well-being of the prisoners and, secondly, because of the savings to the Government. Information furnished the committee by Director Bennett shows that the prison shops and factories are now producing approximately \$18,000,000 worth of war materials annually, mostly for the Army and Navy. This total is three times that of 1939 and 40 percent over 1942. Net profits of approximately \$4,000,000 are deposited in the United States Treasury annually. The prisons are now producing about one-half of all the farm products required. Last year the prisons produced 7,278 pounds of fruits and vegetables; 20,000,000 pounds of hay, grains, and other stock feeds; 6,000,000 pounds of milk; 1,500,000 pounds of meat products; 60,166 dozens of eggs; and many more thousands of pounds of other miscellaneous farm products. This is indeed a commendable record when it is considered that the prison population has been on the decline during the past 2 or 3 years.

The committee's attention was again called to the unsatisfactory situation with respect to the National Training School for Boys. In its report on the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1942 the committee pointed out the tremendous expense entailed in the operation of this institution and recommended that this desirable site be transferred to some other agency of the Federal Government in order that its potentialities may be properly developed. The site consists of 325 acres, surrounded by residential property. The buildings presently on

this site, some 30 in number, are old and expensive to maintain. The committee does not question the need for an institution such as the National Training School for Boys, but it does feel that such an institution could be located elsewhere to greater advantage for the institution and for the Government. Language necessary to facilitate a transfer of this property is included in this bill.

#### ANTITRUST DIVISION

The Antitrust Division has been very effective in its aid to small business concerns which were being forced out of business because of wartime restrictions, in addition to continuing its regular responsibilities under our antitrust laws. It has also been of considerable assistance to many war agencies of the Government as a result of the wealth of knowledge concerning the location and operation of Axis and Axis-dominated firms which it acquired in preceding years in connection with its antitrust work. With respect to small business, let me cite you several examples of what this Division is doing.

A small manufacturer of farm implements in the Middle West devised a combination implement which performed the functions of two entirely different types of farm equipment. This new device had proved in a year's operation the most potential competitor to one of the large implement manufacturer's volume items. The agency empowered to allot materials for the manufacture of the complainant's combination equipment classified it in such a manner as to deprive it of sufficient steel to enable it to continue in business. Through the work of this Division the allotment of steel was increased 350 percent, which enabled the small manufacturer to continue production on a reasonable scale.

A small haberdasher on the west coast complained to this Division that he was unable to obtain a certain type of men's clothing from a large manufacturer because of a sales policy of that manufacturer whereby, in adjusting their distribution to a reduced production, they had discontinued service to the small dealers and sold only to large outlets. Through the efforts of this Division the large manufacturer was persuaded to change this policy so that the haberdasher and other small dealers so affected could obtain their proportionate amount of merchandise manufactured by this large concern.

A small paint manufacturer in the Middle West manufactured a particular type of product necessary for the construction of aviation gasoline storage tanks in competition with a large concern, the only other manufacturer in the field. The particular governmental agency charged with the responsibility of allocating a critical material essential to the manufacturer of the product refused to allocate the amount of critical material necessary, at the same time granting to the large competitor this same critical material to be used for the same purpose. When this matter was taken up by this Division with the governmental agency, the particular agency immediately granted the necessary relief to the small paint concern.



Another interesting case is a small manufacturer whose product had been eliminated from all opportunity to bid on Government business by the specifications having been written around the individual product of one of the large concerns which happens to have been indicted for violation of the antitrust laws. Specifications described a patented article owned by this large concern so that, regardless of the efficiency or other qualifications of any competitive product, there could be no competition. The complainant came to Washington at considerable expense and came directly to the Antitrust Division. His case was analyzed. The procurement officer concerned was immediately called and appointment was made for the early afternoon at the procurement officer's office. The matter was fully considered by the officer and his staff, the specification was completely rewritten, and the complainant went home that evening with the personal thanks of the contracting officer for his contribution to the purchasing program.

A small business in the Middle West was manufacturing an important food product for lend-lease and Government consumption. He had in his plant two boilers, one of which was condemned and shut down by authorized inspectors. He applied for priorities upon a new boiler and continued to operate his plant by overtaxing the single boiler that remained. Priority on the new boiler was denied. An appeal was made to this Division. The whole problem was reviewed and through the prompt and efficient cooperation of the agencies involved priority was granted and the new boiler and equipment authorized.

A small Wisconsin manufacturer found himself caught in a squeeze between a high ceiling for his raw materials and a low ceiling for his finished product. Immediately upon this Division's presentation of the matter to the proper agency, the ceilings were reviewed and adjusted to enable the small manufacturer to live.

One complainant had a secret formula for the production of an important product used in the manufacture of high-speed tools and essential mechanical parts. In order to obtain his raw materials he was required to disclose his secret formula. The individual Government representative who made that requirement was employed by the company controlling 90 percent of the business in that particular field. The complainant declined to make the disclosure and appealed to this Division. Through study of the problem and appeal to a different authority he not only obtained his raw materials but was given a directive to increase his production 1,000 percent, by reason of his saving in highly critical materials.

The committee also wishes to reiterate its position with respect to investigations of small loan sharks. Testimony before the committee revealed that there is approximately \$500,000,000 loaned at 30 to 36 percent annually, and approximately \$100,000,000 loaned at interest rates ranging between 120 and 240 percent annually. There is little question but that

these amounts will be increased because of the country's tax burden and the broadening of the tax base. It was represented to the committee that loan sharks have proved especially troublesome around the war plants.

When you get into those colossal figures in respect to money, you know that some place at the top somebody is managing or engineering the control. I think that through the Antitrust Division in the Department of Justice we could get to the bottom of this system and stop the racket.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Did the committee determine whether this is done on the part of a few loan sharks or by many? I think it would be interesting to have that pointed out.

Mr. RABAUT. That is what we want an investigation for.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. And the gentleman thinks it has been the work of a few?

Mr. RABAUT. We think there is a controlled system in the business.

#### COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

The total amount carried in the bill for the Commerce Department is \$53,714,000, a decrease in the Budget estimates of \$793,000 and \$15,449,500 less than the appropriation for 1943. The total amount of the more or less uncontrollable and automatic increases contained under this title of the bill is \$3,120,235, which, when considered in connection with the proposed 1944 appropriation, reduces the amount recommended to \$18,569,735 under the current year's appropriation.

The largest items of decrease, as compared with the 1943 appropriation, are under the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The item of establishment of air navigation facilities is \$8,120,375 under the 1943 appropriation, and the item of maintenance and operation of these facilities is \$2,385,900 under the 1943 appropriation. The total decrease for all items under the Civil Aeronautics Administration is \$11,027,775 under the 1943 appropriation. Decreases in the Census Bureau and the Patent Office, in the main, account for the balance of the total decrease under this title of the bill.

#### FEDERAL LOAN AGENCIES

Pursuant to a recent Executive order, all functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Loan Agency, and of the Federal Loan Administrator which relate to the Electric Home and Farm Authority, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its affiliates were transferred to the Department of Commerce, to be administered under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce. All administrative expenses of these agencies are derived from funds of the corporations and no appropriations from the Treasury general fund for them are contained in this bill. However, the Congress does control the amounts of such funds which may be used for administrative purposes, and the committee has authorized the amount of \$10,041,600 for fiscal year 1944, which is slightly less than the authori-

zation for 1943. The Electric Home and Farm Authority, as such, was liquidated in October 1942 and its assets, liabilities, funds, records, and so forth, transferred to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION

Of the total amount recommended for this Department, \$27,210,000, of 50 percent, is for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and of this amount, \$19,650,000 is for the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities. This maintenance work is under the immediate direction of four divisions of the administration, namely, the Airways Engineering Division, the Signals Division, the Communications Division, and the Air Traffic Control Division.

This administration is now supervising and controlling the operations on approximately 35,000 miles of airways. While it is estimated that approximately 80 percent of the present traffic is military, cost of the work is being continued from the long-range viewpoint of developing and improving all types of technical safety aids so that the certainty, frequency, and safety of flying in the United States may be generally increased. What reductions were made by the committee in this item were predicated on the present and prospective manpower shortage and on the scarcity of certain strategic supplies and materials.

#### CENSUS BUREAU

As a result of the sixteenth decennial census, the Bureau of the Census has in its files the greatest mass of detailed information ever assembled in this Bureau. Nearly the entire activity of this Bureau during 1944 will be in connection with classifying, analyzing, and placing this information in such form as to make it readily available in accordance with law and in accordance with the needs of war agencies in connection with surveys of manpower and specific studies in the broad economic fields of production, distribution, and consumption.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

Another fact-finding and statistical agency of the Government whose activity has proved especially useful during the war period is the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. During the period of its existence it has gathered, and is now making available to other agencies of the Government, much data concerning both world and domestic economy which information is not available elsewhere and would have to have been developed by the war agencies themselves, and at perhaps greater cost.

With regard to the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the mass of conflicting evidence made it impracticable for the committee to pass definitely on the Budget recommendation for their discontinuance. An investigation of the functions of these offices is now being conducted under House Resolution No. 69, and it is hoped that upon the receipt of a report on this investigation the committee will be in better position to determine the desirability of continuing these offices permanently or discontinuing them for the duration of the war period.



Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I was very distressed that those appropriations have been left out of the bill, because they are the only offices that the small businessman has to which he can go. He cannot afford to send experts to Washington or all over the country to find out data for him as to foreign trade. The Board of Economic Warfare, or at least two members of it, told me that they would be sorry to see these offices abolished.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. I assure the gentleman from Massachusetts that the chairman of the committee, as well as the members, were very mindful of the benefits to small business, and others, accruing by reason of the operation of these offices. We went into that matter very thoroughly. We had a session with the Bureau of the Budget, a part of which was in executive session, and also with the Board of Economic Warfare. We are not unmindful of the great value of these offices. We are very sympathetic toward them and we feel that we are following the proper course when we leave this matter to the investigating committee to further investigate and report on the matter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Has the gentleman any idea when the report will be in?

Mr. RABAUT. I could not say that it will be in before this bill is considered in another body. We feel reasonably certain that it will be in before the end of the fiscal year, so that if any injustices are done, we will have plenty of time to bring in a deficiency item.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. The gentleman means that the offices will continue until further action is taken?

Mr. RABAUT. The offices will continue to June 30, 1943, under the appropriation made for this purpose. The Budget eliminated the fund for them for the fiscal year 1944. As my colleague from California [Mr. CARTER] stated, we called in representatives of the different departments. The B. E. W. said they used the offices quite a bit, and so did some of the other agencies, but when we asked them how much they would contribute for the information they got, they would not allow another penny for it. The Board of Economic Warfare transferred \$50,600 to these offices for services rendered or to be rendered during the current fiscal year.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Two members of the B. E. W. told me they would have to have other offices of their own if these are not continued. It seems to me that that would be an unnecessary expense in view of the fact that the present personnel is already trained to render this service.

Mr. RABAUT. I am particularly pleased that the gentlewoman has brought out that point, because there will be some objection from this committee if it is attempted to establish

these offices in any of the so-called new activities of government, because we feel that, whenever possible, work should be done in the old-line agencies of the Government and new agencies should be created only in the event old-line agencies are not equipped to perform a required function.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I feel sure of that. This has been advanced to help small business, and then we take away one of the most useful things we have had.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. We have not taken them away. It has been suggested by the Budget that it be taken away. We are making an investigation to see whether it should be eliminated or not.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. You are marking time, in other words?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

The hour is late. There are a number of other speakers who desire to address the Committee this afternoon, so I will not detain you any great length of time.

This bill has been very carefully considered, and as is usual with my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, I find myself in the position where I wanted to cut the bill down even more than it has been cut. This was not done in but very few instances, although I found a more cooperative spirit when it came to cutting this year than we have in years past.

There are a number of places where in my opinion this bill could have been cut more without in any way endangering the war effort, and still permit the various departments and bureaus to carry on their work.

I call your attention to one or two instances where I believe this bill can be cut substantially. In the first place, permit me to say that the program of co-operation with the American republics has been carried on for a number of years. You know Mr. Nelson Rockefeller heads an activity that has been doing some very good work there. He has not been receiving his funds from this appropriation. He has been getting his appropriation from another source. In order to carry on this work they have turned over to the State Department a number of the activities formerly conducted by Mr. Nelson Rockefeller. While for the fiscal year 1943 the State Department received \$1,685,000 for carrying on this work, the Bureau of the Budget approved the sum of \$6,000,000 for the fiscal year 1944. The committee cut it down to \$4,500,000, and that is the amount that stands in the bill at the present time.

My opinion is that a great deal of this work has absolutely no wartime value and we could cut a million and a half or two million dollars from the fund without doing the least bit of injury.

Another place where I feel a substantial sum might be cut out is in the Department of Justice appropriation. You

will remember that a few years ago we put through an appropriation providing for the registration of all aliens. I was for that bill. In fact, I introduced one of the first alien-registration bills offered in this House. I voted for the alien-registration bill. At the time I voted for it I had no idea that a new organization would be set up in the Bureau of Immigration to follow through and to personally interview these foreigners to find out this, that, and the other thing about them. I do not believe that is a necessary war activity.

The chairman of the subcommittee, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], has just concluded telling you about the fine work of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I concur most heartily in his statement. I feel that J. Edgar Hoover and his force of able assistants are carrying on a very splendid work. If any of these registered foreigners or others attempt anything unlawful I am sure they will be picked up by the F. B. I. very soon and there is no necessity to carry on this special investigating work.

I might say in passing that the Federal Bureau of Investigation carries an appropriation of \$42,768,000 in this bill. That is an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 over last year, which, of course, is a very sizable increase, but considering the importance and the nature of that work, even though I voted grudgingly for most of these increases, I voted most heartily for this particular one.

Another matter relating to the Department of State is the Foreign Service Auxiliary. That was something new to me. I find that in addition to the regular force of the State Department we have now the Foreign Service Auxiliary, in which there have been placed hundreds of employees.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Under civil service or under what guise are they put in? How were they taken into the auxiliary?

Mr. CARTER. I am not certain as to the method of appointment, but I understand that they are not under civil service.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. There is no career service about it, then?

Mr. CARTER. No.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They were just appointed?

Mr. CARTER. It is designated "Foreign Service Auxiliary." It is held distinct from the regular State Department service on the theory that it may be terminated at any time.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. It is an emergency service?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, but I happened to visit Rio de Janeiro not so long ago. I found a very efficient service there. Their quarters seemed to be quite crowded. Imagine my surprise when in looking over the personnel I found 100 Foreign Service Auxiliary employees had recently been assigned to the city of Rio de Janeiro. I cannot imagine that in accelerating their force at that rate, they are doing efficient work. Therefore



I think the State Department should scrutinize the efforts of the Foreign Service Auxiliary very carefully.

The gentleman from Michigan, chairman of the subcommittee, has covered the general features of this bill very well, so that there is just one or two other items to which I desire to call your attention.

I believe that the Government of the United States renders a great deal of unnecessary and valueless free service. In the past we have all received many publications from the various bureaus and departments in which we had absolutely no interest. They went into the wastebasket. They served no useful purpose as far as we were personally concerned. They might have contained very valuable information, but it was not information of particular interest to us. As an example of that, I want to cite this instance: By writing to the Bureau of the Census you can obtain certain data as to where you lived at a certain time, and certain other vital statistics information. Formerly that was issued without any charge. I believe it was the chairman of our subcommittee who suggested a year or so ago that it might be a good idea to make a slight charge for that information. So the Bureau of the Census will supply the information to anyone desiring to have them verify the fact that they were at a certain place when a certain census was taken, but now they charge a fee of \$1 for that information, with this very startling and enlightening result.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

One of the Census employees in testifying before the subcommittee, said that a year ago 72,000 applications of this kind were received in January, 56,000 in February, 76,000 in March, 75,000 in April, 68,000 in May, 89,000 in June, and 75,000 in July. Then the \$1 fee began to have its effect and the applications fell off to 22,000 in August, 19,000 in September, 20,000 in October, and by the December following it had fallen off further to 15,000. So within 1 year's time those applications for which this fee was charged fell off from 72,000 to 15,000. We have felt that there are many other bureaus and departments which might emulate this and thereby effectuate a great saving for the Federal Government.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Could not that have been due not so much to the fact that a fee of \$1 was imposed as to a change in the War Department's orders with respect to employing civilians in war work?

Mr. CARTER. The War Department's order was not changed; it still stood and they had to have their certificates. I may, however, say to the gentleman from Arizona that for many years it has been running along at a very high degree and that it commenced to diminish soon after this fee was adopted. I should like to prophesy to him that regardless of the

bureau or department a similar fee under similar circumstances would decrease the amount of work the Federal Government would have to do without doing anybody any substantial harm.

Mr. MURDOCK. I think the gentleman is right in that respect concerning many of the free services, but if the gentleman will permit, I should like to comment a bit further. A year ago from my large State I received hundreds of calls for birth certificates because these American citizens wanted to go to work in the war plants, and the War Department required birth certificates; so prior to July 1 of last year we got hundreds of requests. There are other reasons why citizens need their birth certificates. I think they should be obtainable. After July 1, when the dollar fee was charged, there were fewer requests, but I am wondering if some of that falling off was not due to action of the War Department itself in easing this requirement.

Mr. CARTER. We inquired as to that, and as far as we were able to ascertain, there was no injury done to any person.

In closing let me say that some amendments to reduce certain items in the appropriation will be offered. The responsibility is no more on me than it is on any Member of this House. This is not the Chairman's bill; it is not my bill; it is the bill of this Congress, and I trust that each and every Member of the House will give thorough consideration at the time these amendments are offered.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for one question?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am very much interested in the 100 men in Argentina in the Foreign Service Auxiliary. Do these men come from Mr. Nelson Rockefeller's office or from the State Department itself?

Mr. CARTER. They do not come from Mr. Rockefeller's office; they are regular employees of the State Department, and their salaries are covered in this appropriation bill.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I was interested that they are increasing the service so much, doing so much down there, yet in the field offices of the Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau there is an entire curtailment.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. To enlighten the gentlewoman from Massachusetts I may say there are 75 employees in the Argentine under the auxiliary service. Their total pay roll is \$169,000.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has consumed 34 minutes; the gentleman from California, 15.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR].

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, my genial and very able chairman has allotted me this short time in order that I may dis-

cuss the appropriation involved in this bill relative to the Department of Justice. THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1944

The Department of Justice was established by the act of June 22, 1870, with the Attorney General at its head; prior to 1870 the Attorney General was a member of the President's Cabinet, but not at the head of this Department. The office of the Attorney General was created under authority of the act of September 24, 1789. Not until May 31, 1918, were the legal offices of the various Government agencies consolidated in the Department of Justice.

The total estimate for the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1944 was \$105,707,400; the committee has cut this estimate, as you will observe, \$3,050,100; the increase requested for 1944 over the fiscal year 1943 appropriation was \$4,112,800. The increase allowed was \$1,062,700.

About 65 percent of the recommended appropriation for the fiscal year 1944, as you will observe, is for the use of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Division. The two divisions, together with the Federal prison system, cover about 79 percent of the total amount of this bill. The Federal prison system requested an appropriation of \$14,771,700; the committee reduced this amount \$427,000, and approved \$14,344,700. The population of the Prison Division now is more than 18,000; it is interesting to note that this population has been considerably reduced since the war began and since the increased demand for labor. It is also interesting to note that these prisons have produced more than \$18,000,000 worth of material for the Government within the last year. Two of the institutions under this Division, one at Terminal Island, Calif., and one at Dallas, Tex., have been transferred to other Government activities.

Special inspection of Immigration and Naturalization Service involves investigating enemy aliens seeking citizenship to make as reasonably sure as possible that persons who are not worthy of citizenship do not receive it.

At the present time there are 200,000 enemy alien petitioners, of which 100,000 are Germans and Italians.

The regular examiner interviews and examines the alien enemy petitioner and witness only. The function of the special investigator is to interview others—to find out how the man is regarded in his neighborhood, in his place of employment, and so forth.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service feels that of the 100,000 German and Italians referred to above who are seeking citizenship, 30,000 to 40,000 should be subjected to special investigations.

The increase in personnel requested is, no doubt, due to the influx of petitions because of the desirability of citizenship at this time. Also, this group cannot be employed in defense work unless naturalized.

The amount requested by the F. B. I. for the fiscal year 1944 was \$43,568,000. The committee reduced this item \$800,-



000. This Division received in 1943 the sum of \$38,836,000, and you will note that this appropriation carries \$3,932,000 more than the 1943 appropriation. The work of this division has steadily increased due to our war activities; there is now more than 14,000 employees engaged in its work throughout the Western Hemisphere. In the District of Columbia there are 7,218 employees, and yet the evidence discloses that this department's work is far from current. Its duties embrace the taking, examination, and recording of fingerprints; the apprehension of criminals charged with sabotage, treason, selective-service violators, espionage, conscientious objectors, and every conceivable crime; its mail matter is stupendous. Besides these matters, this division conducts a defense training school and a police academy, and so forth. Alien enemies, confidential work for the President, and so forth.

The Immigration and Naturalization Division received in 1943 the sum of \$19,450,000; this was raised by supplemental amounts to \$26,144,500. The request for 1944 is \$25,321,000, which amount the committee reduced \$1,000,000. The work of this Division has also greatly increased because of war activities—more inspectors, examiners, and clerical help is necessary; the research, educational and educational branches have been enlarged and an adjudication branch established; alien registration; 12 alien camps to take care of, with 6,000 inmates. There are 1,746 employees on border control. And this Division is asking for a personnel increase of 1,326.

You will note that the appropriation for the Lands Division for 1943 was \$3,750,000; the estimate for 1944 is \$4,000,000. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$3,750,000 for the fiscal year 1944. The increase requested was due to litigation involving the acquisition of a large amount of land for war purposes; 5,000,000 acres have been settled for and there is pending about 7,000,000 acres in controversy.

The Administrative Division requested an increase of \$94,900 over the 1943 appropriation. In 1943 the amount received was \$1,015,000. It now asks for \$1,109,900. This Division had supplemental allowance in 1943. There has been a great turn-over in the Justice Department; 6,000 have left and 2,500 have joined the Army; only 65 have been deferred by draft boards. You will note that a large sum of this appropriation, as in all the divisions, is for promotions under the Rampeck law and salary range personnel increase. The turn-over referred to here obtains largely throughout all divisions of the Department. This Division has only 592 employees and is requesting 30 more; \$1,100,000 allowed; reduced \$9,900.

The Solicitor General's office requested for 1944, \$99,600; \$500 of this is for Rampeck Act. We cut this \$4,000. This office has the duties of preparing and arguing cases before the Supreme Court. It also makes recommendations to the Supreme Court in reference to appeals and writes the opinions of Attorney General, with his approval. This set-up has only 12 lawyers and 11 clerks. The

amount requested was \$99,600 and we recommend \$95,600. There was turned back into the Treasury last year \$6,000. This Division hoped to keep this turn-back in case it needed several other employees.

The Assistant to the Attorney General's Office. This Division had an appropriation of \$106,300 for 1943; it now requests the sum of \$216,500. You will note from the record that in the reorganizing of the work of the Department of Justice and the readjustment of its work there are many duties assigned to this Division; page 36 of the hearings will give to you a full list of these various duties now assigned to this Division. We are recommending an appropriation of \$176,500 for the conduct of this Division for fiscal year 1944.

The Division of the Assistant Solicitor General is a very important set-up; it had an appropriation of \$89,100 for the fiscal year 1943; it received a transfer from the Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General of \$18,280, making a total for 1943 of \$107,380; its request for 1944 is \$117,700. Your committee recommends for this Division for the fiscal year 1944 the sum of \$117,700. This Division has charge of history of legislative work, advice in respect to pending legislation, and the need for such, and so forth, clearinghouse.

Tax Division; in 1943 this Division had an appropriation of \$620,600 for 1943; it is now requesting the sum of \$600,000, and the committee recommends the sum of \$600,000. There is a large amount of litigation pending the great sums of money involved; there has been some decrease in its work, and we trust that it will soon become current. This Division seems well staffed with an able corps of lawyers and employees.

The work of the Criminal Division has been increased—doubled—since the war activities began, and it is requesting an increase of 24 new employees with a total cost of \$93,000. The appropriation for 1943 was \$587,800, and their estimate for fiscal year 1944 is \$653,000. This Division has charge of every kind of crime against the Government, violation of selective-service laws, war fraud cases, matters arising through the F. B. I. disclosures, the May Act, and so forth. The committee recommends an appropriation in the amount of \$653,000 for the fiscal year 1944.

The Claims Division has charge of those cases arising against the Government and where the Government is party plaintiff, such as patent cases, marine insurance, and the adjustment of international matters that should not be litigated. In 1943 this Division received an appropriation in the sum of \$504,600; this year it is requesting the sum of \$511,200, the increase being largely due to the Ramspeck Act and an amount necessary to carry certain personnel on a year's basis. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$480,000 for the fiscal year 1944.

Special attorneys, Pardon Attorney Office, Immigration Appeal Board—appropriation, \$143,000; reduction, \$3,000, and so forth. The increased

work throughout the whole Department has necessitated its employees to work on a 48-hour basis and the personnel to increase from 9,000 to about 33,000 since 1939.

(Mr. KERR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

#### SYNTHETIC RUBBER IN DOUBT?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, we are confronted by a series of questions here that project themselves further into the future than any man can now see.

Are we going to invest billions of dollars of American taxpayers' money in any foreign country, only to have the industries built by those dollars turned over to some cartel probably controlled by foreigners?

Are we going to continue the synthetic-rubber and rubber-substitute facilities in this country as going industries to make us independent of foreign rubber supplies after this war is ended, or are we going to be blind enough to surrender these synthetic-rubber plants to selfish private interests interested in suffocating this new industry, or are we going to let them lapse into disuse, or is the Government going to attempt to continue their operation with all of the inefficiencies of bureaucratic control?

In short, are we going to repeat our mistake of this war and leave ourselves vulnerable as to our rubber supply by reestablishing the source of that supply across the sea in foreign countries instead of preparing to produce it here at home where we are certain that we are invulnerable in the event of another war?

Is there at work here some diplomatic necessity which requires that we tacitly agree with some foreign view that we must junk our synthetic-rubber industry after the war in order to continue a good-neighbor spirit, or is there deep down underneath this old question some actual plan in the minds of somebody to junk the synthetic-rubber plants established in this country during the war in order to favor other countries or the nationals of other countries?

These questions must be determined and the answers must be found by the Congress in the case of rubber, because the pattern of rubber may be the pattern of sugar; it may be the pattern of grain; it may be the pattern of beef.

In short, we have involved here in this rubber question the problem of a critical material vital to our national defense as far into the future as we now can foresee; also, the question of a broad general policy which either looks to necessary military self-sufficiency in the United States or to a deliberate and mistaken policy of so dispersing and scattering our supplies of essential materials as to leave us vulnerable.

It would seem incredible that intelligent, patriotic Americans in public office could for a moment lend themselves to such a blind scheme.

Recently I took the floor to inform this House that our Government has



made no secret agreement with any country to scrap our synthetic rubber plants after the war and make us again dependent for this vitally strategic material on the natural rubber-producing countries. I made that statement to the House after articles and editorials were widely printed that Dr. William Hale, former chief chemist of the Dow Chemical Co., of Michigan, was charging that such agreements had been entered into between our State Department and some of the governments south of the Rio Grande. I was authorized by the Department of State to say there is no secret union with any country to that effect. I was informed that no one in the Department of State who has authority to make agreements, either public or secret, knew of any such agreement, and that Dr. Hale, if he were correctly quoted, was in error. Thus the State Department unequivocally stated there was nobody in authority to make secret agreements who has made any such public or secret agreements with any country in the world.

Apparently the few minutes I was given in which to convey to this House the State Department's refutation of the charges alleged to have been made by Dr. Hale were not sufficient, and the explanation I made must not have been convincing enough, because, since I made those brief remarks I have been asked by many Members of this body and by many persons in private industry to discuss the matter more fully. I have received a large number of telegrams, letters, and telephone calls asking me to be more explicit concerning the State Department's denial that no secret agreement has been made regarding our rubber program. It is for that reason I take the floor at this time to give the House some information which may not have been available to all of you who are interested in our synthetic rubber program.

First, let me say, I greatly fear future events will bring a bitter disappointment to the American farmers who in past years have been encouraged to believe the protective tariff has given them real protection, and who have believed the American agricultural market belongs first to them. I fear the blow which shattered this hope of American farmers in protection of their home market came in a statement of the Vice President of the United States, HENRY A. WALLACE. In that statement he indicated that a program of new uses for American farm products was not the policy of the American Government. Mr. WALLACE indicated that the substitute and synthetic materials program we are now undertaking would be eliminated at the end of the war, and the American market for those synthetic or substitute materials would be turned over to those countries where the natural materials are produced.

Now let me give you briefly some facts about our synthetic rubber program that may interest you. I am not now quoting any officials of our Government. I am giving you my personal conclusions as I have reached them after many months of study and numerous conferences with

officials who should know the facts. Let us first discuss the case of raw rubber. I believe we normally have used about 600,000 to 700,000 tons of raw rubber annually. We get different figures from different officials, but most of them seem to agree that we have used about that much raw rubber. We got most of that rubber from the Far East. The output was controlled by the British and Dutch rubber monopolies. They let us have this raw rubber only in quantities which would not glut the market, and in such a way as to keep the prices up. These two monopolies, in my opinion, did some profiteering in this rubber traffic with us, in that they insisted the rubber be shipped in bottoms controlled by the nationals of the countries of the two monopolies. This has always been British practice. They look after their own.

The quantity of rubber we need now since we are embarked upon a global war will amount, I am informed, to 1,200,000 tons. Experts differ on that question but none will deny that we will need a million or more tons of rubber for our own military and naval needs, our civilian quotas, and supplies for our allies. The Dutch and English rubber monopolies have lost control of their rubber supply. They are getting some but very little. So the United States is now called upon to produce the rubber. Immediately the question arises: Are we getting any raw rubber now and what are we doing about getting more of it?

The answer is that we are getting quite a large quantity of raw rubber. Some comes from South America, where we are launching a gigantic program at the American taxpayers' expense to enlarge the output. Some comes from outside the Western Hemisphere. But the amount of raw rubber we are getting, and the amount we can expect to get in the next 3 or 4 years, is utterly inadequate for our war needs.

This raw rubber picture is an ugly one. It would have been a more dismal picture, in my opinion, but for the foresight of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. Contrary to general reports, Secretary Jones began purchasing raw rubber many, many months before Pearl Harbor. Just how large a stock pile of precious raw rubber we acquired before Pearl Harbor I cannot officially say.

It is my guess, however, that our stockpile would have been considerably larger had it not been for the discouraging interference by those monopolies which controlled the rubber output at the time our Government was trying to buy it. That interference was largely expressed in the refusal of the British and Dutch monopolies to allow this raw rubber to be carried in our own ships, and their demands that it be brought to us in craft of their own countries. There were other reasons, too. But we were buying rubber many months before Pearl Harbor. We bought large quantities and did amass a large stock pile, but this stock pile of rubber dwindled as the war spread. We are now called upon not only to meet the needs of our own Army and Navy and civilian population, but we must ship rubber to our allies as well. That British-Dutch rubber restriction

and shipping policy was very shortsighted and disastrous for all concerned. So we now must turn to synthetic rubber to supplement the meager amount of natural rubber we are able to buy from various sources.

In order for you to see this whole rubber picture more clearly, it is necessary for me to tell you something about raw-rubber costs. I cannot talk to you from a scientific or technical standpoint because I can have only a layman's view. What I am saying is said from that standpoint. I do know, however, that raw rubber is costing us a very high price at this time. I have it from good authority that the people from whom we buy raw rubber can make good profits now by producing that raw rubber at 10 cents a pound. We are now paying 20 cents a pound for it. It is to be expected that when the war is over and the British and Dutch monopolies get control of their properties again the price of raw rubber may be much lower. That assumes, of course, that the Japanese will not destroy the rubber trees in the Far East. This can be only the merest assumption, of course.

Nevertheless, we in the United States are not idle so far as raw rubber is concerned. Besides buying every pound we can wherever we can get it, we have launched upon what will amount to a general revolution in agriculture and industry in the Central and South American countries. We are interesting ourselves especially in the exploitation of raw rubber. The vast Amazon River, with its tributaries and long stretches of unexplored swamps, are being scouted as never before for the rubber tree. With the money of the American taxpayer we are sending armies of laborers, economists, scientists, and other experts into the Amazon country to get out every ounce of raw rubber than can be found. To do this we are fighting the tropical diseases of that area. We are fighting leaf and tree diseases in a gigantic movement calling for unlimited American funds in order that more and more raw rubber may be produced to supplement a gigantic synthetic-rubber program. You will get this story in full if you carefully read the hearings on this bill making appropriations for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments. In this bill is included a cultural-relations program the like of which never has been imagined by American taxpayers.

We now come to the question of our American synthetic rubber program and the cost thereof. The best information I can learn at this time is that synthetic rubber, as we are making it now, will cost us around 35 cents per pound. But we would pay even more for it to win the war.

We will be starting to make it in large quantities sometime in 1944. The delay in production has been due largely, I believe, to the fact that we have given the green light to the petroleum interests instead of giving adequate attention to the more rapid methods of making synthetic rubber from farm products. I can say from authoritative information that we are now producing a little synthetic rubber, but very little of it is coming from



butadiene produced from grain alcohol. Most of the synthetic rubber we are now producing comes from petroleum products and coal tar. I believe by the middle of 1944 we may be producing about 600,000 tons of synthetic rubber, but if the grain alcohol process is used more liberally, I am convinced that we could be producing a very great deal more rubber by the end of 1944.

I feel that a mistake has been made in allocating to the petroleum industry practically all of the money for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. In my opinion—and I say this after listening to most of the hearings before the Gillette committee in the Senate on new uses for agricultural products—while it would cost a little more to produce synthetic rubber from grain alcohol, it would be much cheaper to construct butadiene plants where the butadiene is manufactured from grain alcohol. These plants could be constructed more rapidly than plants in which petroleum products are used. I refer you to the hearings of the Gillette committee to substantiate this statement. All of this information is in voluminous printed hearings. So there is no point in detailing all of that information in this statement. What I wish to do is to bring the facts concerning the synthetic rubber program down to date. This Congress and the people should know these facts:

Your Government, with your money, is now constructing 30 or more factories for the manufacture of synthetic rubber.

When the construction program is completed for synthetic rubber, your Government will have invested six hundred or seven hundred million dollars or more in these synthetic rubber plants.

All of these factories will belong to the Government. Private capital will not have a penny invested in these plants. They are now and will continue to be owned entirely by your Government.

Your Government merely employs private industry to operate these plants. The output of the plants belongs to your Government.

Your Government employs private industry to construct the plants.

There is no denial that these plants will be operated at a great loss.

What is true about synthetic-rubber plants is true about grain-alcohol plants which your Government is constructing at this time on the same plan as it is constructing synthetic-rubber plants.

After hostilities cease your Government will be in full possession of many millions of dollars' worth of synthetic-rubber plants and alcohol plants. It will require an act of Congress, after the war—unless something else is done in the meantime—to determine what is to become of this huge investment.

That is why it is so important right now that you should inquire into this whole project. The Honorable Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, is the Director of the Government which is constructing these plants. His job is to construct not only these rubber and grain-alcohol plants but many, many other plants which various war agencies of the Government tell him are needed.

The Honorable William Jeffers, president of the great Union Pacific Rail-

road Co., is the Rubber Director, whose duty it is to get the synthetic-rubber program going. Not only the synthetic-rubber program but all kinds of rubber substitutes; so we will be self-sufficient as soon as possible as far as rubber is concerned.

Briefly, the story on supply is this: Our war directors and necessary civilian agencies tell the Rubber Administrator how much rubber they have to have. Mr. Jeffers goes out to get it from every possible source. There might be a dozen methods of synthetic-rubber supply. He will get rubber from wherever he possibly can. Petroleum just happens to have the edge on the synthetic program right now. There are several formulas. The Russian formula has not been discarded, in spite of assertions to the contrary. While Mr. Jeffers is at work on supply, Jesse Jones gets his construction and purchasing orders, and so far as I can learn there is quite a program of coordination between the interests involved.

All of this brings us to the pressing need of careful inquiry into the original charge that after the war is over this entire gigantic synthetic-rubber program, with all of our huge investments, will be scrapped. I am reliably informed that the synthetic-rubber factories we are constructing are being built in a very permanent form. The buildings are of the best material securable. The machinery is of the latest type. Improvements and changes are made from time to time. Everything is being constructed for permanency. True, the synthetic-rubber plants are being constructed solely for the manufacture of synthetic rubber. Whether they could be converted to some other purpose after the war, I do not know. Probably any such conversions would involve tremendous outlay of additional expenses.

I am reliably informed by experts who are now testing our first output of synthetic rubber that, with more experience, mass production, chemical research, especially if farm products are used, we will eventually be able to produce synthetic rubber at a cost close to that of natural raw rubber. I am sure from my investigations that these great synthetic-rubber plants will not be scrapped after the war. Science will bring to us more and more new uses for our farm products, our coal, and petroleum products. Our synthetic-rubber program will become one of the factors which will help us win the economic war which is sure to beset us in the post-war period.

Despite my optimism, however, I wish to suggest to the membership of this House that we must be on the alert against certain future potentialities. We must guard carefully against the scheming of special interests which, even at this moment, are said to be working to secure special overriding advantages in the synthetic program.

The farm chemurgic program, which we have worked for so many years to develop must not be cast aside. The dreams of some of our officials who would

surrender to uncertain foreign interests a market which rightfully belongs to the people of the United States must not be allowed to defeat or retard these vitally necessary projects. We must guard against misguided, even though sincere, international scheming which would again put into the control of a few the products which are vitally necessary to so many. We must never again be left at the mercy of a foreign monopoly in the matter of so vital a material as rubber.

We have demonstrated that with the solution of distribution we have no problem so far as farm surpluses are concerned. Given the opportunity, I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that the American farmers can and will produce sufficient material to keep these plants which we are now building with the American taxpayers' money busy permanently.

American science and American genius can make that possible. There is no reason at this moment, when we are in the midst of a great war, to alarm the American people with stories that these great synthetic-rubber factories in which these people will have hundreds of millions of dollars invested are to be scrapped when hostilities cease.

We are well aware, Mr. Chairman, that while we are building great grain-alcohol plants on navigable streams, it is being whispered about that the special blackstrap molasses interests are laying plans to take over these plants after the war and that again the grain farmers of America will be forced to compete with the blackstrap molasses monopoly.

We are also aware, Mr. Chairman, that the special raw rubber monopolies who handicapped our raw rubber buying at our time of vital need are even now laying plans to again recapture their special control of rubber after the war.

The great expenditures we are making at this time, Mr. Chairman, must be made to work for the very purposes they are now inaugurated—to win this war against all of our enemies, and to bring peace and happiness to the world. These investments must be utilized in establishing our future economy.

I have been informed there is a world-wide monopoly in existence at this time which is planning the prevention of commercial development. If, as the United States News claims, we will soon have an investment of two billions in Central and South America for the development of agriculture and industry, is it not proper at this time to take some action to see that this investment is not eventually captured for the benefit of this alleged world-wide monopoly?

I have been informed by Thurman Arnold, former Director of the Antitrust Division in our Department of Justice, that practically all of the mechanized development of the future is now in the control of various cartels. He also tells me that the people who have established this industrial bureaucracy are scheming today to make it impossible for anyone to get into the business except the people who are selected by the cartel group. Mr. Arnold also informs me that this kind of an organization is active



now in South America; that all of these cartel agreements are ready to be picked up after the war; that one big cartel organization is already active. He also tells me that if this cartel is not broken up that the two billions of American money to which I referred will revert to a few private groups—probably European—because it is a matter of public record that American companies have agreed to get out of South America after the war.

Mr. KERR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman made reference to our stock pile of rubber. May I ask him, Our stock pile of rubber dwindled a great deal because we had to furnish it to our allies?

Mr. STEFAN. There is no question about that. May I say to the gentleman, who has labored with me on this committee many, many days, that we cannot depend upon receiving all of the raw rubber we will need from the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. KERR. I concur heartily in what the gentleman said and I also concur heartily in what the gentleman said about Mr. Jones. If one will read the statement he made in reference to procuring rubber for this country, he will be impressed with what a magnificent job Mr. Jones is doing, and it will vouchsafe, in my opinion, his reputation as being an outstanding statesman and one of the ablest and most useful and conscientious officials of this Government.

Mr. STEFAN. The teamwork between Jesse Jones and William Jeffers, the Rubber Director, is good. They are both doing the country a great service.

(Mr. STEFAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ROLPH].

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Chairman, the Matson Navigation Co., of San Francisco, has been awarded the coveted Army-Navy E. While the construction and repair department of the company was specifically designated, still, in a larger sense, the mark of distinction is for a record of achievement dating back to 1867, for it was in the latter year that William Matson arrived in San Francisco. He was then a boy of 18.

Captain Matson ranks with his friends and contemporaries, John D. Spreckels and Robert Dollar, as the three pioneers who successfully launched American steam shipping on the Pacific. Many pessimists said they were facing financial ruin.

In competition with foreign lines these men risked their fortunes and business reputations in carrying the Stars and Stripes throughout the entire Pacific area. Their ships steamed into every port from San Francisco to Hong Kong—from Seattle to Sydney.

William Matson started as an humble employee of John D. Spreckels, later succeeding Mr. Spreckels in the trade to and from Hawaii.

But I am ahead of my story. Captain Matson was brought up in the days of

the sailing vessels. Early he foresaw the coming of steam and just after the turn of the century commenced to dispose of his fleet of sailing vessels, substituting cargo steamers.

His foresight was uncanny. In a few years sailing vessels were unable to compete with steamers on the west coast. Matson's business grew and grew. The answer—better service to the shippers.

Captain Matson was perhaps the first to perceive the use of oil as a fuel for steamships. He not only backed up his judgment by converting his ships from coal to oil burners but also helped materially in developing oil wells in California.

Associated with Captain Matson in operating the steamship company was his able son-in-law, William P. Roth. Mr. Roth succeeded as president of the company when Captain Matson passed on in 1917.

Bill Roth has an even broader vision of daring than Captain Matson. Mr. Roth is determined to see the American flag first in foreign trade. He and his friends purchased the Oceanic Steamship Co. The Oceanic Line, previously owned by John D. and A. B. Spreckels, operated to New Zealand and Australia. Replacing three small 6,000-ton passenger ships with modern express luxury liners he has made an outstanding success. The line offers much faster and far better schedules than competitors. But most important, Mr. Roth was ready for the present emergency in the South Pacific. His ships, the palatial *Lurline*, *Monterey*, and *Mariposa*, are Navy auxiliary vessels and are performing signal service. Matson captains and crews are thoroughly familiar with every isle and coral reef.

The award of the Army-Navy E to the Matson Navigation Co. shows this great shipping concern to be carrying on in war as in peace. The United States feels grateful to every employee because the company was fully prepared. As the Member of Congress in which the Matson home office is located, I am proud of the company's accomplishments. Best wishes and congratulations to William P. Roth and all his associates for continued success. Matson Navigation Co. fully merits the Nation's confidence and good will.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, following the very eloquent address on the Matson Line by the gentleman from California, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point on the Civil Aeronautics Administration war-training program and the aviation of tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION AND THE WAR TRAINING SERVICE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I have noted with satisfaction that in recent months there has been more and more discussion of aviation in both Houses of the Congress. Man's conquest of the air is not a simple matter to understand, and we need all the sound and authoritative information on it that we can get. We need it, if I may speak plainly, be-

cause we started so late—because too many Americans had a blind spot on aeronautics right up to the beginning of this war.

I have had a low-boiling point on the subject of this Nation's aviation needs for a number of years. Perhaps the main reason for this is that I was touring in Europe at the time Hitler was laying the groundwork for air war by training an army of kids on gliders, and the handwriting was pretty plain to me.

Then for 3 years, it has been my privilege to be a part of the appropriations hearings for the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and to hear those people explain their needs and plans and hopes, and I am proud to say that on more than one occasion I have voted, and urged this House to vote, to give them more money than was contained in the Executive Budget proposals.

In all my dealings with the Civil Aeronautics Administration I have been deeply impressed with how well its officials appeared to know their business and how farsighted they have been.

The appropriation for the C. A. A. now before you is, as has been said, incomplete. It is for a little less than \$28,000,000—as contrasted with a total current budget of some \$410,000,000—because the two largest items in the current budget have not yet been submitted, to wit, the program for training of airmen and the program for development of landing fields. It is explained that possible changes in war needs make it advisable to submit these items later.

Nevertheless, I cannot omit mention of the C. A. A. pilot training program—now renamed War Training Service—because it will come before you sooner or later; and in my humble opinion it is one of the first great steps toward present-day preparedness which this country took; preparedness not only for this war, but for the civilian air age which will follow.

This plan, launched in 1939, blazed many of the trails which the armed forces have followed since, and some other trails which will guide post-war flying. It seems incredible today, but many of you will recall that 4 years ago it was considered a very daring idea to give Federal aid to any college that wanted to start an aviation ground school, and "team up" with a nearby commercial flying school which could teach the actual flying.

Yet the leaders of the C. A. A. pleaded that it could be done, and asked for \$10,000,000 that year. Congress gave them \$4,000,000. But a year later their performance was so good, and the situation in Europe was so bad, that we gave them \$36,000,000.

Yes; we gave them a 900-percent increase in 1940, and asked them to give 60,000 flight courses. This was more courses than had been given in the entire country in the previous 15 years, but they went to work and did it.

Mr. Chairman, the C. A. A. program performed miracles of mass pilot training as early as 1940 which compare well, under the circumstances, with the best war-production records of today. They began from scratch. They wrote their



own textbooks and procedures. They retrained thousands of veteran flyers into top-notch instructors. They speeded up their courses to get in 3 per year. They spread out the work until it was going on at more than 900 locations across the broad face of this country. The mountain went to Mahomet. Aviation reached out to touch American youth at every crossroads airport.

What were the results? In 3 years the number of civilian pilots in this country went up from 22,000 to more than 100,000. The number of civilian planes rose from 10,000 to 25,000.

This big backlog of civilian flyers began flowing into the armed forces, for military training, very early in the emergency. By mid-1941—5 months before Pearl Harbor—they were joining the air services at the rate of 1,000 per month.

It is a safe bet that by now the great majority of those C. A. A. flyers are flying for Uncle Sam. And testimony as to how well they came out, after war training, is contained in the news dispatches almost every day. I want to emphasize that the C. A. A. never has claimed it made them into finished military pilots, but only that it taught them to fly.

Capt. Joe Foss, the Marine Corps ace of Guadalcanal, first took the air in a "puddle jumper" as a C. A. A. student pilot. So did two-thirds of the R. A. F.'s late American Eagle squadron. So did one-third of the pilots in the Navy's Fighting Squadron Six, which felled 27 Japs in the Solomons. A few others are Lt. John Bell, who was decorated for flying so many evacuees out of Burma; and Lt. Joe Shaffer, first American to down a Nazi plane over Europe; and Lt. Ray Holsey, decorated for his Flying Fortress raids on Rabaul; and Ensign Tootle and Lieutenant Moore, who displayed conspicuous bravery at Midway. Another is Lt. Tony Yenlavage, a bombardier with only 34 hours of C. A. A. flying who piloted a four-engine bomber back to England after both pilots were wounded over France.

These are only a handful of the nearly 100,000 fledgling pilots which the C. A. A. program has put on their first wings in the last 4 years, and which have provided such a splendid backlog from which the armed services could draw pilot material. Another interesting little item about them is that 17 of the 79 airmen who went along with Jimmy Doolittle on his famous Tokyo raid were former C. A. A. student flyers.

I imagine General Doolittle was quite pleased at that, because back in 1940 that same Jimmy Doolittle had arranged a national competition to determine the three best C. A. A.-trained pilots of the year, so that they could win scholarships for further aviation study.

I said the C. A. A. blazed trails for the war effort. One of these was the large-scale technical training in the colleges. That is now the accepted policy of the armed forces. Another was the delegation of flight training to commercial flying schools by contract. That was considered risky business when the C. A. A. started it, because many such schools had been somewhat haphazard, devil-may-care enterprises. But they

made a splendid record with the C. A. A. and today the Army Air Force contracts with such civilian schools for all its primary-stage training. In fact, most of the schools now on the Army list got previous experience with the C. A. A. And a check last summer revealed that more than two-thirds of the thousands of flight instructors in those schools also came out of the C. A. A. program.

That sums up the highlights of a program which, I believe, is unparalleled in any free country; and we should remember that its main ramrod was Robert H. Hinckley, then Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air. But supporting him were many of the best brains in aviation, for he knew the value of getting the interested parties around the planning table. Hinckley's advisory committee, headed by Frank Tichenor, included more than a score of real leaders, one of whom—"Eddie" Allen, the peerless test pilot—met a tragic death only the other day.

The C. A. A. training program is now greatly altered for the duration, to meet the needs and desires of the armed forces.

It is concentrated in fewer and larger centers, more rigidly controlled. Its trainees are in active service. It has gone to war, and those of us who have pleaded so long with military leaders to make full use of it should find no fault with this. But let us be sure when this fight is won that aviation training comes back to the small colleges and the cow-pasture airports where it had made such a magnificent start.

There are three other principal phases of C. A. A. work—airports, safety regulation, and the Federal airways. The current appropriation for development of landing fields is nearly \$200,000,000. Next year's is not yet before us. Here again the governing factor at this time must be what the armed forces need. Fast, heavy warplanes require large fields with strong runways; so a large amount of money is going into a few hundred high-class fields. How good a post-war investment these prove to be will depend upon their practical usefulness to the air-transport system. Location is a vital factor. All locations today are specified by the Army or Navy, and I dare say some of them are not ideal from the viewpoint of post-war commerce; but perhaps that must be chalked up as another penalty of war. Conversely, a large number of the improvements are being made on regular municipal airports, thus preparing these communities for post-war transport traffic. And there are no frills in the C. A. A. work, which is limited to the landing fields only.

The inspector force which carries on the C. A. A.'s safety regulation work not only is helping the air lines to maintain their fine safety record under great pressure, but also is doing a vast amount of wartime technical work for the armed forces. Its engineers check designs and performance of many types of noncombat aircraft such as troop and cargo carriers, training ships, and gliders. They also supervise conversion of airplanes going to other countries under lend-lease, and keep the Nation's technical training schools up to standard.

Scientific people in the C. A. A. have made some very important contributions to aviation knowledge; and here again they follow the antibureaucratic policy which I like so well by farming out these studies and experiments to the laboratories of leading universities, under the supervision of the National Research Council. The things they have done which have the most immediate wartime value are to devise better methods of preselecting flying cadets, to cut down the "washouts"; and to improve and standardize the process of teaching boys to fly, thus providing better pilots. Both the Army and Navy have been quick to adapt these improvements to their own programs.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority is also the Nation's aerial traffic cop. Probably I should not put it that way, because what it does is to build and operate the 34,000-mile network of Federal airways over which airplanes can fly safely day or night, aided by radio beams and beacons and frequent weather reports and information about other planes in the air. They also are installing blind-landing systems on the major airports, to save fog-bound flyers. This skyway system is vital to the airforces, because nowadays 17 out of every 20 planes that fly it are military planes. And because the Civil Aeronautics Authority has so much experience with airways, it has built secret new airways for our armed forces, as well as a series of new type super-power radio stations which can signal our flyers anywhere on the globe.

I have touched upon the highlights of the work of the Civil Aeronautics Authority in order to raise a point of policy. Two years ago, and again last year, I expressed the hope that the armed forces might be able to make good use of the Civil Aeronautics Authority pilot-training program without doing major violence to the basic nature of it or to its way of operating. But they have felt that some very marked changes must be made in it. Now, I want to raise a general question about the Civil Aeronautics Authority in wartime. I believe sincerely that it is a service organization, and a good one. It is headed by a group of technical men, with Charley Stanton as their chief, who have done a pioneering job that is undeniably good. Literally thousands of their trained people have gone to war agencies and they have trained replacements and gone ahead. More than half of their regional managers recently were called into the Army. They have streamlined their work and are giving a maximum of efficient service to Army and Navy needs.

If we are now ready to begin getting concerned about post-war aviation, we had better be a little concerned about the C. A. A., for in that agency we have placed much of the Federal Government's responsibility to "foster and encourage the development of civil aviation and air commerce."

We might take a brief glance at the size of the problem those people are going to face. This year's production of our war-built aviation industry is expected to reach a value of about \$20,000,000,000, which is roughly 150 times as big as it



was in 1938. It is also over 5 times as big as the biggest year the automotive industry ever had. It involves not only billions of dollars of invested capital, both public and private, but the jobs of over a million trained workers.

The problem is to save as many of those plants and jobs after the war by finding and developing as great a civilian market as possible. There is no doubt that aviation is going ahead in great strides, but you cannot dismiss the problem as simply as that. Peacetime civil aviation is different from war flying. Nowadays we do not stop and count the cost, because no price is too great to pay if it saves our freedom. But no matter how much of an expansion we have after this war, it is not going to consume the amount of airplane production we have right now. Why, Mr. Chairman, the value of this production for 1943 is going to be somewhere around one-seventh of the national income.

The obvious warning to all of us, then, is that we must lay plans and policies to save as much of the present aviation industry as possible for civilian uses. And my point is that there is one Federal agency, the C. A. A., which has been accumulating experience for 16 years, under various titles, as to how best to "foster and encourage the development of civil aviation." That agency set up and developed the airways system, it has evolved and kept up to date a national airport plan, it has achieved mass air training in the colleges and made a good start in the high schools.

From my observation, the leadership of the C. A. A. is very alert to this tremendous post-war problem. At one extreme they have experimented with newer and safer types of small airplanes for the average man to fly. At the other, their engineers are conducting tests and making technical analyses of the largest and fastest new troop and cargo transports at the request of the armed forces.

So I suggest that no matter how great the stresses and strains of war, it will be wise to keep the C. A. A. a live and vital agency, ready for the great post-war task which certainly lies ahead of it. This is not a cry of alarm, but just a word of caution. The C. A. A. is busier than ever before, doing a bigger job than it ever did, and the bulk of its present work is war work being performed at the request of the war leaders. Most of it is technical work which is right down the alley of C. A. A. technicians who have spent many years at their craft. Each problem they can handle for the Army or Navy serves a dual purpose. First, it releases uniformed personnel for other types of service, including combat; and, second, it permits the Nation to hold together a minimum organization of workers trained in what is certain to be one of the most difficult of post-war adjustments.

There are many reasons why I have frequently addressed the House on the subject of aviation. I wish to conclude my remarks today by telling you something about the background of aviation in my own State of Nebraska.

We have pioneered in aviation in Nebraska, and one of the first aviation

schools, perhaps the first one, is located in the capital city of Lincoln. It is known as the Lincoln Aeronautical Institute Airplane and Flying School. This school started teaching aviation early in the year 1920, and there is not within my knowledge another civilian school of aviation in the United States that dates that far back. There may have been pilots at that time who were teaching flying, but so far as I know there were no established flying schools or schools of aviation.

It is generally believed in aviation circles that this Nebraska school dates further back than any other civilian school now operating.

Some of the great pioneer pilots and many of our stand-out pilots of the present day learned to fly in this pioneer school. I am gratified to be able to tell the House that this same school which is now in operation, was operating as an aviation school long before there was any Federal agency controlling aviation instruction. When the Aeronautics Branch of the Department of Commerce was established and provision made for school approval, this was one of the first schools in the country to qualify as an approved school. It has carried all the ratings given by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the teaching of aviation, both in training pilots and in training mechanics.

[Mr. GORE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GORE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY].

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, I apologize for trespassing upon the patience of the House at this late hour, but I wish to call attention to a situation which I think warrants the attention of the Office of Price Administration. The distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], used the President's veto of the Bankhead bill as a justification for making the speech which he has just delivered. Personally I do not believe that the farmers of the Nation are contributing to the cause of inflation, nor do I fear that they will in the immediate future contribute to the disasters of inflation. I call attention to the fact that in the city of Washington in the retail grocery stores tomatoes are selling for \$700 a ton. Does any Member of the House know what the farmers back in his district are receiving now for tomatoes? Cucumbers are selling in the retail stores here for \$700 a ton and big green bell peppers are selling here for \$900 a ton. Gentlemen know that the farmers are not receiving any such price as that, and the trouble with this cost-of-living proposition, as I believe every intelligent Member knows, is the spread in the difference between the price that the farm-

er receives and the price that the consumer pays. I cannot see how anyone can stand on the floor of this House and praise the O. P. A. for its fight against inflation, when apparently nothing has been done about this great spread between the price the farmer receives and the price the consumer pays.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think it developed in the committee the other day that the farmers are getting six-tenths of 1 cent a pound for cabbage, which is retailing here in Washington for 15 cents a pound.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. And that the farmer was getting around the same price for his tomatoes and that they were selling for 30 cents a pound here in the city of Washington.

Mr. COOLEY. Thirty-five cents a pound.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Then I did not have it quite high enough.

Mr. COOLEY. That is correct. I might call attention to some other prices. String beans, 35 cents a pound or \$700 a ton; sweetpotatoes are selling for \$200 a ton; onions, \$160 a ton; asparagus, \$780 a ton; spinach, \$300 a ton; artichokes, \$500 a ton; sweetpotatoes, 10 cents a pound, or \$200 a ton.

Mr. DURHAM. Will the gentleman tell us who purchases those articles and who can pay such prices for them now?

Mr. COOLEY. That is the very thing that is bothering us. You cannot blame the consumer for complaining about prices like that. I am wondering where is this price control.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOLEY. Yes.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. If the gentleman would not be so modest, he might tell his colleagues that for a year and a half he has been trying before his committee to work out a plan, studying this spread between the price that the farmer gets and the consumer pays, and if his will had prevailed, there is a lot of information that we would have had today, more than the O. P. A. would ever be able to give us.

Mr. COOLEY. I thank the gentleman for his kindly observation.

Unfortunately, I was not able to convince even the House Committee on Agriculture that the distribution of farm produce and commodities presented a problem which needed attention. The truth is in the past 10 years, and for that matter for a much longer period of time, we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars in the field of production teaching farmers how to produce. At the same time we have spent hundreds of millions of dollars on control programs and in teaching the farmers how to control production, but during this same time we have paid little or no attention to the great problem of distribution and marketing. The marketing bill which I introduced last year was supported by the United States Department of Agriculture and approved by the Bureau of the Budget. It was likewise supported



by the commissioners and secretaries of agriculture in the several States and by the Extension Service and by farm organizations. Agriculture's greatest problem today is the problem of distribution and the proper marketing of the commodities produced on the farms and ranches of the country. It seems silly and absurd to continue to neglect to solve the marketing problem for the farmers of this Nation. Too many people are "farming the farmers" and the farmer is constantly being accused of causing inflation, of selfishness, and greed.

Apparently every time some people look for a cause for inflation they can neither find nor see anything else except farmers and they erroneously lead the public to believe that the farmers of America, and the farmers only, are causing, by an unjust demand for higher prices, an unholy and an unwarranted increase in the cost of living. You may propose on the floor of this House to increase the income of any other group in America, and all of these people who are afraid of inflation never lift their voices in opposition, but every time anything is proposed in the interest of the farmer and his income we are given grave warnings of great dangers. If we admit that the farmers are suffering from a disparity we are certainly not justified in folding our hands or in opposing every measure which seeks to establish equality for agriculture.

If our farmers were actually receiving \$700 a ton for tomatoes, or \$300 a ton for cabbage, or \$780 a ton for asparagus, or \$900 a ton for green peppers, then there might be some justification for all of this talk about the farmers causing inflation. This is far from the truth. The farmer gets 2 cents a pound for sweetpotatoes that sell on the market here in Washington for 10 cents a pound. Will anyone suggest that the sweetpotato farmer is causing inflation? Four little red beets in a bunch sell in Washington stores for 17 cents, and 4 little spring onions about the size of your thumb sell in a bunch for 25 cents. Of course, the cost of living has gone up, but what has the farmer had to do with it, and what is O. P. A. going to do about it? Apparently no one is getting excited over the great spread between the producers and the consumers and the poor farmer is now, as always, taking the brunt of the cussing.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY].

[Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under con-

sideration the bill H. R. 2397, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. SIKES (at the request of Mr. PETERSON of Florida), for 1 week, on account of serious illness of his mother.

To Mr. THOMASON (at the request of Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON), for this week, on account of official business with the War Department.

#### PERMANENT LOAN TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 319) to authorize the acceptance of a permanent loan to the United States by the board of trustees of the National Gallery of Art, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand there is no obligation on the part of the Government whatsoever in regard to this matter. Would the gentleman make a very brief statement as to what the bill provides?

Mr. BLOOM. Mr. Speaker, this bill was on the Consent Calendar and there was objection made at the time. The objectors have withdrawn their objections. I have spoken to the minority leader and others and they have all consented to have this brought up and passed at this time. I also spoke to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. TREADWAY], who is the minority member of the Committee on the Library. This bill comes from the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CARTER. And there is no objection on their part?

Mr. BLOOM. There is no objection on their part.

Mr. CARTER. I withdraw my reservation of objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, did not the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] object to this bill?

Mr. BLOOM. No; two other Members objected to the bill, and they have both agreed to withdraw their objections.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to receive into the Treasury from time to time as a permanent loan by the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art to the United States sums in cash of not to exceed \$5,000,000 in the aggregate, and to pay interest on the principal amount of such loan at the rate of 4 percent per annum, payable semiannually. Such interest is hereby permanently appropriated for payment to the Board of Trustees of the National Gallery of Art.

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include a table from the Department of Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] is recognized for 30 minutes.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, owing to the lateness of the hour, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw that permission today; and I ask unanimous consent that I may have the same time on Wednesday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I also ask permission to insert in the Record a speech and include an article on coal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### TREATY MAKING BY THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I have asked the indulgence of the House today for the purpose of discussing as fully as I may in the allotted time a few phases of the question of treaty making by the Government of the United States.

I realize that proposals to amend the Constitution seldom engender much enthusiasm, and, regardless of circumstances, frequently are met with some indifference. At the same time I feel very strongly that we can do no greater injustice to the men who framed that document than to refuse or neglect to make it serve adequately the needs of each generation.

On December 8, 1941, both the House and the Senate voted a declaration of war against Japan. A few days later both bodies of the Congress approved similar declarations of war against Germany and Italy.

When the wars thus declared and now being fought shall end, the House of Representatives, under the present constitutional treaty-making provisions, will have no actual voice in the approval or disapproval of any treaty or treaties that may follow.

Mr. Speaker, such a situation always has presented a paradoxical procedure wherein a majority of both Houses can begin a war, but in which only two-



thirds of one body alone can officially end it, or in which one-third plus one of one body can actually prolong it.

If we can trust a majority to declare war, can we not with equal faith in the aggregate wisdom and judgment of the majority trust it to ratify a peace treaty?

For a moment let me direct your attention to the proceedings in the Senate on March 19, 1920. The clerk called the roll of that body on one of the most important questions ever before any parliamentary assembly. The question was on the ratification of the Versailles Treaty with the League of Nations Covenant and the 14 so-called Lodge reservations.

The result was announced as 49 votes for and 35 votes against ratification. Across the country and around the globe news wires flashed the information that the Senate had defeated the League. It was defeated, of course, not because a majority of the Senate had voted against it, for they had not, but because two-thirds of that body had not voted for it.

Here and there in our own Nation, but even more keenly in other countries, was felt a shock; but for the most part in this country we went plunging on our merry way into the delirious decade of the twenties, with its irresponsible, mad whirl of speculation, its unwarranted sense of security, and its blind and care-free refusal to look realities squarely in the face.

Mr. Speaker, I would not impose upon the intelligence of the House by reciting here the various tragic circumstances along the treacherous trail that led from that vote in the Senate through the next two decades—a trail that led through Manchuria and Ethiopia to Munich, Pearl Harbor, and north Africa. Too much concern over past mistakes may lead us into irresolution and inaction. I am far more interested in the present and the future.

Last November I introduced a House joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution. It was reintroduced on the opening day of the Seventy-eighth Congress and has been referred to the great Committee on the Judiciary of the House.

This proposal simply would amend the second paragraph of section 2 of article II of the Constitution to empower the President to make treaties by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Representatives. This could be done, under the proposal, by a majority vote of both Houses, which is all that is necessary to declare war or to implement by appropriations any treaty that may be effected.

It is no new proposal, of course. But I think at this time it might be well if we look briefly into the background of the treaty-making provision as finally adopted in the Constitution.

As Professor Burdick, of Cornell University, pointed out a few years ago, the provision as finally adopted was more or less a historical accident. I quote briefly from his statement:

The fact that the treaty-making power was created as it was, with the participation only of the President and the consent of the

Senate by two-thirds vote, is rather a historical accident. It is also very clear from the Constitution that the Congress, acting through both its branches, is expressly authorized to deal with matters of international relations and particularly and expressly with matters of finance and appropriation. Now, undoubtedly the two functions of the treaty-making power and of the congressional power overlap and treaties have not infrequently dealt with matters with regard to which Congress might act, and also congressional action has dealt with matters which might have been dealt with by treaty.

In support of that position, Professor Burdick listed as examples the annexation of Texas and the annexation of Hawaii. I shall not at this point pursue that argument further, but direct your attention to the very beginning of this question.

As finally adopted in the Articles of Confederation the provisions for making treaties essentially were that Congress had the sole and exclusive right to make treaties, and States were expressly prohibited from entering, without the consent of Congress, into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty either with foreign States or with other States in the Confederation.

Now, in the Constitutional Convention of 1787, the clause requiring two-thirds of the Senators present to concur in the ratification of a treaty, was the subject of prolonged debate. I have re-read some of that debate recently and it is very interesting. Throughout the entire discussion ran one theme that, in the light of what happened during more than a year of debate on the Versailles Treaty, is rather amusing.

The substance of that argument, when boiled down, was that the matter of making treaties was a very delicate one, and might frequently require secrecy. In such cases it was argued that it might be more difficult to obtain that secrecy if the question were submitted to the House of Representatives, which at that time was not larger in membership than the Senate, but which was destined to be much larger.

The same arguments that are cogent today were made against requiring two-thirds of the Senate to ratify. James Wilson opposed the proposal vigorously on grounds that it could permit the will of a minority to defeat the will of a majority. Rufus King concurred in that viewpoint, and Madison proposed an amendment which at first was accepted and later rejected, to exempt from the requirement all treaties of peace. Wilson then proposed an amendment adding the House of Representatives. It was finally voted down with only the Pennsylvania delegation supporting it.

In many of the State conventions and legislative assemblies the provision requiring two-thirds of the Senators present to concur was strongly opposed at the very beginning. But in the end it was adopted, and it still is there, as a part of our Constitution.

I stated a few moments ago that we could do no greater injustice to the framers of the Constitution than to refuse to go one step farther in our day than they went, if that one step is deemed in the interest of the general welfare of this country.

Since introducing this resolution calling for an amendment, some gentlemen who agree that it should be done, take the position that there is not sufficient time to do it now. I agree there is not—unless we get started on the job. We never reach any goal until we start toward it.

Mr. Speaker, on the eve of the anniversary of our entrance into the First World War, and while we are engaged in fighting the second, we are reminded perhaps more than at other times of the tragic and costly blunder we made in 1919-20, when we drifted into a policy which in effect simply said that America was not necessary to the peace of the world and that the peace of the world was not necessary to America.

May the God of all nations in His righteous wisdom guide us now in this generation to the end that there shall not at some future day be observed an anniversary of the beginning of a Third World War when we shall then look back with regret and deep and stinging remorse on some blunder of this generation.

Very few of us govern our thoughts and our actions today on the basis of what the historian of the future may think about us, and of how we will be appraised by the generations that follow. But this generation, which in every reality is keeping its rendezvous with destiny, will be measured in the future on the basis, first of how we met the greatest challenge in the history of the world to the very existence of free people, and second, of what we did to establish a world system of law and order and right and justice, to prevent a recurrence of the plague of war.

Does that challenge have anything to do with our treaty-making provisions?

My answer is "Yes."

The House of Representatives is composed of 435 members who represent that many congressional districts in which reside the 130,000,000 people of this country.

Members of this body must stand or fall every 2 years on the basis of their records here. They have voted recently to send millions of men from those congressional districts to battlefields of the world. They have voted billions of dollars in appropriations to carry out the pledge made in the declaration of war, also voted in this Chamber, that all the resources of the Nation are pledged to the successful prosecution of those wars. They have voted the heaviest tax burdens in the history of the world in order to be able to continue necessary war appropriations. In all of these acts, whether in declaring war or voting money or taxes in support of war, the House has concurrent power with the Senate, and all such measures are approved by a majority vote of both bodies.

But unless we amend the Constitution, when the time for ratifying a peace treaty comes around, as it surely will, we will be able to keep up with what is going on only by reading the newspapers, or by exercising the privilege of Members of the House to visit the other body.

Surely, Mr. Speaker, Members of the body of Congress closest to the people,



[COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
1st Session } No. 342

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL,  
FISCAL YEAR 1944

MARCH —, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. —]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year 1944.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 and will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 605 to 623, inclusive.

Department of Justice: Pages 543 to 605, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 347 to 387, inclusive.

The following table shows for each Department the appropriation for the fiscal year 1943, the estimate for the fiscal year 1944, the amount recommended by the committee for 1944, the increase or

decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1944 as compared with the 1943 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1944 estimates:

Department	Appropriations for 1943	Estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 estimates
State.....	\$34,866,405	\$35,703,100	\$33,358,100	-\$3,508,305	-\$2,345,000
Justice.....	101,594,600	115,707,400	102,657,300	+1,062,700	-3,050,100
Commerce.....	69,163,550	54,507,000	53,714,000	-15,449,550	-793,000
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.....	207,624,555	195,917,500	189,729,400	-17,895,155	-6,188,100

*Permanent annual trust fund appropriations.*—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts, are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1943	Budget estimate, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), estimate compared with appropriation for 1943
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	\$1,630,180	\$1,625,180	-\$5,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,205,800	1,440,600	+234,800
Fees and other collections, United States marshals.....	637,000	637,000	-----
Disposition of deposits of aliens who become public charges.....	3,000	3,000	-----
Returns of deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money.....	15,000	5,000	-10,000
Funds for Federal prisoners.....	620,000	700,000	+80,000
Commissary funds, Federal prisoners.....	325,000	350,000	+25,000
Special statistical work, Census trust fund.....	541,860	644,000	+102,140
Special statistical work, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.....	12,500	12,500	-----
Unearned fees, Patent Office.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Total.....	5,020,340	5,447,280	+426,940

#### DECREASES IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

The decrease in the Department of State Budget estimates of \$2,345,000 recommended by the committee consists of decreases effected in three major functional categories, as follows: Department of State proper, \$363,000; Foreign Service, \$482,000; and cooperation with the American republics, \$1,500,000. The Department of Justice reduction is distributed between the following major functions of organization: Legal activities and general administration, \$823,100; Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$800,000; Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$1,000,000; and Federal Prison System, \$427,000. The Commerce Department reduction is allocated among the following

major subdivisions of the departmental organization: Secretary's office, \$32,000; Census Bureau, \$104,000; Civil Aeronautics Administration, \$500,000; Civil Aeronautics Board, \$42,000; Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$75,000; and Patent Office, \$40,000.

#### WAR ACTIVITIES

The committee has discussed with the representatives of each of the departments the relationship to the war of their particular activities with the view of authorizing the continuance only of those functions, the abandonment of which might adversely affect the prosecution of the war, either directly or indirectly. While each of the departments covered by the accompanying bill are old-line agencies of the Government, all have felt the impact of the war to such an extent that a further reduction in the amount of this bill would prove inadvisable. The testimony disclosed that while many of the activities contained in these agencies are not directly connected with the war effort, they are supplying information and rendering services to the regular war agencies for which, otherwise, these agencies would have to have an organization of their own.

#### MERITORIOUS PROMOTIONS

During the hearings on the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill for 1944 there were brought to light certain discrepancies and inequalities with respect to the administration of that section of the Mead-Ramspeck Act governing within-grade promotions made on the basis of rendition of especially meritorious service. A relatively large portion of this type of promotion in the fiscal year 1942 occurred in the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce. The former made 126 and the latter 39 such promotions during the fiscal year 1942. Of the total of 126 such promotions made in the Department of Justice, 79 were in the Lands Division, and of the total of 39 promotions made in the Department of Commerce, 16 were in the Civil Aeronautics Board. During the same fiscal year the Department of Labor made 3 promotions, the Post Office Department, 11, the Department of Agriculture, 7, and the War Department 3, and a number of departments and agencies of the Government made no such promotions during this period. The committee reiterates its recommendation made in House Report 87 of this session that some uniform procedure be worked out to serve as a guide or standard for all agencies. This must be done to preserve the usefulness of the unusual policy permitted by the statute.

#### TRANSFERS BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

It has come to the attention of the committee that in some few instances appropriated funds when transferred between some departments and agencies of the Government are not reflected in the budget statements of the transferee agency. It is suggested that in the future all such transfers be shown as obligations of the agencies receiving the funds and reflected in their financial statement.



## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

It is inevitable that this country's participation in the present global war would affect tremendously the activities of that Department of government which is directly responsible for the determination and execution of the Government's policy in relation to international problems during the war and for and during the post-war period. The general increase in the Department's responsibilities and extent of operations is brought out in the comprehensive and interesting statement of the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull. This statement will be found on pages 2 to 18 of the hearings. The following tabulation shows the appropriation for 1943, the Budget estimate for 1944, and the amount allowed by the committee for 1944 for the entire Department:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$36,866,405
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	35,703,100
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	33,358,100

The amount recommended for the next fiscal year is \$2,345,000 under the Budget estimates and \$3,508,305 less than the 1943 appropriations.

While the total recommended for 1944 indicates a reduction of \$3,508,305 under 1943 allowances, it should be born in mind that the budget for 1944 was prepared early in the fall of 1942 when much of the impact of the war burden on the Department's activities had not been as fully felt. It has been necessary at this session to provide supplemental amounts to the original 1943 appropriations (which were in the main prepared prior to Pearl Harbor) by approximately \$7,000,000. These additions are not fully represented in the 1944 Budget estimates and it may well be that the funds for 1944 as allowed by the committee for some highly essential activities may prove to be insufficient should the growth of the Department's war functions and the delicate character of some of its foreign operations continue to increase with the intensity of the prosecution of the war.

An idea of the effect of the war on the work of the Department abroad may be gained partially from the following comparison of offices and personnel:

	September 1939	December 1942
Number of missions.....	56	46
Number of consular offices.....	250	209
Total personnel.....	4,250	4,879

The decrease in the total number of missions and consular offices is attributable to the closing of a number of offices in Europe and to the present policy of the Department of combining, wherever practicable, the smaller posts. The total personnel as of December 1942 includes 893 positions carried under the Foreign Service Auxiliary item of the bill. The increase in the number of departmental positions, as budgeted, is 265. If consideration is given to the extent and complexity of our foreign relations at this time and to the tremendously increased responsibility of the Department in executing our foreign policies and coordinating the many varied and complex war activities

of other departments and agencies of the Government in the foreign field, it will be realized that the request for both personnel and funds is not unreasonable. However, the committee feels that the expansion which has taken place in the Foreign Service since the outbreak of the war should now be restudied particularly with reference to the relationship of the duties and functions of the Department and those of the Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies in the foreign field.

Increased costs of operation, other than personal services, have greatly affected this item. Travel, for instance, is now performed almost wholly by air rather than by surface facilities. Rents and the cost of living abroad have increased to the point in some places of definite hardship. Other necessary supplies and materials have also increased in price both here and abroad during the past year.

#### NONCAREER OFFICERS

The committee wishes to reiterate its position with respect to the status of the noncareer officers of the Department and hopes that everything possible will be done to accord these officers the opportunities and conditions of service commensurate with the responsibilities imposed upon them. It would appear to the committee that the needs of efficient and effective consular representation would suggest an adjustment in the present methods of administering this segment of the foreign service organization.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

*Departmental salaries.*—This item covers salary requirements for the immediate office of the Secretary and for 48 divisions or offices located at the seat of government.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$5, 295, 000
Budget, 1944.....	5, 900, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	5, 693, 000

The recommended decrease of \$207,000 in the Budget request is divided between the request for additional personnel and the request for funds to permit the reallocation of 429 positions. The Budget estimate calls for a total of 95 additional positions for 7 of the 49 divisions or units in the Department at an annual cost of \$235,440. While the committee is fully appreciative of the added burden imposed on some divisions because of the war it is not convinced that all divisions are so affected, and suggests to the Department that it review carefully the functions and the personnel requirements of those divisions which are less directly connected with the prosecution of the war with the view of effecting a better use of the total personnel. With respect to that portion of the decrease applied to additional funds requested for the reallocation of certain positions, it is the belief of the committee that the savings which will result from the greatly increased personnel turn-over will more than compensate for the reduction made, and it may be stated, that in expressing this belief, the committee is not unmindful of the fact that the Department is proposing to defray the salary cost of approximately 101 positions from savings to result from personnel turn-over and delay in filling new positions. The fact that our manpower problem is becoming more serious each day was taken into consideration by the committee in making its recommendations.



To summarize, the increase of \$398,000 allowed the Department for the ensuing fiscal year over the 1943 appropriation consists of \$94,330 transferred from the Foreign Service Auxiliary of the Department for the purpose of consolidating certain functions, \$26,360 transferred from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to the Division of Cultural Relations which accompanied the transfer of a number of functions formerly under the jurisdiction of the Coordinator's office, \$117,440 for additional personnel, \$79,740 for the reallocation of positions, \$70,856 for legislative promotions and salary changes, and \$9,274 representing a supplement to anticipated savings from which total amount the Department will meet the salary cost of 101 positions created during the fiscal year 1943 which are to be continued in fiscal year 1944. In view of the recognized need at this time of elasticity in administrative procedure the committee has made no attempt to distribute the reduction of funds among the divisions and units of the Department and such distribution, as well as any necessary reallocation of the increase allowed, is left to the discretion of the Secretary. The departmental personnel requirements, as developed by the committee, will be found on pages 19 to 63 of the hearings.

*Contingent expenses, departmental.*—This item of the bill provides funds for all expenses, other than salaries, essential to the operations of the Washington office.

Appropriated, 1943.....	\$334, 000
Budget, 1944.....	410, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	310, 000

The reduction of \$100,000 from the Budget recommendation is based primarily on the elimination from the 1944 estimate of certain nonrecurring items for which provision was made in the 1943 appropriation which reduced the base for 1944 to \$306,106. While this decrease is directed at all categories of expense contained in this item, the committee feels that the requests for communication services and supplies and materials, especially, can be reduced. The Department's proposed increase in telephone facilities and in the number of local and long-distance calls appears to be out of proportion to the increase in personnel. The per capita cost of \$57 for supplies and materials is considered excessive and does not correspond with similar costs in other agencies of the Government.

*Printing and binding.*—This item covers printing and binding for the Department's offices in Washington and the field, including the passport agencies and international commissions.

Appropriated, 1943.....	\$228, 600
Budget, 1944.....	288, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	248, 000

The committee denied the Department's request for \$40,000 for the printing of three volumes of Foreign Relations for 1931 and four volumes in the series on the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. Although recognizing the need for these publications, the committee is of the belief that this expense might well be deferred until after the war. The major part of the increase allowed is for printed supplies and forms and for the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals which is printed every 6 months with monthly supplements.

*Passport agencies.*—These agencies serve as a convenience for American citizens applying for passport facilities to enable them to

proceed abroad. During the war they are primarily concerned with providing passport facilities and furnishing information to persons undertaking foreign travel on matters relating to the allied war effort, including American seamen.

Appropriated, 1943.....	\$54, 400
Budget, 1944.....	52, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	50, 000

Although the work of these agencies during 1942 has increased somewhat over 1941, principally because of the increased number of requests for seamen passports, it was indicated to the committee that there is a factor of uncertainty as to the work load in 1944. It is also the thought of the committee that as time goes on certain functions of the agencies relating to the issuance of seamen's passports will have been simplified to such an extent as to offset the reduction of \$2,000.

*Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.*—The amount of \$14,000 requested for continuing in 1944 the collecting and editing of official papers of the Territories of the United States has been denied. While the committee recognizes the inestimable value of these publications to our cultural, historical, and educational institutions it is believed that this work may be deferred until after the war.

#### FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

*Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers.*—The Budget estimate of \$625,000 is approved. The amount reflects an increase of \$30,000 over the 1943 appropriation, which increase is for the salaries of five additional Ministers at \$10,000 per annum each for an average of 7 months each. The posts to which these five new Ministers will be assigned are not being indicated for security purposes. Language contained in previous appropriation acts for this Department specified the posts to which Ambassadors and Ministers may be sent and the salary rate for each. The Budget recommended that the specification of posts and rates of pay be eliminated and a lump sum provided for such purposes with a maximum salary limitation of \$17,500 per annum. The committee has acceded to the request to eliminate specification of posts and type of representation at each but has adopted two salary limitations—one of not to exceed \$10,000 in the case of salaries of ministers and one of not to exceed \$17,500 in the case of ambassadors. This change is approved in view of the disruption of foreign relations and the necessity for the utmost flexibility in adapting our missions in various countries to constantly changing conditions.

*Salaries, Foreign Service officers.*—This appropriation is required to amount of increase being designated for salary increases as provided by law. The reduction of \$20,000 effected by the committee is predicated on the accrual of an equal amount of savings to results from the personnel turn-over.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$4, 224, 000
Budget, 1944.....	4, 270, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	4, 250, 000

No new positions are involved in the increase allowed, the entire amount of increase being designated for salary increases as provided by law. The reduction of \$20,000 effected by the committee is predicated on the accrual of an equal amount of savings to result from the personnel turn-over.



✓ *Transportation, Foreign Service.*—These funds will be used to pay the traveling expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers and employces and their families and the cost of transportation of their effects in connection with changes in posts of duty or in connection with home leaves of absence. The amount of the estimate, \$850,000, has been approved. A deficiency of \$850,000 has been allowed for this fiscal year, and if present world conditions continue during fiscal 1944 the amount in the bill may not be adequate. The committee wishes to call attention to the policy of sending members of employees' families to foreign posts during the war period. Regardless of the degree of hazard that may be involved either during the trips or in living conditions at the posts, the committee feels that the practice should be substantially curtailed if not eliminated altogether. In addition to the travel costs of employees' families, additional expense is involved in the transportation of household effects. This is only one aspect of the savings that can be effected, and the committee suggests that the Department give this matter consideration. The enormously increased costs of travel, due primarily to the necessity of utilizing air rather than surface facilities, should be offset to every extent possible, and a careful review of the entire travel and transportation program ought to reveal savings that can be made.

*Foreign Service quarters.*—The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds for allowance for living quarters to those representatives who do not reside in Government-owned or Government-leased buildings, heat, light and fuel for Government-owned or Government-leased buildings, and rent of Government-leased offices and residences. In view of the deficiency of \$200,000 which has been approved for 1943, the total amount of the estimate, \$2,100,000, has been allowed. It was represented to the committee during the hearings that the present appropriation language prescribing limitations on the amounts of allowances which may be made to the various types of Foreign Service representatives has resulted in hardship in a number of instances. Testimony on this subject disclosed the inequity of the present restrictions being caused by two war-created factors; (1) the tremendous increase in rental costs in the principal cities of the world and (2) promulgation by the Interdepartmental Shipping Priorities Committee of orders decreasing the amount of personal effects which may be shipped from a maximum of 60 tons to a maximum of 2 tons which will have the effect of forcing officers abroad to rent furnished quarters requiring higher rentals than unfurnished quarters. In order that the situation may be alleviated during the war period the committee has increased the limitation on the amount which may be paid a principal Foreign Service officer, other than an Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires, from \$1,700 to \$2,000 per annum, which latter amount is in accordance with the original schedule of living-quarters allowances prescribed by Standardized Regulations issued pursuant to the act of June 26, 1930. It was indicated to the committee that at the present time there are 54 posts in the highest category for rent-allowance purposes.

*Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service.*—These allowances are granted Foreign Service officers in accordance with regulations prescribed by law, and the classification of posts for such allowances is



fixed annually by the Department of State. The purpose is to compensate Foreign Service officers and clerks for the difference between the cost of living in Washington and the cost of living in the post to which they are assigned.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$658, 000
Budget, 1944-----	500, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	490, 000

In view of the fact that the Budget estimate is \$158,000 less than the total appropriations available for 1943, the committee did not feel that a reduction in the Budget estimate in excess of \$10,000 could be justified. This appropriation is greatly affected by changing conditions in war areas and if the situation in 1943 carries over into 1944, the appropriation in the bill may have to be supplemented later in the fiscal year. According to the September 1942 issue of the League of Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics the average increase in the cost of living in 25 of the larger countries between 1939 and the date of the report was 40.67 percent. As compared with Washington, the cost of living in foreign posts ranges from 5 percent to more than 70 percent higher.

*Representation allowances, Foreign Service.*—The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds for expenses which must be incurred by chiefs of missions and their ranking subordinates and by heads of consular offices in the interest of the Government, such as those for establishing contacts with local officials and important people of the country. They are authorized by the act of February 23, 1931.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$185, 000
Budget, 1944-----	230, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	210, 000

When the deficiency for a part of 1943 of \$35,000 (on a yearly basis of \$120,000) is added to the regular 1943 appropriation, the 1944 requirements would be \$270,000 should existing conditions prevail. In the light of this fact and because of generally increased costs it was felt by the committee that a reduction of more than \$20,000 could not be made. This is a type of expense which should be carefully administered in accordance with the purposes of the law.

*Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.*—This appropriation is authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended by the act of April 24, 1939. The purpose of the appropriation of \$865,600 is to meet the Government's obligation to maintain the solvency of the fund from which retirement benefits are paid to career Foreign Service officers. These officers contribute 5 percent of their salary to the fund.

*Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service.*—This appropriation is required for salaries for clerks to embassies, legations, and consular offices.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$2, 897, 000
Budget, 1944-----	3, 120, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	3, 097, 000

The increase of \$200,000 over the 1943 appropriation is to be used for continuing the employment of 100 additional clerks and for salary increases. The expanding needs for clerks in offices in the American republics is occasioned by the tightening of economic ties between the United States and those countries as the war progresses and most of the additional number of clerks has been assigned to that area.

Other clerks have been assigned to central and north Africa and to certain European countries, where they are needed because of the increased activity in connection with our war aims. It is the belief of the committee that the reduction of \$23,000 can be made up by the general turn-over in personnel.

As indicated above, a part of the allowed increase is to be used for putting into effect a number of well-deserved temporary and regular salary increases. It is understood that the temporary salary increases for which \$20,000 has been allowed, will be limited to war areas where living costs have risen to such an extent that employees can no longer be retained at their normal rates of pay. The committee, recognizing the need for rewarding long and efficient service, has allowed the amount of \$80,000 requested for the continuation of the regular salary promotion policy devised on the basis of its previous recommendation. The amount will provide for salary increases for 422 clerks, which increases according to testimony are made on an average of once every 3 years for each employee.

*Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service.*—Funds appropriated under this item are used to pay miscellaneous employees in the Foreign Service, such as custodians, translators, interpreters, supervisors of construction, couriers, guards, employees in despatch agencies, and so forth. In addition, there has been included in this bill a provision to permit the employment of radio operators, in order that the Department may be enabled to replace Navy personnel which is needed for active service. The Budget estimate for this item of \$835,000 has been allowed, a decrease under 1943 requirements of \$37,000. Small amounts are included for temporary salary increases and for administrative promotions. The personnel to be employed under the increase will be mostly radio operators, couriers, and guards. The radio operators will, as above indicated, replace enlisted men now loaned by the Navy Department. The break-down in the usual means of transportation and the imperative necessity for safeguarding adequately confidential official communications make it necessary to provide additional courier service. The guards are required to complete the Department's program for the stationing of reliable American civilians to protect embassy and legation premises. The \$25,000 included for temporary salary increases for alien employees was granted to prevent wholesale resignations from the Foreign Service for more lucrative positions with private business or with other governments. It seems to the committee that every effort should be made to retain valuable and trusted alien employees. The total amount allowed under this item contains \$9,000 for the continuance of a promotional policy for miscellaneous employees, a similar amount having been appropriated for the past 2 years.

*Foreign Service, auxiliary.*—This activity, the direct outgrowth of our pre-war and war emergency, was designed to fill the need for additional help in American diplomatic and consular offices, primarily in the other American republics. The advent of the war not only made necessary closer cooperation with the republics to the south, but in addition there was imposed upon our missions in those countries additional duties of an emergency nature for which the regular Service is not normally staffed. The committee has been reassured



that all appointments under this item are of a temporary nature in connection with particular activities or projects.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$2, 541, 000
Budget, 1944-----	2, 725, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	2, 500, 000

The decrease of \$225,000 from the Budget estimate for 1944 is based on the committee's conviction that there might be some overlapping between the activities established under this item and the activities of other agencies of the Government in the South American field where the major portion of this appropriation is to be used, and the committee has questioned the Board of Economic Warfare and the Department on this phase. The committee is very sympathetic with both the objectives to be attained and with the difficulties that have been encountered by the Department in realizing those objectives and feels that closer planning and cooperation should obtain between agencies to insure that the programs do not overlap each other.

*Contingent expenses, Foreign Service.*—The appropriation recommended under this item is to be used for defraying all expenses, other than salaries, incident to the operation of our Foreign Service organization.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$4, 458, 000
Budget, 1944-----	3, 500, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	3, 400, 000

The amount allowed is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$1,058,000 less than the total amount allowed for 1943 which includes a deficiency of \$2,100,000. If the present burden of work and disrupted means of communications continue it is doubtful if the allowances granted will be sufficient to complete the fiscal year. The appropriation covers the following purposes: General operating expenses, necessitated by increase in both personnel and functions; telegrams and cablegrams, due principally to the increased area covered and to the increase in activity in connection with our war effort; broadcasting radio bulletins, a very essential function in the present crisis; courier service, made necessary by the dislocation of other channels of communication and by the war activity of other governmental agencies to whom this service is made available. The committee desires to take this opportunity to commend the Department for its close check on the expenditures under this category and for the substantial savings in the telegram and cablegram costs that have been effected by the inauguration of the airgram system of transmitting less urgent messages.

*Foreign Service buildings fund.*—These funds are to be used for the purchases of sites and for the construction of buildings to house our legations, consular offices, and living quarters. In most instances the building is designed to include both the offices of the legation or consulate and the residences of designated officials.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$275, 000
Budget, 1944-----	228, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	144, 000

The Budget request contained funds for eight land and construction projects of which six were in South and Central America and two in Africa. The committee has denied funds totaling \$84,000 requested

to cover the cost of projects at Colon, Panama; Asuncion, Paraguay; and Tegueigalpa, Honduras. It is the feeling of the committee that these projects should not be abandoned, but merely deferred until after the war period. The amount allowed for 1944 makes provision for the following more urgently needed projects: Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; La Guaira, Venezuela; Natal, Brazil; San Salvador, El Salvador; and Lagos, Nigeria.

*Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service.*—This appropriation is necessary to meet emergency requirements in connection with foreign affairs for which the granting of specific appropriations is not feasible, due to the urgency of requirements and the confidential character of the purposes for which the funds are needed. In general, these purposes include the maintenance of foreign officials pending evacuation, repatriation of American nationals, representation of interests by the Swiss Government, special missions, and confidential expenses. The appropriations for 1943 total \$4,500,000, and the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 for 1944 has been approved. The emergency character of the expenditures under this item are impossible of accurate prediction or calculation far in advance. The varied and widespread scope of our foreign relations and interests in connection with the war render it highly necessary to have a fund of this character adequate in amount and flexibility to meet any situation which the Department may be called upon to cope with.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ETC.

This appropriation is to provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share in the expenses of certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, or other associations of which it is a member and from which it receives certain benefits, and to the maintenance of which it is committed to contribute annually by reason of treaty provisions or law. The full amount of the estimate for 1944 of \$1,214,500 is recommended by the committee. This is \$125,295 more than 1943 appropriations. While the activities under the item have little bearing on the war effort it is the belief of the committee that the United States should be in a position to furnish its contribution in all cases where other participating governments do so. Such of these as pertain to Inter-American relations are not greatly adversely affected by the war. In other cases, if the international organization is not functioning and the contribution is not called for the funds will not be used. The committee has taken the position that if the Department of State feels we are bound to participate, the funds should be available.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

This Commission performs all field and office work required in the fulfillment of obligations imposed by provisions of the international treaties under which it was established. It inspects works constructed in the channel of the two international streams, and hears and passes upon all questions or disputes that may arise on matters affecting the land or water boundary between the two countries. The amount of the Budget estimate for 1944, \$290,000, has been approved by the committee. During the ensuing fiscal year the Commission will

continue its functions of making technical investigations and compiling detailed engineering data relative to flood control, irrigation, and so forth, operating and maintaining completed projects, and inspecting and supervising the completion of projects still under construction. The committee has approved the reappropriation of unexpended and unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for the construction of the Rio Grande rectification, lower Rio Grande flood-control, and the Rio Grande canalization projects.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA  
AND ALASKA AND CANADA

This Commission is charged with the responsibility of marking and keeping clear the international boundary between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada. The appropriation for 1944 of \$43,000 recommended by the committee will enable the Commission to perform our country's share of the maintenance work required under the treaty.

INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

This Commission was established to prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters and to settle all questions involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either country or their inhabitants along the common frontier. Controversies involving irrigation, navigation, sanitation, and damage to persons, crops, lands, and livestock are typical of the Commission's work. Continuing studies and observations of water diversion and water levels are conducted by experts of the Interior and Agriculture Departments under the direction of the Commission. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$78,000 for this purpose during 1944.

INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

The work under this appropriation is in fulfillment of the treaty of January 29, 1937, between the United States and Canada for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. The amount of \$25,000 allowed by the committee is for this country's share of the joint expenditures. Halibut fisheries of the North Pacific are the most extensive in the world, worth in normal times between six and seven million dollars annually. Testimony before the committee disclosed that we are today benefiting from this program in that we perhaps have as much as 10,000,000 pounds more halibut for war food than would have been available otherwise.

INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

This Commission is engaged in making investigations into the natural history of the Fraser River sockeye salmon, into hatchery methods, spawning-ground conditions and other related matters, for the purpose of promulgating effective regulations in order that the now depleted value of this fishery may be increased to its normal value of between thirty and thirty-five million dollars annually. The largest annual yield during the last 4 years was four and one-half million



dollars. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$40,000 for this purpose during 1944. An equal amount will be made available by the Canadian Government.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The normal, peacetime, objective of this program has been the development of channels for the utilization of the people of this country and the peoples of the 20 other American republics in the consummation of their oft-expressed desires for a closer and more sympathetic understanding of each other's life, language, and culture, necessary for effective cooperation in their social, political, and economic mutual undertakings. The advent, first of the emergency and then of the war, brought about an added objective, that of assisting the Central and South American republics in the exploration and development of their natural resources to secure for the Western Hemisphere a more dependable supply of strategic materials for the war and, concomitant therewith, establish a sound basis for the profitable exchange of complementary products in times of peace. Both general objectives are encompassed in this item of the bill.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$1, 685, 000
Budget, 1944.....	6, 000, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	4, 500, 000

The committee wishes to state that, while the reduction, representing 25 percent of the request, may seem excessive, it was motivated, not by lack of sympathy for the program, but by the realization of the urgent need at this time for a retrenchment in strictly nonwar expenditures. The committee is convinced that the cooperative purposes enunciated in the treaties, resolutions, declarations, and recommendations unanimously adopted at the Buenos Aires and Lima Conferences, on which this program is based, are of a very worthy and lasting nature and should be continued and in time expanded, not only from the standpoint of sustaining this country's solemn obligations, but also from the standpoint of the eventual good that will result from general hemispheric solidarity. The estimate for 1944 looked to the carrying out of some 32 major projects by 10 departments and agencies of the Government. The allocation of funds proposed ranged from \$17,880 for the Federal Communications Commission to \$2,612,680 for the Department of State. The greater portion of the increase in the Budget estimate over the 1943 appropriation is accounted for by two items, namely, \$1,211,040 for civilian pilot training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the Department of Commerce, and \$1,294,260 for the continuation during fiscal year 1944 by the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State of four projects now under the direction of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Obviously, the amount allowed by the committee will not permit of initiating all of the new projects proposed or continuing the old projects to the extent planned, and in view of the familiarity of the Department with the objectives to be obtained under this program the application of the reduction in the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 is left to the discretion of the Department of State.

## TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The activities of the Department of Justice are divided into four major subdivisions, namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System. The following is a comparison of the appropriation for 1943, the Budget estimate for 1944, and the recommendation of the committee for 1944 for the entire Department:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$101, 594, 600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	105, 707, 400
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	102, 657, 300

The increase over the 1943 appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is \$3,932,000. Eliminating this increase there is a net reduction in other items under this title of the bill of \$2,869,300, and a net increase considering the entire Department of \$1,062,700. The increase for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was allowed by the committee in recognition of the tremendous added burden which has been thrown on the Bureau as a result of the war. While the work of the Bureau at the seat of government has increased to a very great extent over the work of the preceding fiscal year, no increase in present departmental personnel is contemplated in 1944. However, there is an urgent need for supplementing the field investigative force of the Bureau, and the committee feels that the increase allowed and the savings accruing from delays in filling new positions and from personnel turn-over will enable the Bureau to recruit the additional 250 special agents and 116 clerks requested in the Budget estimate.

Many functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service also have a direct bearing on the war effort, particularly, those functions dealing with the alien enemy problems. Nearly the entire increase over the original or regular 1943 appropriation is needed in connection with alien enemy detention and parole, determining the status of alien enemies under existing laws, and the naturalization of enemy aliens.

The committee fears there is the possibility of a certain amount of duplication between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Censorship with respect to cryptanalysis and laboratory work and expects that the heads of these respective agencies will make every endeavor to eliminate any duplication that may exist wherever possible in the interest of efficiency and economy.

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SALARIES

*Office of the Attorney General.*—The Budget estimate of \$95,400 has been approved. This amount is \$25,800 under the fiscal year 1943 appropriation and the decrease is accounted for by a transfer of certain detailed administrative functions, together with five employees, to the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General. The amount thus transferred during 1943 was actually \$26,100 and the difference of \$300 between this amount and the amount of the decrease from the 1943 appropriation is the cost of promotions under the Ramspeck Act during fiscal year 1944.



*Office of the Solicitor General.*—This office is concerned primarily with the handling of Government litigation in the United States Supreme Court and representing the Government in that court.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$99, 100
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	99, 600
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	95, 600

Although the estimate for 1944 provides for 28 positions, it was testified that the work of this office was being carried on at the present time with a total staff of 23 employees. Inasmuch as the war has as yet had little or no effect on the activity of this office it was felt by the committee that the reduction in the Budget estimate of \$4,000 could be effected without impairing the performance of any important functions. It was indicated to the committee that there are two employees doing work for the office of the Solicitor General whose salaries are being met from appropriations made to other divisions of the Department. The committee suggests that these employees, together with amounts necessary to defray the cost of their salaries, be transferred from the respective divisions to the office of the Solicitor General.

*Office of the Assistant Solicitor General.*—This office is, in general, responsible for the carrying on of necessary legal research for the Department and for the drafting of opinions of the Attorney General. In addition, it now has the added duties of studying the need for proposed war legislation, making proper draft of legislation determined to be necessary, and clearing such legislation with all interested agencies. The full amount of the Budget estimate of \$117,700, or an increase of \$28,600 over the 1943 appropriation, has been allowed. Of this increase, the amount of \$18,280 is required to continue in fiscal year 1944 the transfer of personnel from the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General, effected in 1943 for the purpose of placing all work dealing with legislation in one office. The balance of the increase is for additional personnel urgently needed to handle the growing volume of work resulting from the war activities of other agencies.

*Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General.*—The functions of this office are to assist the Attorney General in the over-all supervision and administrative management of the Department, assist the Attorney General in the formulation of departmental policies and programs, and coordinate and direct the relationships of the departmental divisions with United States attorneys and marshals. This office is also, during the war period, directing the handling of conscientious objector cases under the Selective Service Act.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$106, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	216, 500
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	176, 500

The reduction of \$40,000 in the Budget estimate recommended by the committee is directed at the Administrative Management Unit which was first established in 1943 in the Administrative Division of the Department. The committee is fully cognizant of the need for continuing studies of organizational structures and administrative procedures of the various divisions and units of the Department in order that overlapping of functions and duplication of effort may be eliminated and procedures standardized to the extent that it is possible to do so. However, it is felt that such studies can be conducted with

best results by that division which is in most direct contact with the work of all units of the Department, in this instance, the Administrative Division, and which, through its budgetary and financial control, and by studies of the work-load data and administrative processes of each unit should be able to coordinate effectively the administrative work of the Department as a whole, determine personnel requirements, and recommend necessary changes in procedure and organization within the limits of established policy. Of the increase over the 1943 appropriations of \$70,200, the amount of \$31,260 represents the transfer to this office of functions heretofore carried on by other divisions of the Department. The balance, or \$38,940, is for additional personnel necessary to handle the greatly increased work-load in connection with the conscientious-objector cases, and for other personnel in the immediate office of the assistant to the Attorney General the need for which has grown out of the generally increased activity within the Department due to the war effort and to the enactment of additional legislation with which the Department must deal. At the present time the Conscientious Objector Unit is sending out between 600 and 800 pieces of mail per week in addition to handling a great deal of checking, docketing, and statistical work. It was testified that up to February 15, 1943, a total of 7,245 objector cases was received of which 4,740 have been closed. New cases are being received at the rate of approximately 100 per week.

*Administrative Division.*—This Division handles the budgetary, accounting, procurement, and personnel functions for the entire Department. A transcription, or typing and duplicating unit and the files of the Department, excluding those for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Immigration and Naturalization Service, are also under its control.

Appropriation fiscal year 1943.....	\$1, 015, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 109, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 100, 000

The amount allowed is \$9,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$85,000 over the 1943 appropriation. The committee renews its suggestion, made in a preceding part of this report, that the function of studying the Department's organizational structure and procedural processes be taken out of the office of the assistant to the Attorney General and returned to the Administrative Division.

Many additional burdens have been placed on this Division by the tremendous expansion in both the activities and personnel of the Department, especially by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, since the outbreak of the war. The personnel of the Department has increased from a total of 20,623 as of July 1, 1941, to a total of 28,288 as of July 1, 1942. It is expected that the total as of July 1, 1943, will approximate 30,000, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944 contemplate a total of approximately 33,000, including the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This tremendous growth in the total number of employees is directly reflected on the work of the Administrative Division. The committee is not fully satisfied with the administrative relationship between this Division and the Federal Bureau of Investi-

gation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The hearings would seem to indicate that this relationship is not correlated to the best advantage. The committee suggests that the Department give this matter early consideration with the view of establishing a clear line of administrative functions in the interest of the cost and efficacy of the work.

*Tar Division.*—This Division is the Federal Government's representative in Federal and State courts in all litigation arising under the internal revenue laws, except criminal prosecutions arising out of the liquor tax laws. The committee has allowed the amount of \$600,000, the Budget estimate for 1944, but a decrease of \$20,600 from the appropriation for 1943. No change in volume of cases to be handled is contemplated in the next fiscal year. The amount allowed makes no provision for a possible increase in tax litigation because of the broader base and the increased rates of tax. The committee is impressed with the necessity of expediting all tax litigation since, according to testimony, every day's time gained is a saving of potential interest cost to the Government of \$9,150. This interest accrues against the Government at the rate of 6 percent per annum and is paid in connection with those cases which the Government loses. The committee feels that the best assurance against the loss of both the principal and interest is the efficient and expeditious handling of this litigation.

*Criminal Division.*—The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1944 of \$653,000 has been approved. This amount represents an increase of \$65,200 over the appropriations for 1943. The number of cases received by this Division has increased from 56,429 in 1941 to 111,302 in 1942. Present indications are that the work load for 1943 will exceed 140,000, and the estimate for 1944 is approximately 244,000 cases. This increased activity is the direct outgrowth of the war effort and various war statutes. The most important of the recent acts from the standpoint of the work of this Division are: Public Law 503, providing a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders within military areas or zones; Public Law 532, Foreign Agent Registration Act, as amended; Public Law 603, mobilization of small business firms; Public Law 625, preventing the making of photographs and sketches of military or naval reservations, naval vessels, and other naval and military properties; Public Law 638, Export Control Act. The increase in the number of agents and in the general activity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are also clearly reflected in the increased work load.

*Claims Division.*—In addition to the peacetime function of this Division of protecting the Public Treasury in the defense of suits against the United States, it now also engages in litigation growing out of war activities, particularly in the field of admiralty and patent law.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943	\$504, 600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	511, 200
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944	480, 000

It was felt by the committee that, because of the type of cases handled by this Division, especially those growing out of our war effort, the factor of uncertainty as to the volume of work in 1944 was sufficient to justify a decrease of \$31,200 in the Budget estimate.



Should the work of the Division increase beyond the amount of the appropriation recommended additional help can be recruited from other divisions of the Department. The committee is of the belief that requirements of the various divisions will fluctuate considerably between now and the end of fiscal year 1944 and the Department can effect such changes as will afford the greatest possible utilization of available personnel.

*Office of the Pardon Attorney.*—The amount of the Budget estimate \$27,500 has been allowed. This represents a reduction of \$1,800 from the appropriation for 1943. Testimony disclosed no appreciable change in the activity of this Office. The total number of cases handled during 1942 was 1,031, with 923 pending at the end of that fiscal year.

*Board of Immigration Appeals.*—This Board acts in general as an appellate tribunal for the review and final determination of immigration cases concerned with deportation of aliens and handles appeals from decisions of boards of special inquiry denying an alien admission to the United States. The amount of \$143,000 is recommended which is a reduction of \$3,000 in the Budget estimate of \$146,000. The cut is based on a number of existing vacancies which, it does not appear, will be filled for the entire fiscal year 1944.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The amount of the Budget request is \$182,140 less than the 1943 appropriation by reason of the transfer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to Philadelphia. The entire needs of that Service are contained in another item of the bill.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$420, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	245, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	240, 000

The further deduction of a nonrecurring item of \$10,000 from the current year's appropriation results in an increase over the 1943 appropriation of \$12,140 which has been justified to the committee on account of increased departmental personnel and their location in five different buildings in the city.

#### TRAVEL EXPENSES

This item covers the cost of transportation and per diem allowances in connection with all travel of the Department paid from this consolidated fund.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$490, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	540, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	520, 000

The increase over the 1943 appropriation of \$30,000 allowed by the committee is to cover the increase in cost of travel and to permit some necessary additional travel for the Lands Division and for the district attorneys. It is the belief of the committee that the activity of the Lands Division should reach its peak sometime during fiscal year 1944, following which its travel should gradually diminish. Funds allowed under this item should be administered so that expenditures by the respective divisions will approximate as nearly as possible the ratio contained in the Budget estimates.

## PRINTING AND BINDING

This item covers the printing and binding costs for the entire Department, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$725, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	610, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	600, 000

The deduction of nonrecurring items in the current year's appropriation reduced the base for fiscal year 1944 to \$580,300. Accordingly, the amount allowed by the committee for 1944 is \$19,700 in excess of the 1943 appropriation, made necessary by the increased requirements for departmental forms, letterheads, briefs, records, etc., due to the increase in personnel and in the general activities of the Department.

## CONDUCT OF CUSTOMS CASES

This Division represents the Government in all customs litigation, including cases involving the interpretation of trade agreements, treaties, and tariff acts. The staff is engaged largely in court actions instituted by importers who seek to lower the customs classification on imported articles in order to secure refund of custom duties previously paid on a classification bearing a higher rate of duty. The amount of the Budget estimate for 1944, the same as the appropriation for 1943, has been allowed. It was indicated in testimony that the service had at the time of the hearings approximately 163,000 cases pending in court, with 37,571 individual cases still to be tried. An estimated total of 24,000 additional cases is expected to be received during the course of the current fiscal year. This case load is handled by a total of 22 attorneys and 15 facilitating employees, with success in approximately 80 percent of the cases tried.

## ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST AND KINDRED LAWS

The present activities of the Antitrust Division may be divided into (a) the carrying out of duties and responsibilities which have grown out of the war, and (b) continuing with the regular antitrust work in accordance with the policy of the Government and the objectives of our antitrust laws. The amount of the Budget estimate, \$1,600,000, which is \$200,000 less than the appropriation for 1943, has been allowed.

The war work of the Division takes the form of (1) clearing proposals from the War Production Board, and other interested war agencies of the Government, for the certification by the War Production Board of cooperative activity necessary for the war effort, and after such certification to give that activity protection against the antitrust laws, (2) assisting the Office of Price Administration in the enforcement of price ceilings, (3) assisting the War Production Board in prosecuting the evasions of priorities, (4) working in conjunction with the War Frauds Section of the Criminal Division on possible collusive bidding and other illegal arrangements, and (5) supplying certain confidential information to the Board of Economic Warfare. The importance of these activities at this time is fully reflected in



the results which are being obtained, many of which have been disclosed in the interesting and valuable testimony of Mr. Thurman Arnold on pages 106 to 116 of the hearings. The total number of war-frauds investigations terminated during 1942 was 5, whereas the estimates for 1943 and 1944 are 330 and 350, respectively.

Another commendable activity of this Division is that embodying assistance to small business firms adversely affected by the present war economy. It was represented to the committee that between August 1941 and January 1943 this Division received more than 1,750 complaints from small companies alleging that they are being forced out of business because of their inability to secure any portion of the many war contracts, or because of other governmental wartime restrictions tending to favor large business. Through the efforts of this Division over 1,300 of these companies were given some relief, and approximately 500 were given substantially full relief, enabling them to continue in business and thereby contribute to the total war effort.

The committee feels that, even though the war and all matters connected with it is our prime objective at the moment, the nonwar work of the Antitrust Division should not be relaxed, not only because of its indirect connection with the war effort, but also because of the need for protecting our post-war economy. Testimony on this portion of the Division's activity, which may be found on pages 116 to 127 of the hearings, would seem to substantiate the contention of the committee that any abatement of this work now would not be in the best interests of the country. The committee especially wishes to reiterate its position with respect to investigations of small loan sharks. Testimony before the committee revealed that there is approximately \$500,000,000 loaned at 30 to 36 percent annually, and approximately \$100,000,000 loaned at interest rates ranging between 120 and 240 percent annually. There is little question but that these amounts will be increased because of the country's tax burden and the broadening of the tax base. It was represented to the committee that loan sharks have proved especially troublesome around the war plants. The total number of antitrust and kindred law cases instituted in 1942 was 339. The estimates for 1943 and 1944 are 380 and 430, respectively. Major investigations, other than war frauds, instituted during 1942 totaled 264, and the estimates for 1943 and 1944 are 290 and 380 investigations, respectively.

#### EXAMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICES

Funds appropriated under this heading are used for the examination of the offices of the clerks of court, commissioners, referees, United States attorneys, and United States marshals.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$62, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	63, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	55, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$8,000 is based on the existence at this time of four vacant positions, with two more vacancies in prospect. The committee is of the opinion that all of these vacancies will not be filled during the entire fiscal year 1944.

## VETERANS' INSURANCE LITIGATION

The Bureau of War Risk Litigation represents the Government in all civil actions brought against it arising under the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, as amended, and kindred statutes, and all actions arising under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943	\$363, 400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	300, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944	270, 000

The entire activity of this Bureau was built on the litigation arising under the World War Veterans' Act, and only a very small part of the Bureau's efforts is necessary to handle the limited amount of work arising under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. In view of the fact that the work load under the first act has decreased from a total of 1,199 cases terminated or compromised in 1940 to a total of 493 cases in 1942, and an estimated 485 cases in 1943, the committee believes the Budget estimate is excessive and recommends a reduction of \$30,000. This reduction is directed at both personal services and other obligations. Work of the Bureau under the National Service Life Insurance Act is incidental to the present major function and can be continued within the limits of the appropriation allowed until such time as this work increases or at least until the case load is definitely determined.

## LANDS DIVISION

This Division is primarily a service organization for the other agencies and executive departments of the Government in all matters connected with public lands, primarily their acquisition.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943	\$3, 750, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	4, 000, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944	3, 750, 000

The advent of the war has resulted in a tremendous increase in the work of this Division. Demands were made for the immediate acquisition of space for new and enlarged camps, air fields, bombing ranges, training stations, shipyards and docks, hospitals, powder plants, airplane, and mechanical-equipment factories, and other industrial facilities. As of July 1, 1942, or the beginning of the current fiscal year, the Lands Division was confronted with the task of handling 48,681 tracts of land in condemnation and 9,892 tracts in direct purchase. In addition, the War Department has indicated that it proposes to acquire in the near future 1,151 sites, involving over 7,000,000 acres valued at approximately \$225,000,000. A comparison of the work load for the first 7 months of fiscal year 1943 with the first 7 months of fiscal year 1942 shows an increase of 22 percent in the number of cases and matters received, 51 percent in the number of cases and matters closed, and 78 percent in the number of opinions written. The Federal land-acquisition program for fiscal year 1944 is conjectural at this time. The committee feels that the peak in this activity will have been reached sometime during that fiscal year and for that reason has recommended the decrease in the Budget estimate of \$250,000. The amount allowed for 1944 equals the total available for 1943.



## WAR DIVISION

This is a new item in the bill, comprising the functions formerly performed by the Special War Effort Unit, to which has been added the Alien Enemy Control Unit transferred from the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General. The two units now under this Division are the (a) Special War Policies Unit, and (b) Alien Enemy Control Unit. The former concerns itself with matters relating to sedition, the Voorhis Act, and the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The latter unit deals with the apprehension and detention of alien enemies.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$690, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	900, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	800, 000

The actual amount available during fiscal year 1943 was \$1,365,000. This was occasioned by continuing available in 1943 the balance of the appropriation made for fiscal year 1942, the amount thus carried over being \$675,000. The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$100,000 by the committee is directed at both units in proportion to the amounts of their requests.

The committee believes that many of the problems incident to the apprehension and control of alien enemies will have been accomplished before the expiration of the 1944 appropriation, permitting the Division to absorb the reduction allocated to this unit. With respect to the Special War Policies Unit, the committee is not wholly satisfied with the extent of integration of functions between this unit and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, particularly with reference to subversive and foreign-language press activities. The committee suggests that a study be made of their relationship for the purpose of eliminating all possible duplication.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ETC.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$3, 265, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 980, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 845, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$135,000 is based upon a realization by the committee of the recruitment difficulties which the Department is bound to encounter in the proposed employment of 100 additional assistant attorneys and clerks and a number of temporary employees. The committee is cognizant of the greatly increased responsibilities of the district attorneys due to the war, but believes that the increase of \$680,000 will permit the Department to employ such additional help as can be secured, as well as continue during the ensuing fiscal year the additional personnel employed during 1943.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

This appropriation is available for the salaries and other items of expense of approximately 1,160 marshals, deputy marshals, clerks, and other temporary employees.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$3, 820, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 949, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 883, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$66,000 is directed at the increased request for travel. While the activities of the marshals'

offices must of necessity entail considerable travel, it is believed that the increase over the 1943 appropriation allowed by the committee will be sufficient to cover the added travel, as well as permit the Department to continue in 1944 the additional personnel which was not reflected in the 1943 Budget. Moreover, the committee expects considerable savings to result from a study of the marshals' offices, especially the guarding and transportation of prisoners, now being conducted by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Attorney General.

#### FEES OF WITNESSES

Expenses under this item of appropriation are uncontrollable in the sense that all witnesses necessary to the proper presentation of cases must be called and their expenses paid by the Government. However, on the basis of testimony presented, it was the opinion of the committee that an amount approximating the fiscal year 1942 expenditures would be sufficient to meet this obligation during fiscal year 1944. Accordingly, the amount of \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$90,000 in the Budget estimate, has been allowed.

#### PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS

Since there was no indication in the testimony offered in connection with this item of any possible change in circumstances surrounding this item in 1944 as compared with 1943, the committee has allowed for 1944 the amount of the 1943 appropriation, or \$305,000, a reduction of \$21,000 in the Budget estimate.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is contained in three separate paragraphs in the bill. One involves funds for the regular continuing work of the Bureau, which has remained more or less constant since fiscal year 1939. Another makes provision for all the emergency personnel and other expenses incident to the Bureau's responsibility in sabotage and espionage cases and other matters related to the national security. The third item provides a special fund to be used only in the event of emergencies arising in the kidnapping, extortion, or bank robbery fields.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$39, 836, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	43, 568, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	42, 768, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimates of \$800,000 effected by the committee is predicated solely on the present and prospective manpower shortage and the difficulties of obtaining certain types of supplies and equipment and is no reflection on the excellent service this Bureau is rendering the country during this crucial period. Although, as above indicated, the total appropriation for the Bureau is carried in three separate items, the impracticability of segregating, from either a functional or record-keeping standpoint, the total operations of the Bureau as between normal and emergency activities, has made it advisable for the committee to consider the requirements of the Bureau on an over-all basis.



No increase is contemplated in the number of departmental personnel for the ensuing fiscal year, although an increase in funds of \$1,863,470 has been requested to carry on a full year basis the personnel employed for only a part of the current year. This is the same amount that was deducted from the 1943 appropriation for delays in filling new positions. The total Department personnel would remain at the present level of 7,218. With respect to the field, the Budget estimate contemplates the addition of 250 special agents and 116 clerks at a cost of \$3,329,520, which would result in a total field personnel of 4,677 agents and 2,422 clerks.

The relationship of the Bureau to the war effort needs no clarification, as the type of services the Bureau is equipped to perform has placed it in the hub of war activity. The results accomplished over a period of years make the Bureau indispensable to all war agencies of the Government. The invoking during the war period of old statutes and the enactment of new statutes having a bearing on the national security have imposed on this Bureau a tremendous additional burden. Such has been the impact of the war on this activity that, over and above the 44-hour week which was in effect during the past fiscal year in Washington, a total of 992,346 hours of overtime work has been performed, an increase of 183,850 hours over fiscal year 1941. Correspondence received during 1942 increased approximately 66 percent over the amount of correspondence received in 1941. Mail dispatched during this same period increased over 45 percent. The files section has expanded to handle the greatly increased activity of the Bureau. In the first 6 months of fiscal year 1942, 119,886 new files were opened, whereas 131,089 were opened in the first 6 months of the current year. Many special projects have been conducted in the files section for the benefit of other Government agencies and about 39,000 names are being received by the Bureau of Search each week.

As an indication of the increase in work of the Identification Division, it was testified that in the first 6 months of fiscal year 1942 a total of 4,071,230 sets of fingerprints was received, as compared with 15,507,377 sets in the first 6 months of fiscal year 1943. The Bureau expects a continued increase in its fingerprint work, principally because of the increasing size of the Army and the Navy, the increasing employment in our war industries and in the civilian agencies of the Federal Government. The Bureau is now receiving approximately 106,000 sets of fingerprints daily, which must be classified, searched, and filed. The present staff of the Identification Division can handle only approximately 70,000 sets of prints daily, thus increasing the present delinquency of approximately 10,000,000 by 36,000 fingerprints each day.

The work of the technical laboratory is also very closely connected with the war. Examinations made during the past fiscal year have been of tremendous importance in establishing the cause of mechanical failures in determining the possibility of sabotage. During the first 6 months of fiscal year 1942 a total of 11,884 cases was handled, whereas during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year 84,238 cases were handled, or an increase of over 700 percent.

In the field, a total of 430,723 investigative matters was received during fiscal year 1942, as compared with 241,434 during 1941, an

increase of over 78 percent. Present indications are that these totals will be exceeded during the current fiscal year. Even with the increase in the number of cases closed per agent from 10.15 in 1941 to 12.15 in 1942, the total of unassigned cases as of December 31, 1942, was 61,552, and approximately 105,000 matters were in a delinquent status. Agents are performing on an average of from 2 to 3 hours of voluntary overtime daily over and above the overtime encompassed in the 48-hour week. The total amount of overtime worked during fiscal year 1942 was 3,639,870 hours as compared with 2,134,198 hours during 1941.

Director Hoover presented a very clear and comprehensive outline of the activities and accomplishments of the Bureau in his testimony before the committee. It contains added detailed justification for the present and continuing program of the Bureau and for the amount of appropriation recommended by the committee for the fiscal year 1944. Mr. Hoover's testimony will be found on pages 211 to 246 of the hearings.

In connection with the work of the Bureau relating to the fingerprint records of civil-service applicants, it is the opinion of the committee that the Civil Service Commission should advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the action it has taken on the placement of applicants concerning whom it has received reports from the Bureau. Such notification could be limited to the applicants that have not been given employment because of the facts furnished the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is recommended that early action be taken with the view to effecting this interchange of information.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

This Service administers and enforces the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and other exclusion laws.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$26, 144, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	25, 321, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	24, 321, 000

The appropriation recommended is \$1,823,500 less than the total appropriation for 1943 and \$1,000,000 less than the Budget estimates. The Service has in custody at the present time approximately 6,000 alien enemies, including seamen and those who have been apprehended under Presidential warrants. In addition, there are about 3,000 alien enemies under parole, subject to supervision by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Other problems of the Service which have been brought about because of the war are: (1) Determination of the status of alien enemies under the immigration and naturalization laws, (2) applying provisions of statutes concerning the naturalization of enemy aliens, (3) naturalizing aliens in the armed forces, (4) returning alien seamen found to be illegally in this country, (5) enforcing additional and more rigid restrictions relating to entrance to and departure from the United States, and (6) cooperating with and furnishing information to other agencies of the Government concerned with the alien problem.

The committee's recommendation for reducing the Budget estimates by \$1,000,000 is predicated on two factors. First, the committee is not wholly sympathetic to the program calling for the special investigations concerning enemy aliens who have filed petitions



for citizenship. While it is convinced that some of this type investigating must be done, it does not believe that an expenditure for this purpose of approximately \$1,500,000 annually for personal services only can be fully justified. It is suggested that the Service endeavor to devise some means whereby the original examiner may obtain through the enemy alien petitioner the bulk of the information that must now be obtained by means of the special investigations. Secondly, it is the feeling of the committee that the present manpower shortage and difficulties in procuring certain types of supplies and equipment will not enable the Service to carry out in full the program contemplated.

The committee has, at the request of the Department, inserted in this item of the bill a provision relating to disability or death compensation benefits for alien enemy detainees in order that the United States may be enabled to comply with the provisions of article 27 of chapter 1, section 3, of the Geneva Convention governing benefits to prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with their work.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

This is a new grouping in the bill deemed desirable by the Department and the Bureau of the Budget and approved by the committee in order that all items dealing with the Federal prison and correctional institutions may be segregated under one descriptive heading.

The committee has always shown considerable interest in the industrial and farming operations of the Federal prison system, first, because of the good effect these operations have on the morale and well-being of the prisoners and, secondly, because of the savings to the Government. Information furnished the committee by Director Bennett shows that the prison shops and factories are now producing approximately \$18,000,000 worth of war materials annually, mostly for the Army and Navy. This total is three times that of 1939 and 40 percent over 1942. Net profits of approximately \$4,000,000 are deposited in the United States Treasury annually. The prisons are now producing about one-half of all the farm products required. Last year the prisons produced 7,278 pounds of fruits and vegetables; 20,000,000 pounds of hay, grains, and other stock feeds; 6,000,000 pounds of milk; 1,500,000 pounds of meat products; 60,166 dozens of eggs; and many more thousands of pounds of other miscellaneous farm products. This is indeed a commendable record when it is considered that the prison population has been on the decline during the past 2 or 3 years.

The committee's attention was again called to the unsatisfactory situation with respect to the National Training School for Boys. In its report on the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1942 the committee pointed out the tremendous expense entailed in the operation of this institution and recommended that this desirable site be transferred to some other agency of the Federal Government in order that its potentialities may be properly developed. The site consists of 325 acres, surrounded by residential property. The buildings presently on this site, some 30 in number, are old and expensive to maintain. The committee does not question the need for an institution such as the National Training School for Boys, but it does feel that such an institution could be located elsewhere to greater advantage for the

institution and for the Government. Language necessary to facilitate a transfer of this property is included in this bill.

The following totals of appropriations and estimates cover all items under the Federal prison system:

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943	\$15,603,300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	14,771,700
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944	14,344,700

*Bureau of Prisons.*—Funds under this caption are used to defray the cost of departmental salaries at the seat of government. Obligations, other than salary, are met from the several consolidated funds under the Office of the Attorney General. The full amount of the Budget estimate of \$336,700 has been allowed, and represents a decrease from the 1943 appropriation of \$2,600. Testimony disclosed no organizational changes which would have any effect on the work in Washington.

*Penitentiaries and reformatories.*—An appropriation of \$7,573,000 is recommended for all expenses necessary to operate and maintain these Federal institutions during fiscal year 1944. This amount is the Budget estimate and represents a decrease from the 1943 appropriation of \$422,000. The deduction of certain nonrecurring items from the 1943 appropriation reduced the base for 1944 to \$7,291,225. Included in the items so deducted was the expense incident to the operation of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Dallas, transferred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The increase requested and allowed by the committee of \$281,775 is required in the main to defray the additional cost of salaries in accordance with Public Law 694, and automatic promotions under the Ramspeck Act. Approximately \$28,000 of the increase is needed for special repairs, replacements, etc.

*Medical center for Federal prisoners.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$595,000 compared to the appropriation for 1943 of \$612,000. The decrease of \$17,000 is made in view of the expected decrease in the prison population. The committee believes that the increase requested for the legislative changes in salary ranges can be met from savings which will occur in other items of expense.

*Jails and correctional institutions.*—The amount of \$2,897,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$25,000 in the Budget estimate which is based on the anticipated decrease in the prison population maintained under this appropriation. While the appropriation for 1943 was \$3,278,000 the deduction of nonrecurring items reduced the base for 1944 to \$2,925,795, so that the request for 1944 was actually an increase for comparable items for the two years. The committee feels that the maintenance costs, reflected in the Budget estimate, have not been reduced in proportion to the anticipated reduction in the prison population and that vital repairs and legislative salary increases for 1944 can be defrayed from the savings in this category.

*Prison camps.*—This appropriation provides for the maintenance and operation of existing prison camps which have been created in order to supplement the regular prison and correctional institution facilities. The committee has allowed \$409,000, which amount excludes funds necessary for the continuance of the camps at Du Pont, Wash., and Kooskia, Idaho. The camps to be continued during the next fiscal year are those located at Mill Point, W. Va., Montgomery, Ala., Tucson, Ariz., and Springfield, Mo. The committee is in full agreement as to the desirability of continuing the development of this type of institution. However, with the prospective general decrease in our prison population it was felt that the two camps would not be



utilized to full capacity, and adequate space appears to be available in the regular institutions, the maintenance of which must be continued in any event.

*Medical and hospital service.*—A total of \$1,000,000 has been approved for this item, to be used to defray the cost of all medical services given to prisoners in Federal institutions. The medical services provided, while under the general direction of the Bureau of Prisons, are actually rendered by the Public Health Service to which necessary funds are transferred for that purpose. The amount approved represents a decrease in the Budget estimates of \$71,000.

*Support of United States prisoners.*—The appropriation of \$1,384,000 recommended for defraying the cost of maintaining Federal prisoners in State, county, and city penal institutions is \$100,000 below the Budget estimate and approximately the same as the 1943 amount. The committee feels that while there may be an increase in the number of apprehensions to be made during the next fiscal year, the indication is that they will not be of a type to require as lengthy detention.

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

While this Department and its bureaus and divisions would seem at first glance to be but remotely connected with the war effort, it will be seen on closer observation and examination of testimony given before the committee, that every subdivision of the Department is either performing a direct service vital to the prosecution of the war or is rendering a service or performing some function for one or more of the war agencies of the Government which, if not available in the Department of Commerce, would have to be performed by the war agencies themselves and perhaps at greater cost.

The following tabulation includes the appropriation items for all bureaus and divisions of the Department:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$69, 163, 550
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	54, 507, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	53, 714, 000

The above amounts do not include authorizations for the loan agencies (Commerce), Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will permit these agencies to expend from corporate funds an amount not to exceed \$10,041,600 for all administrative purposes.

The committee has gone into considerable detail in connection with some of the items under this title of the bill in order to assure itself that all unnecessary functions are not continued. Moreover, it has recommended in several instances the discontinuance for the duration of necessary and worth-while functions which, it was thought, made little or no contribution to the war effort.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Salaries.*—Included under this item are the immediate office of the Secretary, library, purchases and sales, publications, personnel, and a part of the central mail room of the Department. The amount of the Budget estimate for fiscal year 1944 of \$534,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$24,620. The transfer to this office from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Foreign Trade Zones Board accounts for \$16,040. The balance of the increase is for needed personnel in the library and in the Division of Purchases and Sales.

*Contingent expenses.*—An appropriation of \$88,000 is recommended for this item for the ensuing fiscal year which is an increase of \$10,840. With the exception of a small additional amount required for typewriter and other office-machine repairs, made necessary because of the present difficulty of procuring new machines, the entire increase is in the allocation to the Bureau of the Census. This arose from the fact that the Census Bureau only received a 6-month allocation from this appropriation in 1943. In approving this small increase for 1944 the committee also gave due consideration to the generally increased cost of supplies and materials.

*Traveling expenses.*—Funds appropriated under this item are to be used for traveling expenses of the Department, except the Weather Bureau, Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the loan agencies.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943.....	\$275, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	122, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	110, 000

The decrease in the estimate for 1944 from the appropriation for 1943 is accounted for by the transfer of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation from this Department to the Coast Guard, Navy, which required approximately \$143,000 for traveling expenses annually. The decrease in the Budget estimate for 1944 of \$12,000 is directed at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census allocations. The decreased activity in the field offices (even if continued), of the former should result in a diminution of travel by the departmental staff. It was represented to the committee that the Bureau of the Census requires additional travel funds for the collection of data necessary for the interpretation and analysis of statistics. It is suggested that a more extensive use of the mails be availed of for the purpose of gathering whatever supplementary information may be required for the proper analysis of census statistics.

*Printing and binding.*—This appropriation is required for defraying the cost of all printing and binding work of the Department, except that of the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the loan agencies. Field printing required for the Weather Bureau is also excluded from this item.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943.....	\$408, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	400, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	380, 000

The reduction of \$20,000 in the Budget estimate for 1944 is premised on the thought that savings can be effected in this item by (a) the use of less expensive paper stock, and by (b) further reducing the circulation of many of the Department's publications. With respect to the latter, the committee feels that the Department should review all of its existing mailing lists with the view of reappraising the requirements of each subscriber group. The committee cannot understand, for instance, why a total of 2,700 copies of the Foreign Commerce Weekly and 2,000 copies of the Survey of Current Business should be distributed each week and each month, respectively, to other agencies of the Government.

*Salaries and expenses, National Inventors' Council service staff.*—This Council consists of eminent scientists and inventors who have been appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, with the approval of the President, to investigate and evaluate suggestions and inventions



relating to the war effort. The full amount of the Budget estimate, \$125,000, has been allowed. Testimony before the committee disclosed that up to January 30, 1943, the Council received 227,256 suggestions and inventions. Of this number 130,968 have been evaluated. It is interesting to note that between 4 and 5 percent of those examined are found to have some potential value. Proposals and suggestions are now being received at the rate of between 250 and 300 per day.

#### LOAN AGENCIES

This is a new item, formerly carried in the independent offices appropriation bills. It includes the loan agencies (Commerce), Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. All administrative expenses for these agencies are derived from funds of the corporations and no appropriations from the Treasury general fund for them are contained in this bill. The Congress has, however, retained authority to control the amounts of such funds which may be used for administrative purposes, and the following tabulation shows the authorizations granted for 1943, estimated requirements for 1944, and the amounts authorized by the committee for 1944 for the three operating units:

Agency	Authoriza- tion, fiscal year 1943	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	Allowed by the commit- tee, fiscal year 1944
Loan agencies (Commerce).....	\$241,575	\$150,000	\$150,000
Export-Import Bank.....	260,000	308,600	308,600
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	10,311,222	9,783,000	9,583,000
Total.....	10,812,867	10,041,600	10,041,600

Pursuant to Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942, all the functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Loan Agency and of the Loan Administrator which relate to the Export-Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and their subsidiaries were transferred to the Department of Commerce to be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce. The authorization of \$150,000 requested for 1944 is necessary for administrative expenses incident to this transfer. This is a decrease under 1943 of \$91,575.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington was created in 1934 to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and other nations. The increase requested for administrative expenses is based on the bank's increased activity, particularly in Latin America. Since the time of its creation, total loan authorizations of the bank amounted to \$1,122,000,000, of which amount \$304,000,000 has been canceled, and \$383,000,000 has been loaned. Repayments against these loans total \$201,000,000, the amount represented by the present outstanding loans aggregating \$182,000,000. Earnings of the bank have increased from \$885,673 in 1938 to \$7,544,080 in 1942. The amount recommended for administrative expenses is \$308,600, an increase of \$48,600.

Directly and through its several agencies, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from its organization in 1932 to January 1943 has made commitments aggregating more than \$34,000,000,000, of

which \$20,000,000,000 has been for war and defense purposes. Commitments now outstanding aggregate approximately \$13,400,000,000, of which \$11,700,000,000 is for war purposes. Disbursements or loans made, on the total commitments have been in excess of \$15,000,000,000, of which more than \$9,000,000,000 has been repaid, leaving approximately \$6,000,000,000 outstanding at this time. Additional information concerning the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, together with the financial statement of each, will be found in the hearings, pages 202 to 250. The amount for administrative purposes is fixed at \$9,583,000, a decrease of \$728,000.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The total requirements of the Bureau are contained in three separate items, discussed below. The Budget estimates for 1944 show a considerable reduction from the 1943 appropriation for the reason that no further funds are required for the Sixteenth Census which has been completed and for which the amount of \$3,175,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1943. The Budget estimate for all items of appropriation for the Bureau totaled \$2,724,000, and the committee has allowed \$2,620,000, a decrease of \$104,000.

*Age and citizenship certification.*—The amount of \$250,000 has been allowed for this purpose. The decrease of \$304,500 from the appropriation for 1943 is attributable to the committee's recommendation, made last year, that a fee be levied for supplying age and citizenship information to private individuals. As a result, the Bureau instituted a fee of \$1 per request which will, during the current fiscal year, bring in returns to the Government in excess of \$25,000. Total receipts for the ensuing fiscal year are estimated at \$400,000, which amount will be used to supplement the regular appropriation. Although the sum of the appropriation recommended for 1944 and the estimated receipts from fees during 1944 will be in excess of the amount appropriated for 1943, the committee was not disposed to reduce the Budget estimate of \$250,000 for the reason that the number of applications for age and citizenship information has been decreasing and the supplement of funds from receipts may prove insufficient to continue the service to the extent required.

*Customs statistics.*—Funds made available under this appropriation are used in meeting expenses incident to the compilation of the official Government statistics on exports and imports, including exports made under license.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943	\$470, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	474, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944	470, 000

When it is considered that the cost of compiling statistics on exports made under license was heretofore covered under a separate item of appropriation, for which function the amount of \$53,000 was appropriated in 1943, it will be seen that the amount allowed by the committee for 1944 is actually a decrease. In addition to this consolidation of customs statistics and license export statistics items, it was represented to the committee that the function of coding declarations received from the Bureau of Customs, formerly exercised in the Treasury Department, has been transferred to the Bureau of the Census and included under this item of appropriation.



*Compiling census reports, etc.*—The preparation of urgently needed statistics for war agencies, including the final reports of the sixteenth decennial census, has been the chief function of the Bureau of the Census during the past months. The information gathered in the taking of the last census must now be assembled and tabulated in such form as to make it readily available to other agencies of the Government.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$1, 242, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	2, 000, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 900, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$100,000 was made by the committee on the premise that some of the activity now necessary in connection with the war effort will not be required during the entire fiscal year 1944. Much of the basic data needed by the war agencies for planning and operating purposes will have, no doubt, been supplied before the end of fiscal year 1944, which should place the Bureau in position to absorb the reduction effected. It was represented to the committee that approximately 60 percent of the Bureau's work is for war purposes. The committee is also of the opinion that the new project of compiling institutional statistics, initiated to provide a basis for estimating the needs of prisoners, the mentally ill and defective, and enable State and national authorities to observe the trends in various types of criminality, may be deferred until after the war. The increase allowed by the committee over the 1943 appropriation will be used in the main to continue on a full year basis all of the present projects for which funds were appropriated on a 6-month basis in 1943. These projects are as follows: (1) Population; (2) agriculture; (3) business; (4) wealth, debt, and taxation; (5) manufacturers; (6) current inquiries; (7) red cedar shingles; (8) vital statistics; (9) cotton and oils; (10) State and local government; (11) publication of Statistical Abstract, and (12) current statistical service.

#### OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

The Budget estimates for 1944 did not contain a request for funds for civilian-pilot training and for development of landing areas for which purposes the amount of \$272,417,450 was appropriated in fiscal year 1943. In order that a proper comparison between the two fiscal years may be made the following tabulation was prepared to exclude the funds appropriated for these two projects in 1943.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$38, 237, 775
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	27, 710, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	27, 210, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$500,000 is a general reduction made on the thesis that the present manpower shortage and difficulty in obtaining technical equipment, both of which conditions are being accentuated with the passage of time, will preclude the carrying out of the contemplated program to the full extent planned. The committee feels that everything possible should be done to enhance the development in all phases of air transportation, and the reduction in funds was made with no thought of restricting or limiting the Administration in this regard.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board may be divided into three general categories, namely (a) economic regulation of air carriers, both American-flag and foreign air carriers, (b) prescribing safety standards, rules and regulations and enforcing the same, and (c) investigating aircraft accidents.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943-----	\$1, 243, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944-----	1, 204, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944-----	1, 162, 000

The reduction effected in the Budget estimate of \$42,000 is to be allocated to both items of appropriation under this activity, or \$39,000 to salaries and expenses and \$3,000 to printing and binding. The reduction in salaries and expenses is predicated on the belief of the committee that a certain amount of duplication exists in the work of the Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration with respect to their promulgation and enforcement of air safety regulations. The committee suggests that the heads of the respective agencies make both individual and joint studies of the functions pertaining to safety regulations performed by each organization with the view of eliminating all duplication of effort and record-keeping that may exist at the present time.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is at the present time entirely engaged in work directly related to the prosecution of the war, and such projects as were previously included in the general program, but which are not now related to the war effort, have been discontinued. Funds under this appropriation are used to defray the cost of field surveys made to obtain information to be placed on land maps and marine and air charts, as well as to defray the cost of personnel and supplies and materials necessary to the production of marine and air charts.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943-----	\$4, 310, 400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944-----	4, 232, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944-----	4, 157, 000

The amount allowed is to be allocated for the following purposes and in the amounts stated: Coast surveys, \$444,000; magnetic work, \$80,000; geodetic control surveys, \$374,000; repair of vessels, \$85,000; pay of officers and men on vessels, \$630,000; pay and allowance of commissioned officers, \$790,000; personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,060,000; offices expenses, other than personal services, \$300,000; aeronautical charts, \$394,000. The only items in which an increase over the 1943 appropriation is reflected are (a) personal services in the District of Columbia, and (b) offices expenses, other than personal services. The former shows an increase of \$259,000 and the latter item \$82,000. Both of these increases are attributable



to the increasing demand for marine and air navigation charts which are necessary for the merchant marine and by the armed services.

The Budget estimates for 1944 for personal service, office expenses, and aeronautical charts were based on supplying to the Army Air Forces 3,000,000 charts, and to other services 509,000 charts. Information received by the committee since the date of the hearings discloses a request by the Army Air Forces for 11,048,000 aeronautical charts, most of the cost of which will be chargeable to the 1944 appropriation.

The committee effected reductions in the Budget estimates for repair of vessels, and for pay and allowances of commissioned officers, of \$15,000 and \$60,000, respectively. The former was based on the proposed transfer of 2 additional vessels to the Navy, for which repairs were contemplated, and the latter on the increasing rate at which the Navy and War Departments are taking over officers and placing them on their rolls.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The functions of this Bureau are, as is implied in the heading, two-fold. First, it promotes the foreign trade of the United States by aiding our manufacturers and exporters in finding or maintaining markets abroad for their products. Second, the Bureau assists manufacturers and business firms in the development and extension of domestic trade. While the foreign trade activity of the Bureau has of necessity been limited from the standpoint of volume during the past 2 or 3 years, the complexity of wartime controls and restrictions governing the foreign trade still being carried on, and the added problem of devising the best means of meeting the demands of foreign countries with available supplies, appears to have more than offset the diminution in the Bureau's regular activity of fostering and promoting foreign trade. With respect to the domestic phase of the work of the Bureau, the great amount of economic and commercial data which has been gathered over a number of years has placed the Bureau in direct contact with the war effort. Testimony before the committee disclosed that this information, relating to both foreign and domestic economy, is being supplied to all war agencies of the Government, especially the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, War Department, Navy Department, Office of Strategic Services, and the Office of Price Administration.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943 .....	\$1, 853, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944 .....	1, 409, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944 .....	1, 409, 000

The reduction in the appropriation for 1943 of \$444,000, as reflected in the Budget estimates, is accounted for by a decrease of \$14,000 recommended for the Washington office, and the elimination of the Bureau's domestic field offices, which carried an appropriation of \$430,000 in fiscal year 1943. With respect to the latter item, the committee has allowed the Bureau of the Budget recommendation

to stand temporarily without prejudice to the status of the offices as to permanent continuance or discontinuance. The committee has, under authority of House Resolution No. 69, instituted an inquiry of its own with the view of securing complete factual data for a subsequent determination as to their disposition. If the report on this examination is not available to the committee while the bill is in the amendment stage, and if favorable action is later recommended, it can be incorporated in a supplemental or deficiency bill in order that any funds which may be determined for this purpose may become available by July 1, 1943.

#### PATENT OFFICE

The fiscal requirements of this Office are carried under four separate items of the bill. However, there are only two general divisions—namely, salaries and general expenses. The following tabulation includes all four appropriation items listed under the above general heading:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$4, 949, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	4, 540, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	4, 500, 000

The committee is fully aware of the added and difficult problems with which this Office is being faced as a result of the war. It was testified that while the number of applications for patents and the registration of trade-marks has diminished, the subject matter of the applications filed in the last year has grown both more important and complex, with the result that at the close of fiscal year 1942 there were 95,265 applications for patents pending before the Office. This, the committee realizes to be significant when it is considered that only 54,315 new applications for patents and designs and 9,097 applications for registration of trade-marks were received during the entire fiscal year 1942. It was disclosed that many of the divisions are from 2 to 11 months in arrears with their work. The reduction of \$40,000 effected by the committee in the Budget estimate is made to apply to the item for salaries. This reduction is premised solely on the present and prospective manpower shortage which, according to testimony, has affected the Patent Office seriously, especially with respect to examiners and technical personnel.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The function of the Bureau of Standards is divided into the following four categories, each of which is provided for by separate appropriation items, all under the above general heading: Operation and



administration; testing, inspection, and information service; research and development; and standards for commerce. The tabulation below includes all items of appropriation for the Bureau.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$2, 440, 200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	2, 449, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	2, 449, 000

The committee was advised that the entire staff and facilities of the Bureau are now being devoted to war work. During the current fiscal year the Bureau received approximately \$5,000,000 for services it is rendering the war agencies of the Government, especially the War Department, Navy Department, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The committee was favorably impressed with the value and importance of the work of the Bureau, and wishes to take this opportunity to commend Dr. Briggs for his able leadership in this vital war activity.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,970,000 for the Weather Bureau. This amount represents an increase over the 1943 appropriation of \$61,065. However, the deduction of certain nonrecurring items contained in the current appropriation reduced the base for 1944 to \$8,743,450, so that the actual increase over the 1943 appropriation is \$226,550. This entire increase is to be used to provide radiosonde observations at eight additional stations in the United States. These are needed in the interest of safety in the air and to assist in maintaining vital air transport schedules and safeguarding pilot-training programs of the armed forces and other agencies of the Government.

#### LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 15, in connection with the "Foreign Service buildings fund":

*Provided, That expenditures for furnishings made from appropriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.*

On page 29, in connection with "Cooperation with the American Republics":

*; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private non-profit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics,*

including the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;

On page 36, in connection with "Salaries and expenses, War Division":

*of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for personal services without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.*

On page 44, in connection with the "Immigration and Naturalization Service":

*Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien enemies,*

On page 45, in connection with "Immigration and Naturalization Service":

*Provided further, That provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death:*

On page 47, in connection with "Penal and correctional institutions":

*; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;*

On page 48, in connection with "Penal and correctional institutions":

*Provided further, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any appropriation herein under this heading when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.*

On page 49, in connection with "Construction of buildings and facilities":

*Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping buildings and facilities for penal and correctional institutions and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, including the acquisition of a site, there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Attorney General and the head of any department, agency, or corporation of the United States as reimbursement for the National Training School for Boys or for any other penal and correctional facilities appropriated for under this heading, transferred to any other Government department, agency, or corporation, to continue available until expended.*



On page 75, in connection with the "Weather Bureau":

*Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.*

*Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1944,  
AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1944

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
<b>DOMESTIC</b>					
Secretary's office, salaries-----	\$5, 295, 000	\$5, 900, 000	\$5, 693, 000	+\$398, 000	-\$207, 000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	334, 000	410, 000	310, 000	-24, 000	-100, 000
Printing and binding-----	228, 600	288, 000	248, 000	+19, 400	-40, 000
Passport agencies-----	54, 400	52, 000	50, 000	-4, 400	-2, 000
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	14, 200	14, 000	-----	-14, 200	-14, 000
Total, Department of State proper-----	5, 926, 200	6, 664, 000	6, 301, 000	+374, 800	-363, 000
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE</b>					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc-----	595, 000	625, 000	625, 000	+30, 000	-----
Foreign Service officers, salaries of-----	4, 224, 000	4, 270, 000	4, 250, 000	+26, 000	-20, 000
Transportation of Foreign Service officers-----	1, 567, 000	850, 000	850, 000	-717, 000	-----
Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service-----	2, 280, 000	2, 100, 000	2, 100, 000	-180, 000	-----
Cost-of-living allowances-----	658, 000	500, 000	490, 000	-168, 000	-10, 000



Representation allowances-----	185, 000	230, 000	210, 000	+25, 000	-20, 000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	630, 800	865, 600	865, 600	+234, 800	-----
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	2, 897, 000	3, 120, 000	3, 097, 000	+200, 000	-23, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	872, 000	835, 000	835, 000	-37, 000	-----
Foreign Service, auxiliary-----	2, 541, 000	2, 725, 000	2, 500, 000	-41, 000	-225, 000
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	4, 458, 000	3, 500, 000	3, 400, 000	-1, 058, 000	-100, 000
Foreign Service buildings fund-----	275, 000	228, 000	144, 000	-131, 000	-84, 000
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	4, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	1, 500, 000	-3, 000, 000	-----
Total, Foreign Service-----	25, 682, 800	21, 348, 600	20, 866, 600	-4, 816, 200	-482, 000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.					
Contributions, quotas, etc-----	\$1, 089, 205	\$1, 214, 500	\$1, 214, 500	+\$125, 295	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses-----	539, 600	290, 000	290, 000	-249, 600	-----
Public Works construction-----	1, 054, 460	(1)	(1)	-1, 054, 460	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada-----	43, 800	43, 000	43, 000	-800	-----

<sup>1</sup> Reappropriation of unexpended balances.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE—Continued</b>					
<b>INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.—continued</b>					
International Joint Commission Waters Treaty, United States and Great Britain-----	\$77, 700	\$78, 000	\$78, 000	+\$300	-----
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Great Britain-----	27, 680	25, 000	25, 000	-2, 680	-----
American Mexican Claims Commission-----	700, 000	-----	-----	-700, 000	-----
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	39, 960	40, 000	40, 000	+40	-----
Total, international obligations, commissions, etc.-----	3, 572, 405	1, 690, 500	1, 690, 500	-1, 881, 905	-----
Cooperation with the American republics-----	1, 685, 000	6, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	+2, 815, 000	-\$1, 500, 00
Total, Department of State, regular annual appropriations-----	36, 866, 405	35, 703, 100	33, 358, 100	-3, 508, 305	-2, 345, 000



## TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office-----	\$121, 200	\$95, 400	\$95, 400	-\$25, 800	-----
Solicitor General's office-----	99, 100	99, 600	95, 600	-3, 500	-\$4, 000
Assistant Solicitor General's office-----	89, 100	117, 700	117, 700	+28, 600	-----
Assistant to the Attorney General's office-----	106, 300	216, 500	176, 500	+70, 200	-40, 000
Administrative Division-----	1, 015, 000	1, 109, 900	1, 100, 000	+85, 000	-9, 900
Tax Division-----	620, 600	600, 000	600, 000	-20, 600	-----
Criminal Division-----	587, 800	653, 000	653, 000	+65, 200	-----
Claims Division-----	504, 600	511, 200	480, 000	-24, 600	-31, 200
Pardon Attorney's office-----	29, 300	27, 500	27, 500	-1, 800	-----
Board of Immigration Appeals-----		146, 000	143, 000	+143, 000	-3, 000
Contingent expenses-----	420, 000	245, 000	240, 000	-180, 000	-5, 000
Traveling expenses-----	490, 000	540, 000	520, 000	+30, 000	-20, 000
Printing and binding-----	725, 000	610, 000	600, 000	-125, 000	-10, 000
Conduct of customs cases-----	146, 900	146, 900	146, 900	-----	-----
Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws-----	1, 800, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-200, 000	-----
Bond and Spirits Division-----	170, 000			-170, 000	-----

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

### TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
<b>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued</b>					
Examination of judicial offices-----	\$62, 500	\$63, 000	\$55, 000	—\$7, 500	—\$8, 000
Veterans' insurance litigation-----	363, 400	300, 000	270, 000	—93, 400	—30, 000
Lands Division-----	3, 750, 000	4, 000, 000	3, 750, 000	-----	—250, 000
War Division-----	690, 000	900, 000	800, 000	+110, 000	—100, 000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field-----	420, 000	420, 000	420, 000	-----	-----
District attorneys-----	3, 265, 000	3, 980, 000	3, 845, 000	+580, 000	—135, 000
Special attorneys-----	200, 000	200, 000	200, 000	-----	-----
Marshals-----	3, 820, 000	3, 949, 000	3, 883, 000	+63, 000	—66, 000
Fees of witnesses-----	1, 210, 000	1, 190, 000	1, 100, 000	—110, 000	—90, 000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs-----	305, 000	326, 000	305, 000	-----	—21, 000
Total, legal activities and general administration-----	21, 010, 800	22, 046, 700	21, 223, 600	+212, 800	—\$23, 100
<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses (regular)-----	\$7, 653, 000	\$7, 908, 000	\$7, 858, 000	+205, 000	—50, 000



Salaries and expenses (special emergency)---	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----
Salaries and expenses (National Defense)---	31, 083, 000	35, 560, 000	34, 810, 000	+3, 727, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	38, 836, 000	43, 568, 000	42, 768, 000	+3, 932, 000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE				
Salaries and expenses-----	26, 144, 500	25, 321, 000	24, 321, 000	-1, 823, 500
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM				
Bureau of prisons-----	339, 300	336, 700	336, 700	-2, 600
Penal and correctional institutions:				
Penitentiaries and reformatories-----	7, 995, 000	7, 573, 000	7, 573, 000	-422, 000
Medical center for Federal prisoners-----	612, 000	620, 000	595, 000	-17, 000
Federal jails and correctional institutions-----	3, 278, 000	3, 012, 000	2, 987, 000	-291, 000
Prison camps-----	704, 000	675, 000	469, 000	-235, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 015, 000	1, 071, 000	1, 000, 000	-15, 000
Buildings and equipment (Public Works)-----	280, 000			-280, 000
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 380, 000	1, 484, 000	1, 384, 000	+4, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	15, 603, 300	14, 771, 700	14, 344, 700	-1, 258, 600
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	101, 594, 600	105, 707, 400	102, 657, 300	+1, 062, 700
				-3, 050, 100

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries-----	\$509, 380	\$534, 000	\$534, 000	+\$24, 620	-----
Contingent and miscellaneous items-----	77, 160	88, 000	88, 000	+ 10, 840	-----
Traveling expenses-----	275, 000	122, 000	110, 000	-165, 000	-\$12, 000
Printing and binding-----	408, 000	400, 000	380, 000	-28, 000	-20, 000
National Inventors Council, service staff-----	119, 200	125, 000	125, 000	+5, 800	-----
Administrative expenses, loan agencies-----	(241, 575)	(150, 000)	(150, 000)	-(91, 575)	-----
Export-Import Bank of Washington-----	(260, 000)	(308, 600)	(308, 600)	+(48, 600)	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company-----	(10, 311, 292)	(9, 583, 000)	(9, 583, 000)	-(728, 000)	-----
Total, Secretary's office-----	1, 388, 740	1, 269, 000	1, 237, 000	-151, 740	-32, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses (including expenses of the Sixteenth Census)-----	3, 175, 000	-----	-----	-3, 175, 000	-----
Age and citizenship certification-----	554, 500	250, 000	250, 000	-304, 500	-----



Customs statistics-----	470, 500	474, 000	470, 000	- 500	-4, 000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	1, 242, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 900, 000	+ 658, 000	-100, 000
Total, Census Bureau-----	5, 442, 000	2, 724, 000	2, 620, 000	-2, 822, 000	-104, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
General administration-----	1, 635, 000	1, 823, 000	1, 800, 000	+ 165, 000	-23, 000
Air navigation facilities:					
Establishment of-----	10, 533, 375	2, 513, 000	2, 413, 000	-8, 120, 375	-100, 000
Maintenance and operation of-----	22, 035, 900	19, 848, 000	19, 650, 000	-2, 385, 900	-198, 000
Technical development-----	950, 000	542, 000	542, 000	--408, 000	-----
Safety regulation-----	2, 590, 000	2, 479, 000	2, 300, 000	-290, 000	-179, 000
Washington National Airport:					
Operation and maintenance-----	493, 500	505, 000	505, 000	+ 11, 500	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administra- tion-----	38, 237, 775	27, 710, 000	27, 210, 000	-11, 027, 775	-500, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 225, 500	1, 189, 000	1, 150, 000	-75, 500	-39, 000
Printing and binding-----	18, 000	15, 000	12, 000	-6, 000	-3, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	1, 243, 500	1, 204, 000	1, 162, 000	-81, 500	-42, 000

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Field expenses:					
Coast surveys-----	\$529, 000	\$444, 000	\$444, 000	—\$85, 000	-----
Magnetic work-----	81, 000	80, 000	80, 000	—1, 000	-----
Geodetic control surveys-----	449, 400	374, 000	374, 000	—75, 400	-----
Vessels, repairs of-----	120, 000	100, 000	85, 000	—35, 000	—\$15, 000
Pay, etc., men on vessels-----	832, 000	630, 000	630, 000	—202, 000	-----
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers-----	885, 000	850, 000	790, 000	—95, 000	—60, 000
Office force, salaries-----	801, 000	1, 060, 000	1, 060, 000	+259, 000	-----
General expenses, office-----	218, 000	300, 000	300, 000	+82, 000	-----
Aeronautical charts-----	395, 000	394, 000	394, 000	—1, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey--	4, 310, 400	4, 232, 000	4, 157, 000	—153, 400	—75, 000



FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, BUREAU OF					
Washington Commerce Service, salaries and expenses-----	\$1,423,000	\$1,409,000	\$1,409,000	-\$14,000	-----
Field office service-----	430,000			-430,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----	1,853,000	1,409,000	1,409,000	-444,000	-----
PATENT OFFICE					
Salaries-----	3,893,000	3,450,000	3,410,000	-483,000	-40,000
General expenses:					
Photolithographing-----	225,000	225,000	225,000		-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----	71,000	65,000	65,000	-6,000	-----
Printing and binding-----	760,000	800,000	800,000	+40,000	-----
Total, Patent Office-----	4,949,000	4,540,000	4,500,000	-449,000	-40,000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS					
Operation and administration-----	406,700	441,000	441,000	+34,300	-----
Testing, inspection, and information service-----	1,044,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	-34,000	-----
Research and development-----	802,000	808,000	808,000	+6,000	-----
Standards for commerce-----	187,500	190,000	190,000	+2,500	-----
Total, National Bureau of Standards-----	2,440,200	2,449,000	2,449,000	+8,800	-----

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$9, 298, 935	\$8, 970, 000	\$8, 970, 000	—\$328, 935	-----
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce--	1 69, 163, 550	54, 507, 000	53, 714, 000	—15, 449, 550	—\$793, 000
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce—Titles I, II, and III-----	207, 624, 555	195, 917, 500	189, 729, 400	—17, 895, 155	—6, 188, 100

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$272,417,450 appropriated under "Civilian pilot training" and "Development of landing areas."



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**NOTICE:** This bill is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

**[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]**

**Union Calendar No.**

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R.**

[Report No.      ]

**IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

MARCH      , 1943

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

**A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5      ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
- 6      ending June 30, 1944, namely:

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$5,693,000, of which \$40,000 is hereby made available, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, for salaries of members and other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to sec-



tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$310,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June

1 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be avail-  
2 able in addition to the other authorized purposes of this  
3 appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by con-  
4 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709  
5 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the  
6 President may deem necessary.

7        Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
8   the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
9   institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
10   of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$248,000.

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
agencies, \$50,000.

16 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, \$625,000, including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by



1 the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*,  
2 That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any  
3 other salary from the United States Government: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That during the continuance of the present war  
5 and for six months after its termination, any Ambassador  
6 or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-  
7 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,  
8 prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally  
9 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as  
10 a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent  
11 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United  
12 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such  
13 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found  
14 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment  
15 as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed  
16 or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign  
17 Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwith-  
18 standing the provisions of any other law, the payment  
19 from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 of the  
20 salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment,  
21 is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while  
22 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,  
23 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum  
24 while serving in the continental United States or in excess  
25 of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

1       Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
2       eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
3       ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
4       (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
5       the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
6       instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
7       and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
8       suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
9       Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
10      officers or vice consuls while acting as *Chargés d' Affaires*  
11      *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or con-  
12      sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
13      U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,250,000.

14      Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling  
15      expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service offi-  
16      cers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including  
17      Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the  
18      Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-  
19      penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning  
20      from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of  
21      any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and there-  
22      after transporting such family and effects to his post of assign-  
23      ment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the  
24      Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any



1 country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such  
2 officer or employee or any member of his family, including  
3 automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54  
4 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or  
5 employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty,  
6 including also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
7 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
8 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
9 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
10 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
11 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
12 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
13 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
14 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
15 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
16 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
17 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
18 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
19 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
20 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$850,000,  
21 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
22 until June 30, 1945, for disbursement for expenses  
23 of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State  
24 during the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That this ap-

1 appropriation shall be available also for the authorized sub-  
2 sistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers  
3 while on temporary detail under commission.

4 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light  
5 for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as au-  
6 thorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
7 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quar-  
8 ters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,100,000: *Provided*,  
9 That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided*  
10 *further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for  
11 such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not ex-  
12 ceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the  
13 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no  
14 part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for  
15 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount  
16 exceeding \$3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé  
17 d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign  
18 Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropria-  
19 tion and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses,  
20 Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,  
21 Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended  
22 for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambas-  
23 sador or minister occupying a Government-owned building  
24 for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more  
25 than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other



1 Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a  
 2 chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be  
 3 the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

4 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
 5 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
 6 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
 7 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
 8 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
 9 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
 10 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
 11 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
 12 \$490,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
 13 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
 14 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

15 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
 16 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
 17 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$210,000.

18 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
 19 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
 20 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
 21 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o) ), \$865,600,  
 22 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
 23 Service retirement and disability fund".

24 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of

1 clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act ap-  
2 proved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including  
3 salaries while under instruction in the United States and  
4 during transit to and from homes in the United States upon  
5 the beginning and after termination of service, \$3,097,000.

6       Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:

7 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
8 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
9 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-  
10 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-  
11 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of  
12 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-  
13 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
14 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
15 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
16 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
17 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies established  
18 by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and  
19 other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for al-  
20 lowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in  
21 part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
22 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
23 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other mis-  
24 cellaneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
25 sary, \$835,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-



tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1944 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as

1 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
2 citizens employed hereunder.

3       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
4 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
5 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
6 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
7 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
8 cluding water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs,  
9 and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation  
10 of microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic) ;  
11 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
12 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
13 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carry-  
14 ing vehicles, including six automobiles at not to exceed  
15 \$2,000 each, and ten automobiles at not to exceed \$1,250  
16 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries  
17 when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes  
18 on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and main-  
19 tenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; house-  
20 hold furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the  
21 Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299) ,  
22 for Government-owned or rented buildings; maintenance and  
23 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500,  
24 including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for  
25 dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;



1 traveling expenses, including the transportation of mem-  
2 bers of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers  
3 or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
4 in traveling to seats of government at which they are  
5 accredited other than the city of usual residence and  
6 returning to the city of usual residence; loss by ex-  
7 change; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for sub-  
8 scriptions to commercial information, telephone and other  
9 similar services, including telephone service in residences as  
10 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175);  
11 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness  
12 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and  
13 in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.  
14 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for  
15 any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction,  
16 education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers  
17 at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not exceed-  
18 ing \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service  
19 officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and  
20 eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American  
21 seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and  
22 in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen  
23 in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto  
24 Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may  
25 be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters

1 and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or  
2 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for ex-  
3 penses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,  
4 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts  
5 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of  
6 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison pur-  
7 poses, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and trans-  
8 portation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any  
9 consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and  
10 Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the  
11 bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with  
12 crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes  
13 (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
14 the President may deem necessary; \$3,400,000: *Provided,*  
15 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
16 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not  
17 to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and  
18 services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay,  
19 subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of  
20 the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the  
21 Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State,  
22 to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States  
23 located in foreign countries.

24 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
25 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for



1 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, may be transferred,  
2 with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
3 Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations  
4 under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation  
5 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided,*  
6 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
7 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1945.

8 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
9 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,  
10 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for build-  
11 ings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments  
12 of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial  
13 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under  
14 said Act, \$144,000, to remain available until expended:  
15 *Provided,* That expenditures for furnishings made from ap-  
16 propriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926,  
17 and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the  
18 use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United  
19 States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709  
20 of the Revised Statutes.

21 EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND  
22 CONSULAR SERVICE

23 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
24 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
25 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and

1 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
2 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
3 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
4 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
5 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
6 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
7 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
8 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
9 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
10 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
11 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
12 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
13 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
14 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

15 During the continuance of the present war and for six  
16 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
17 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on  
18 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to  
19 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be  
20 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
21 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
22 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
23 and value in any other department or agency of the United  
24 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
25 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite



1 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
 2 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
 3 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
 4 tions under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Depart-  
 5 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

6 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving ex-  
 7 penditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
 8 the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the  
 9 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41  
 10 U. S. C. 22).

#### 11 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

12 For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and  
 13 expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obli-  
 14 gations of the United States in connection with international  
 15 commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not  
 16 to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Pan Amer-  
 17 ican Union, \$293,690.76, including not to exceed \$20,000  
 18 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary  
 19 Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000;  
 20 Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$60,820.17; Bureau of In-  
 21 ternational Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215;  
 22 Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Government of Pan-  
 23 ama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,-  
 24 286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20;

1 International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property,  
2 \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; *Pro-*  
3 *vided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
4 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
5 report of the operation and work of the laboratory,  
6 including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall  
7 be made to Congress during the first week of each regular  
8 session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period  
9 ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preced-  
10 ing the convening of each such session; American Interna-  
11 tional Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; In-  
12 ternational Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;  
13 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$5,721.74,  
14 including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary ex-  
15 penses of the Commissioner to represent the United States  
16 on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services  
17 without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,  
18 printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other ex-  
19 penses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; Inter-  
20 national Labor Organization, \$256,041, including not to  
21 exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation by  
22 the United States in the meetings of the General Con-  
23 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
24 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-



ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; and Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; in all, \$1,214,500, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
2 AND MEXICO

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obli-  
4 gations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889,  
5 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
6 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
7 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
8 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
9 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects;  
10 construction and operation of gaging stations where nec-  
11 essary and their equipment; personal services in the Dis-  
12 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional  
13 or expert services at rates and in amounts to be deter-  
14 mined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at  
15 meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be  
16 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of  
17 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;  
18 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-  
19 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals;  
20 purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-  
21 pelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery  
22 and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction  
23 machines; hire with or without personal services, of work  
24 animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
25 and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the



1 Government for expenses incurred by them in connection  
2 with the making of maps or making of photographs by  
3 airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos  
4 gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees;  
5 purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equip-  
6 ment, supplies, and materials by contract: advertising in  
7 newspapers and technical publications without regard to  
8 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing  
9 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
10 sary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs,  
11 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
12 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section  
13 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; equipment  
14 and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of  
15 State may deem proper, \$290,000.

16 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
17 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
18 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)  
19 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
20 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
21 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
22 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
23 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
24 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
25 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,

1 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
2 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
3 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and test-  
4 ing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed  
5 necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and litho-  
6 graphs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom  
7 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
8 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.  
9 S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services, of work  
10 animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and  
11 equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemna-  
12 tion, of real and personal property, including expenses of  
13 abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
14 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in news-  
15 papers and technical publications without regard to section  
16 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; com-  
17 munication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking  
18 water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtain-  
19 able; rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
20 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-  
21 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem neces-  
22 sary:

23 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United  
24 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower  
25 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,



1 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obliga-  
2 tions chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose  
3 for the fiscal year 1943, the funds made available under  
4 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,  
5 1943, are continued available until June 30, 1944.

6 Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the  
7 Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts  
8 approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4,  
9 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including obligations chargeable  
10 against the funds available for this purpose for the fiscal  
11 year 1943, the funds made available under this head in  
12 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, are  
13 continued available until June 30, 1944.

14 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
15 AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

16 To enable the President to perform the obligations of the  
17 United States under the treaty between the United States  
18 and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24,  
19 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the  
20 Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks,  
21 and other employees for duty at the seat of government and  
22 in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of  
23 subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed  
24 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each  
25 when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for

1 payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary  
 2 line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary  
 3 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in  
 4 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international  
 5 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and  
 6 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,  
 7 including the completion of such remaining work as may be  
 8 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
 9 and existing treaties between the United States and Great  
 10 Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-  
 11 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be  
 12 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
 13 \$43,000.

14 WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

15 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
 16 AND GREAT BRITAIN

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, includ-  
 18 ing not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner  
 19 on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the  
 20 pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve  
 21 in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries  
 22 of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commis-  
 23 sioners on the part of the United States, with the approval  
 24 solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling ex-  
 25 penses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and



1 conferences at such places in Canada and the United States  
2 as shall be determined by the Commission or by the Amer-  
3 ican Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling ex-  
4 pense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
5 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
6 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for  
7 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
8 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms  
9 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain  
10 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
11 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed Jan-  
12 uary 11, 1909, \$29,000, to be disbursed under the direction  
13 of the Secretary of State.

14 Special and technical investigations: For an additional  
15 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in  
16 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
17 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
18 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
19 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
20 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, re-  
21 pair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$49,000, to be disbursed  
23 under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is  
24 authorized to transfer to any department or independent

1 establishment of the Government, with the consent of the  
 2 head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure  
 3 by such department or establishment for the purposes of  
 4 this appropriation.

5                   INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

6       Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United  
 7 States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-  
 8 mission, under the convention between the United States and  
 9 Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including per-  
 10 sonal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
 11 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
 12 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in  
 13 the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
 14 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
 15 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:  
 16 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by  
 17 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

18                   INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

19       Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States  
 20 of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries  
 21 Commission, under the convention between the United States  
 22 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal  
 23 services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance,  
 24 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-  
 25 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels;



1 purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific in-  
2 struments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other ex-  
3 penses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary  
4 of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of  
5 other appropriations from which payments may have been  
6 made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended  
7 under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be  
8 available immediately.

9 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to en-  
11 able the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the  
12 United States under the Convention for the Promotion of  
13 Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States  
14 and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires,  
15 December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act  
16 entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer  
17 and more effective the relationship between the American  
18 Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement  
19 appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of  
20 law authorizing related activities, including the establishment  
21 and operation of agricultural and other experiment and  
22 demonstration stations in other American countries, on land  
23 acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments  
24 and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings  
25 thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the

1 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for  
2 printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating  
3 and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709  
4 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attend-  
5 ance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations  
6 concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and,  
7 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-  
8 scribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and en-  
9 rollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to  
10 training, including traveling expenses in the United States  
11 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government  
12 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
13 amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders,  
14 and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing spe-  
15 cial scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens  
16 of the United States or the other American republics, and the  
17 expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, in-  
18 cluding the cost of transportation of their immediate families  
19 and household goods and effects in going to and returning  
20 from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quar-  
21 ters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance  
22 with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
23 118a) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized  
24 under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual  
25 transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem



1 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the  
2 other American republics while traveling in the Western  
3 Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
4 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
5 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling ex-  
6 penses of members of advisory committees in accordance with  
7 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ;  
8 purchase (not to exceed \$10,950), hire, maintenance,  
9 operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn  
10 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodi-  
11 cals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental,  
12 and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and  
13 colored photographic enlargements, \$4,500,000; and the  
14 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion;  
15 to make contracts with, and grants of money or property  
16 to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institu-  
17 tions and facilities in the United States and the other  
18 American republics, including the free distribution, donation,  
19 or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcrip-  
20 tions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material,  
21 and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may  
22 deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous  
23 assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the  
24 arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
25 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions

1 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the  
2 approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation  
3 to other departments, agencies, and independent establish-  
4 ments of the Government for expenditure in the United States  
5 and in the other American republics any part of this amount  
6 for direct expenditure by such department or independent  
7 establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any  
8 such expenditures may be made under the specific authority  
9 herein contained or under the authority governing the activ-  
10 ities of the department, agency, or independent establishment  
11 to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any  
12 funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the  
13 Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall  
14 be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two  
15 additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation  
17 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

18 The President, in his discretion, may assign person-  
19 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department or Federal  
20 Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or  
21 occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as  
22 inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or  
23 repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under  
24 the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as  
25 couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned



1 they may receive the same traveling expenses as are author-  
 2 ized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the  
 3 applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
 5 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia  
 9 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
 10 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
 11 follows:

12 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$95,400.

13 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,600.

14 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
 15 \$117,700.

16 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
 17 \$176,500.

18 For the Administrative Division, \$1,100,000.

19 For the Tax Division, \$600,000.

20 For Criminal Division, \$653,000.

21 For the Claims Division, \$480,000.

22 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$27,500.

23 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$143,000.

24 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appro-  
 25 priations for personal services shall be available inter-

1 changeably, subject to the approval of the Director of  
2 the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various  
3 offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per  
4 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for  
5 any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of  
6 appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in  
7 the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said  
8 appropriations shall be available for the employment, on  
9 duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
10 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
11 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

12       Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
13 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
14 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and tele-  
15 type, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceed-  
16 ing \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
17 wise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-  
18 driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of refer-  
19 ence, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; exami-  
20 nation of estimates of appropriation in the field; and mis-  
21 cellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved  
22 by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion,  
23 \$240,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall  
24 be paid for the current and future volumes of the United  
25 States Code Annotated.



1       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
2 penses, Department of Justice, not including traveling ex-  
3 penses otherwise payable under any appropriations for  
4 “Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries and expenses  
5 of marshals”, “Fees of witnesses”, “Enforcement of antitrust  
6 and kindred laws”, “Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
7 ice”, “Salaries and expenses, War Division”, and “Penal and  
8 correctional institutions” (except as otherwise hereinbefore  
9 provided), \$520,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
10 able, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500, for expenses of  
11 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau  
12 of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the  
13 Attorney General.

14       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
15 the Department of Justice, \$600,000.

16       Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
17 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
18 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
19 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
20 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
21 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
22 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-  
23 tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
24 General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme

1 Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and  
2 Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses,  
3 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General;  
4 in all, \$146,900.

5 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the en-  
6 forcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling  
7 expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be  
8 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that  
9 the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder  
10 shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including  
11 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,600,000:  
12 *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended  
13 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional  
14 offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no  
15 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any  
16 person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for  
17 the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such  
18 person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice  
19 and consent of the Senate.

20 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation  
21 of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attor-  
22 neys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
23 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
24 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
25 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the



1 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
2 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
3 such courts; in all, \$55,000, to be expended under the  
4 direction of the Attorney General.

5 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
6 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
7 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
8 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
9 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
11 June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies,  
12 equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or  
13 otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and steno-  
14 graphic work in taking depositions at such rates of compen-  
15 sation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
16 General, printing and binding, the employment of experts  
17 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
18 proved by the Attorney General, and personal services in  
19 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$270,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
22 for other necessary expenses, including employment of ex-  
23 perts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized  
24 or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic report-

1 ing services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like  
2 services, \$3,750,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
4 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
5 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national  
6 security and war effort and in connection with the registra-  
7 tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment  
8 of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;  
9 travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organi-  
10 zations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
11 stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise;  
12 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceed-  
13 ing \$4,000), \$800,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000  
14 may be expended for personal services without regard to the  
15 civil-service and classification laws.

16 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
17 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
18 \$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,  
19 Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved  
20 by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees  
21 or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions,  
22 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
23 proved by the Attorney General, so much as may be neces-  
24 sary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such ex-  
25 penses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than



1 Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings  
2 involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; pur-  
3 chase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Fed-  
4 eral Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$420,000.

5 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
6 forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district  
7 attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
8 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
9 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
10 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
11 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
12 States district attorney, \$3,845,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
14 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
15 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
16 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
17 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
18 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
19 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
20 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
21 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
22 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
23 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
24 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
25 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:

1 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
2 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
3 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
4 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
5 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
6 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
7 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
8 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
9 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
10 Senate.

11 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
12 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
13 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
14 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
15 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
16 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
17 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
18 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
19 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the  
20 Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); pur-  
21 chase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten  
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed  
23 \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of  
24 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$3,883,000:  
25 *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies



1 may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
2 not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately  
3 owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on  
4 official business within the limits of their official station.

5 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per  
6 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsist-  
7 ence, such payments to be made on the certification of  
8 the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as  
9 provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C.  
10 577), \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
11 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and  
12 expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
13 approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be  
14 conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum  
15 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more  
16 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which  
17 fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:  
18 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United  
19 States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on  
20 behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity  
21 in connection with which such person is employed, his travel  
22 expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the  
23 appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of  
24 such employee.

25 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not

1 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
2 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
3 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
4 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
5 ordered by the court, \$305,000: *Provided*, That, except  
6 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
7 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
8 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
9 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
10 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
11 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
12 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
13 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

14                   FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes :  
16 For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United  
17 States; for the protection of the person of the President of the  
18 United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and  
19 preservation of identification and other records and their  
20 exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
21 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such  
22 other investigations regarding official matters under the con-  
23 trol of the Department of Justice and the Department of  
24 State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal  
25 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase,



1 not to exceed \$25,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation  
2 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at  
3 not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation  
4 of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and  
5 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,  
6 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
7 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
8 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including  
9 expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at  
10 meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when  
11 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-  
12 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal  
13 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifi-  
14 cally authorized by the Attorney General for information  
15 leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, includ-  
16 ing not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of  
17 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of  
18 the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
19 amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not  
20 to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
21 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
22 expended, \$7,858,000.

23 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
24 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the

1 purposes and under the conditions specified in the pre-  
2 ceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve  
3 for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping,  
4 extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure  
5 in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General  
6 may determine.

7 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
8 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
9 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
10 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
11 person of the President of the United States; the acquisi-  
12 tion, collection, classification, and preservation of identi-  
13 fication and other records and their exchange with the  
14 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
15 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-  
16 gations regarding official matters under the control of the  
17 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be  
18 directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the  
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed  
20 \$300,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-  
21 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammuni-  
22 tion; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and  
23 telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
24 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
25 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses; pay-



1 ment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney  
2 General for information leading to the apprehension of fugi-  
3 tives from justice, including not to exceed \$150,000 to  
4 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,  
5 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
6 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such  
7 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and  
8 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for  
9 the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
10 \$34,810,000.

11 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
12 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
13 any civil-service employee.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
16 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, nec-  
17 essary for the administration and enforcement of the laws  
18 relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration,  
19 and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the  
20 District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, mainte-  
21 nance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the  
22 deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons  
23 subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States  
24 and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards;  
25 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-

1 graph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses,  
2 including attendance at meetings concerned with the pur-  
3 poses of this appropriation; purchase, hire, maintenance, and  
4 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
5 boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks,  
6 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange  
7 thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
8 tion fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage  
9 and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United  
10 States; stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
11 wise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of  
12 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
13 and allowances (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person)  
14 for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act  
15 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), \$24,321,000: *Pro-*  
16 *vided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reim-  
17 burse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal,  
18 State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be  
19 necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in  
20 rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice  
21 in connection with the administration and enforcement of  
22 said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall  
23 be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
24 Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
25 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the At-



1 torney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, im-  
2 provements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien ene-  
3 mies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and  
4 for all necessary expenses, including household equipment,  
5 incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
6 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
7 and dependent children, including transportation and other  
8 expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide  
9 residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the  
10 Attorney General, and for the payment of wages to alien  
11 enemy detainees for work performed under conditions pre-  
12 scribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That  
13 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat.  
14 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-  
15 tion and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiv-  
16 ing from the United States compensation in the form of  
17 subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance  
18 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work  
19 performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not  
20 apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's  
21 compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or  
22 in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive  
23 similar benefits for injury or death: *Provided further*, That  
24 not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be ex-  
25 pended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of at-

1 torneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regu-  
2 lations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and  
3 not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
4 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
5 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
6 amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he  
7 may think it advisable not to specify, and every such cer-  
8 tificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
9 therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further,*  
10 That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization  
11 may contract with officers and employees for the use, on  
12 official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further,*  
13 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-  
14 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to  
15 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and  
16 Naturalization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and  
17 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)  
18 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

19

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

20 Salaries, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries in the District  
21 of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervi-  
22 sion of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners,  
23 \$336,700.

24 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
25 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,

1 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
2 correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transport-  
3 ing remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends  
4 in the United States: expenses of transporting persons  
5 released from custody of the United States to place of  
6 conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within  
7 the United States or to such place within the United States  
8 as may be authorized by the Attorney General. and the  
9 furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the  
10 Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30,  
11 regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed  
12 fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one  
13 bus at not to exceed \$2,000; maintenance and repair of  
14 passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at  
15 meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison  
16 System when authorized in writing by the Attorney Gen-  
17 eral: traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of  
18 members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred  
19 in the discharge of their official duties: furnishing of uni-  
20 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
21 employees in the performance of their official duties; news-  
22 papers, books, and periodicals: firearms and ammunition:  
23 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;  
24 under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of  
25 the appropriations under this heading used for payment



1 of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison  
2 commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earn-  
3 ings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the  
4 amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That sec-  
5 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed  
6 to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any ap-  
7 propriation herein under this heading when the aggregate  
8 amount involved does not exceed \$500:

9 Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and  
10 operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories,  
11 including not to exceed \$4,710,000 for salaries and wages  
12 of all officers and employees, \$7,573,000.

13 Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance  
14 and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners  
15 at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed \$272,000  
16 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees,  
17 \$595,000.

18 Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and  
19 operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, includ-  
20 ing not to exceed \$1,818,000 for salaries and wages of all  
21 officers and employees, \$2,987,000.

22 Prison camps: For the construction and repair of  
23 buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and opera-  
24 tion of prison camps, \$469,000.

1        Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
2        mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
3        necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
4        trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
5        ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
6        sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
7        duties, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
8        without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
9        forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
10       amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
11       thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
12       to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
13       amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the  
14       Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service  
15       for the other objects mentioned above.

16       Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
17       United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
18       the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
19       medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and trans-  
20       portation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence  
21       in the United States, or such other place within the United  
22       States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and  
23       including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of build-  
24       ings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied

1 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
2 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners be-  
3 coming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
4 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
5 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased  
6 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States  
7 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are un-  
8 claimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and re-  
9 turning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture;  
10 and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United  
11 States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,384,000.

12 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construc-  
13 tion, remodeling, and equipping buildings and facilities for  
14 penal and correctional institutions and for all necessary ex-  
15 penses incident thereto, including the acquisition of a site,  
16 there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appro-  
17 priation such amounts as may be agreed upon by the At-  
18 torney General and the head of any department, agency, or  
19 corporation of the United States as reimbursement for the  
20 National Training School for Boys or for any other penal  
21 and correctional facilities appropriated for under this head-  
22 ing, transferred to any other Government department,  
23 agency, or corporation, to continue available until expended.

24 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
25 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem



1 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
2 than one of such capacities on the same day.

3 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
4 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
5 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
6 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
7 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

8 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
9 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
10 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
11 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
12 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
13 the District of Columbia.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
15 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 16 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
19 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
20 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
21 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign  
22 minor routine official papers and documents during the tem-  
23 porary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and  
24 the Assistant Secretary of the Department, \$534,000.

25 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the

1 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
2 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
3 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
4 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
5 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
6 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
7 papers (not exceeding \$1,500) ; purchase of atlases or maps,  
8 stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting,  
9 oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel,  
10 lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles;  
11 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks and bicycles;  
13 freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries;  
14 telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls  
15 (not to exceed \$1,000) ; first-aid outfits for use in the  
16 buildings occupied by employees of this Department;  
17 \$88,000.

18       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses  
19 of the Department of Commerce except the Weather Bureau,  
20 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aero-  
21 nautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, such expenses to  
22 include the examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
23 field, \$110,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$2,500 of  
24 this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automo-  
25 biles for travel on official business, without regard to the

1 provisions of the act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and  
2 not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for expenses of at-  
3 tendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office  
4 of the Secretary of Commerce.

5       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
6 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
7 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, and work done  
8 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau author-  
9 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
10 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,  
11 220), \$380,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed  
12 \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries  
13 of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office  
14 for service as copy editors.

15       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-  
16 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
17 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
18 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-  
19 ing expenses, \$125,000.

20                       LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

21       Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for  
22 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the  
23 supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
24 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reor-  
25 ganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered 9071



1 of February 24, 1942, \$150,000 is hereby made available to  
2 the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith, in-  
3 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
4 where; printing and binding (\$3,000); lawbooks, books of  
5 reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
6 temporary employment of persons or organizations for special  
7 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
8 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when specifically  
9 authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation and  
10 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
11 lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their  
12 home, without other compensation from the United States,  
13 in an advisory capacity to the Secretary: *Provided*, That none  
14 of the funds made available by this Act for administrative  
15 expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended  
16 unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall  
17 have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation  
18 warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall  
19 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget  
20 and Accounting Act, as amended.

21 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

22 Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-  
23 penses: Not to exceed \$308,600 of the funds of the Export-  
24 Import Bank of Washington, continued as an agency of  
25 the Government by the Act of September 26, 1940 (15

1 U. S. C. 713b), shall be available during the fiscal year  
2 1944 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
3 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
4 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
5 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,  
6 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;  
7 lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for  
8 periodicals, newspapers, and maps; not to exceed \$19,000  
9 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for  
10 special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to  
11 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and rent in the District  
12 of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-  
13 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but  
14 not including other personal services) in connection with the  
15 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-  
16 tion of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or  
17 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections  
18 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative  
19 expenses for the purposes hereof.

20 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

21 Not to exceed \$9,583,000 of the funds of the Recon-  
22 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of  
23 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the  
24 fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Cor-  
25 poration and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including

1 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
2 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
3 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
4 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; printing and binding; law-  
5 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for peri-  
6 odicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia;  
7 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks;  
8 and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided,*  
9 That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisi-  
10 tion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of  
11 any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation  
12 or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an  
13 interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral,  
14 shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the  
15 purposes hereof: *Provided further,* That notwithstanding any  
16 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in  
17 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect  
18 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other  
19 obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and  
20 paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of Janu-  
21 ary 22, 1932, as amended.

22

## BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

23

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:

24

For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census



1 records and supplying information incident to carrying out the  
2 provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
3 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
4 services in the District of Columbia and binding records,  
5 \$250,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the  
6 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-  
7 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations  
8 approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the  
9 Social Security Board.

10 Customs statistics: For all salaries and expenses neces-  
11 sary for the collection, compilation, and periodic publication  
12 of statistics showing the United States exports and imports,  
13 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and  
14 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation  
15 "Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce," \$470,000.

16 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
17 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-  
18 ing the census reports provided for by law, including personal  
19 services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees  
20 at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census;  
21 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records;  
22 preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work  
23 of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construc-  
24 tion and repair of tabulating machines and other me-

1   chanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and ex-  
2   change of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
3   \$1,900,000.

4       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
5   shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not  
6   to exceed \$500, for attendance at meetings concerned with  
7   the collection of statistics when incurred on the written  
8   authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

9       OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

10       General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
11   necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
12   Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
13   nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-  
14   cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
15   elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
16   exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
17   ganizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
18   authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
19   and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
20   appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance, and  
21   repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments,  
22   equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance,  
23   repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
24   \$1,800,000.

25       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-

1   quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
2   of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-  
3   tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction  
4   of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling  
5   and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration  
6   and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the  
7   acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and  
8   hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
9   ing automobiles, \$2,413,000: *Provided*, That this appro-  
10   priation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations  
11   heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1942 and  
12   1943 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and  
13   accounted for as one fund and remain available until June  
14   30, 1944.

15       Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
16   For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-  
17   navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal  
18   services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire, main-  
19   tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
20   mobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in  
21   privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
22   posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and  
23   operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities;  
24   \$19,650,000.

25       Technical development: For expenses necessary in



1 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
2 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such  
3 developmental work and service testing as tends to the  
4 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including  
5 landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-  
6 ances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal  
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning  
8 and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
9 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase  
10 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$542,000.

11 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
12 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
13 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
14 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S.  
15 C. 751-752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
16 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
17 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
18 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment  
19 of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed  
20 \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
21 senger-carrying automobiles; \$2,300,000.

22 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
23 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-  
24 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National  
25 Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of

1 passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$1,000  
2 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$505,000.

3 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Admin-  
4 istrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the pur-  
5 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
6 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; sala-  
7 ries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to at-  
8 tend courses of training conducted by the Government or  
9 other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, clean-  
10 ing, and repair of special wearing apparel (including  
11 skis and snowshoes).

#### 12 CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

13 Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For all  
14 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercis-  
15 ing the powers and performing the duties vested in and im-  
16 posed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
17 U. S. C. 401), as amended, including personal services in  
18 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses  
19 (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental  
20 to the investigation of accidents involving certificated air-  
21 craft operated by air carriers occurring outside the con-  
22 tinental limits of the United States); contract stenographic  
23 reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other wit-  
24 nesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, con-  
25 sultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without

1 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and  
 2 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
 3 training conducted by the Government or industries serving  
 4 aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropria-  
 5 tions in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books  
 6 of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation  
 7 of aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
 8 senger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special  
 9 wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (in-  
 10 cluding rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$1,150,000:  
 11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, when  
 12 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for  
 13 expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organiza-  
 14 tions, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with  
 15 aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

16 Printing and binding: For printing and binding;  
 17 \$12,000.

#### 18 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19 For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and  
 20 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four  
 21 motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair,  
 22 and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles,  
 23 purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500,  
 24 surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber  
 25 boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats,



1 and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing,  
2 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-  
3 missioned officers when transferred from one official station  
4 to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers  
5 who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of com-  
6 missioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
7 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at  
8 not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a  
9 vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader,  
10 extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each sta-  
11 tion to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau  
12 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
13 services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at  
14 not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise  
15 appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for  
16 operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photo-  
17 graphic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of  
18 field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be  
19 expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the  
20 Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of  
21 Commerce, and under the following heads:

22       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
23 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
24 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
25 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-

1 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
2 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
3 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
4 of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and  
5 nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
6 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
7 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
8 retary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic  
9 Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies  
10 furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in  
11 remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily  
12 provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$500 and  
13 actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force tem-  
14 porarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia  
15 for consultation with the director, \$444,000.

16       Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing mag-  
17 netic and seismological observations and to establish meridian  
18 lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United  
19 States; making magnetic and seismological observations in  
20 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;  
21 purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instru-  
22 ments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of  
23 temporary magnetic and seismological buildings, \$80,000.

24       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
25 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; deter-

1 mining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to  
2 establish the control for a national mapping program, and  
3 for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and  
4 other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the  
5 United States; including printing and binding and traveling  
6 expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation  
7 and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding  
8 \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the vari-  
9 ation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of  
10 the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithers-  
11 burg, Maryland, not exceeding \$2,700 each; establishing lines  
12 of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangu-  
13 lation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
14 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
15 States and for making such observations in regions under  
16 the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and  
17 coasts adjacent thereto, \$374,000.

18       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-  
19 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
20 chandlery, \$85,000.

21       Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
22 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
23 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
24 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
25 authorized by law, \$630,000.



1 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
2 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
3 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
4 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
5 six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the  
6 Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), \$790,000.

7 Office force: For personal services, in the District of  
8 Columbia, \$1,060,000.

9 Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
10 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
11 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
12 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; journals, books of  
13 reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates;  
14 chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for  
15 electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photo-  
16 graphing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photo-  
17 lithographing and printing charts for immediate use; sta-  
18 tionery for office and field parties; transportation of instru-  
19 ments and supplies when not charged to field expenses;  
20 telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous  
21 expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90  
22 for streetcar fares, \$300,000.

23 Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
24 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District

1 of Columbia (not to exceed \$213,000), operation of airplane  
2 for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground  
3 surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photo-  
4 graphic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equip-  
5 ment, \$394,000.

6 Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or  
7 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available  
8 for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence  
9 while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore pro-  
10 vided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington  
11 for short periods for consultation with the director), except  
12 as now provided by law.

13 The appropriation in this title herein for traveling ex-  
14 penses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$650,  
15 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
16 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on  
17 the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

18 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
19 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the  
20 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
21 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engi-  
22 neers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by  
23 the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay  
24 not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

## 1           BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

2           Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
3 ices (not to exceed \$1,354,480) and other necessary ex-  
4 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at  
5 the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by  
6 law or in pursuance of law; newspapers (not exceeding  
7 \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; contract steno-  
8 graphic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and  
9 other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia;  
10 \$1,409,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and  
11 binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys  
12 conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall  
13 be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

14          The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
15 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for  
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the pro-  
17 motion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and  
18 also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of For-  
19 eign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts,  
20 and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written  
21 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

## 22                           PATENT OFFICE

23          Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
24 bia and elsewhere, \$3,410,000.

25          Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly



1 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of  
2 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,  
3 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers  
4 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost  
5 plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;  
6 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-  
7 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000:  
8 *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented  
9 cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the pur-  
10 pose of photolithography.

11       Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of  
12 law, professional, and other reference books and publica-  
13 tions and scientific books; expenses of transporting publi-  
14 cations of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign  
15 governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; main-  
16 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying auto-  
17 mobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale  
18 of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications  
19 for patents, and such other questions arising in connection  
20 with applications for patents and the prior art as may be  
21 deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for ex-  
22 pense attending defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
23 missioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscel-  
24 laneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$65,000.

25       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of

1 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and  
2 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official  
3 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for  
4 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,  
5 \$800,000.

6 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
7 be available, in an amount not to exceed \$500, for expenses  
8 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
9 Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the  
10 Secretary of Commerce.

11 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

12 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
13 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establish-  
14 ing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3,  
15 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of  
16 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the  
17 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth  
18 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
19 merce Appropriation Act 1935", including personal services  
20 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
21 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-  
22 tion service, transportation service; streetcar fares not ex-  
23 ceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, com-  
24 pensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public  
25 Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards

1 for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making  
2 clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific  
3 and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's  
4 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most  
5 effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, elec-  
6 tric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories  
7 of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including sup-  
8 plies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and  
9 toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons;  
10 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; opera-  
11 tion, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile;  
12 purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and  
13 exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their  
14 exchange; and translation of technical articles:

15       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
16 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
17 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
18 tions to buildings; \$441,000, of which amount \$11,000 shall  
19 be available immediately.

20       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
21 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
22 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
23 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
24 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
25 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-



1 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
2 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
3 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
4 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
5 neering; \$1,010,000.

6 Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
7 velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
8 ment of improved methods of measurement; the determination  
9 of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
10 investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
11 economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
12 and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,  
13 radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
14 affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
15 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
16 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
17 utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
18 the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
19 the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
20 \$808,000.

21 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
22 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
23 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
24 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
25 the utilization and standardization of building materials; for

1 the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-  
2 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
3 quality and performance, \$190,000.

4 During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any de-  
5 partment or independent establishment of the Government  
6 having funds available for scientific investigations and  
7 requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of  
8 Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of  
9 the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau  
10 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its  
11 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of  
12 Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards  
13 such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investiga-  
14 tions. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the  
15 books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be  
16 authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to  
17 the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for per-  
18 formance of work for the department or establishment from  
19 which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
20 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia and in the field.

22 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in  
24 an amount not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance

1 at meetings concerned with standardization and research  
2 or either, when incurred on the written authority of the  
3 Secretary of Commerce.

4 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau  
5 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment  
6 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of  
7 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians  
8 as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in  
9 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
10 for any person so employed.

11 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
12 Standards not to exceed \$2,200,000 may be expended for  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### 14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
16 sary for carrying into effect in the United States and pos-  
17 sessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the  
18 Secretary of Commerce, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of  
19 an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313),  
20 and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
21 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric  
22 phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and  
23 societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of  
24 reference; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500  
25 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the



1 Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce;  
2 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
3 repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings  
4 and care and preservation of grounds, including the con-  
5 struction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public  
6 streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of  
7 temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; tele-  
8 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
9 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of  
10 Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the  
11 service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
12 meteorological offices and stations, \$8,970,000, of which  
13 not to exceed \$872,800 may be expended for departmental  
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
15 \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost  
16 of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteor-  
17 ological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
18 maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for  
19 the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and  
20 other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be  
21 done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Gov-  
22 ernment Printing Office without impairing the service of  
23 said Bureau.

24 Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, ap-  
25 pointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of

1 the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may  
2 perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement,  
3 alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property  
4 and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be  
5 prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

6 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
7 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska,  
8 and in other territorial possessions for taking and trans-  
9 mitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

10 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air  
11 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-  
12 nautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall  
13 be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-  
14 tary of Commerce, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
15 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau in  
16 Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or  
17 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
18 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
19 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
20 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
21 ture for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the  
22 Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau,  
23 available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses  
24 of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement  
25 in the United States to their posts of duty at any point out-

1 side the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

2 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
3 Appropriation Act, 1944".

#### 4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in  
6 this Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for  
7 the current and future volumes of the United States Code  
8 Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current  
9 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

10 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
11 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any  
12 position for which he or she has been nominated after the  
13 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
14 person.

15 SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in  
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
17 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
18 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
19 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
20 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
21 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
22 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
25 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-



1 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
2 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
3 ment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appro-  
4 priation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and,  
5 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or  
6 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
7 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition  
8 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
9 law.

10 SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
11 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944".

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[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

Union Calendar No.

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

**H. R.**

[Report No.   ]

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# **A BILL**

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. RABAUT

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MARCH       , 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL,  
FISCAL YEAR 1944

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APRIL 5, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the  
state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the  
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 2397]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in  
explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the  
Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year 1944.

SCOPE OF THE BILL

The bill embraces regular annual appropriations for the various  
branches of the Government service under the jurisdiction of the  
Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The estimates of appropriation upon which the bill is based were  
submitted by the President in the Budget for the fiscal year 1944 and  
will be found in that document, as follows:

Department of State: Pages 605 to 623, inclusive.

Department of Justice: Pages 543 to 605, inclusive.

Department of Commerce: Pages 347 to 387, inclusive.

The following table shows for each Department the appropriation  
for the fiscal year 1943, the estimate for the fiscal year 1944, the  
amount recommended by the committee for 1944, the increase or



decrease in the amount recommended by the committee for 1944 as compared with the 1943 appropriations, and the increase or decrease in the amount recommended by the committee as compared with the 1944 estimates:

Department	Appropriations for 1943	Estimates for 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 estimates
State.....	\$34,866,405	\$35,703,100	\$33,358,100	—\$3,508,305	—\$2,345,000
Justice.....	101,594,600	105,707,400	102,657,300	+1,062,700	—3,050,100
Commerce.....	69,163,550	54,507,000	53,714,000	—15,449,550	—793,000
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.....	207,624,555	195,917,500	189,729,400	—17,895,155	—6,188,100

*Permanent annual trust fund appropriations.*—In addition to the regular annual appropriations carried in the bill, the below tabulated permanent annual trust-fund appropriations, payable from trust-fund receipts, are estimated for the respective years:

Trust funds	Appropriation, 1943	Budget estimate, 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), estimate compared with appropriation for 1943
Miscellaneous trust accounts, Department of State.....	\$1,630,180	\$1,625,180	—\$5,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.....	1,205,800	1,440,600	+234,800
Fees and other collections, United States marshals.....	637,000	637,000	-----
Disposition of deposits of aliens who become public charges.....	3,000	3,000	-----
Returns of deposits to secure payment of fines and passage money..	15,000	5,000	—10,000
Funds for Federal prisoners.....	620,000	700,000	+80,000
Commissary funds, Federal prisoners.....	325,000	350,000	+25,000
Special statistical work, Census trust fund.....	541,860	644,000	+102,140
Special statistical work, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce..	12,500	12,500	-----
Unearned fees, Patent Office.....	30,000	30,000	-----
Total.....	5,020,340	5,447,280	+426,940

#### DECREASES IN BUDGET ESTIMATES

The decrease in the Department of State Budget estimates of \$2,345,000 recommended by the committee consists of decreases effected in three major functional categories, as follows: Department of State proper, \$363,000; Foreign Service, \$482,000; and cooperation with the American republics, \$1,500,000. The Department of Justice reduction is distributed between the following major functions of organization: Legal activities and general administration, \$823,100; Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$800,000; Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$1,000,000; and Federal Prison System, \$427,000. The Commerce Department reduction is allocated among the following

major subdivisions of the departmental organization: Secretary's office, \$32,000; Census Bureau, \$104,000; Civil Aeronautics Administration, \$500,000; Civil Aeronautics Board, \$42,000; Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$75,000; and Patent Office, \$40,000.

#### WAR ACTIVITIES

The committee has discussed with the representatives of each of the departments the relationship to the war of their particular activities with the view of authorizing the continuance only of those functions, the abandonment of which might adversely affect the prosecution of the war, either directly or indirectly. While each of the departments covered by the accompanying bill are old-line agencies of the Government, all have felt the impact of the war to such an extent that a further reduction in the amount of this bill would prove inadvisable. The testimony disclosed that while many of the activities contained in these agencies are not directly connected with the war effort, they are supplying information and rendering services to the regular war agencies for which, otherwise, these agencies would have to have an organization of their own.

#### MERITORIOUS PROMOTIONS

During the hearings on the Treasury and Post Office Departments appropriation bill for 1944 there were brought to light certain discrepancies and inequalities with respect to the administration of that section of the Mead-Ramspeck Act governing within-grade promotions made on the basis of rendition of especially meritorious service. A relatively large portion of this type of promotion in the fiscal year 1942 occurred in the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce. The former made 126 and the latter 39 such promotions during the fiscal year 1942. Of the total of 126 such promotions made in the Department of Justice, 79 were in the Lands Division, and of the total of 39 promotions made in the Department of Commerce, 16 were in the Civil Aeronautics Board. During the same fiscal year the Department of Labor made 3 promotions, the Post Office Department, 11, the Department of Agriculture, 7, and the War Department 3, and a number of departments and agencies of the Government made no such promotions during this period. The committee reiterates its recommendation made in House Report 87 of this session that some uniform procedure be worked out to serve as a guide or standard for all agencies. This must be done to preserve the usefulness of the unusual policy permitted by the statute.

#### TRANSFERS BETWEEN DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

It has come to the attention of the committee that in some few instances appropriated funds when transferred between some departments and agencies of the Government are not reflected in the budget statements of the transferee agency. It is suggested that in the future all such transfers be shown as obligations of the agencies receiving the funds and reflected in their financial statement.

## TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

It is inevitable that this country's participation in the present global war would affect tremendously the activities of that Department of government which is directly responsible for the determination and execution of the Government's policy in relation to international problems during the war and for and during the post-war period. The general increase in the Department's responsibilities and extent of operations is brought out in the comprehensive and interesting statement of the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull. This statement will be found on pages 2 to 18 of the hearings. The following tabulation shows the appropriation for 1943, the Budget estimate for 1944, and the amount allowed by the committee for 1944 for the entire Department:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$36,866,405
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	35,703,100
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	33,358,100

The amount recommended for the next fiscal year is \$2,345,000 under the Budget estimates and \$3,508,305 less than the 1943 appropriations.

While the total recommended for 1944 indicates a reduction of \$3,508,305 under 1943 allowances, it should be born in mind that the budget for 1944 was prepared early in the fall of 1942 when much of the impact of the war burden on the Department's activities had not been as fully felt. It has been necessary at this session to provide supplemental amounts to the original 1943 appropriations (which were in the main prepared prior to Pearl Harbor) by approximately \$7,000,000. These additions are not fully represented in the 1944 Budget estimates and it may well be that the funds for 1944 as allowed by the committee for some highly essential activities may prove to be insufficient should the growth of the Department's war functions and the delicate character of some of its foreign operations continue to increase with the intensity of the prosecution of the war.

An idea of the effect of the war on the work of the Department abroad may be gained partially from the following comparison of offices and personnel:

	September 1939	December 1942
Number of missions.....	56	46
Number of consular offices.....	250	209
Total personnel.....	4,250	4,879

The decrease in the total number of missions and consular offices is attributable to the closing of a number of offices in Europe and to the present policy of the Department of combining, wherever practicable, the smaller posts. The total personnel as of December 1942 includes 893 positions carried under the Foreign Service Auxiliary item of the bill. The increase in the number of departmental positions, as budgeted, is 265. If consideration is given to the extent and complexity of our foreign relations at this time and to the tremendously increased responsibility of the Department in executing our foreign policies and coordinating the many varied and complex war activities



of other departments and agencies of the Government in the foreign field, it will be realized that the request for both personnel and funds is not unreasonable. However, the committee feels that the expansion which has taken place in the Foreign Service since the outbreak of the war should now be restudied particularly with reference to the relationship of the duties and functions of the Department and those of the Board of Economic Warfare and other agencies in the foreign field.

Increased costs of operation, other than personal services, have greatly affected this item. Travel, for instance, is now performed almost wholly by air rather than by surface facilities. Rents and the cost of living abroad have increased to the point in some places of definite hardship. Other necessary supplies and materials have also increased in price both here and abroad during the past year.

#### NONCAREER OFFICERS

The committee wishes to reiterate its position with respect to the status of the noncareer officers of the Department and hopes that everything possible will be done to accord these officers the opportunities and conditions of service commensurate with the responsibilities imposed upon them. It would appear to the committee that the needs of efficient and effective consular representation would suggest an adjustment in the present methods of administering this segment of the foreign service organization.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

*Departmental salaries.*—This item covers salary requirements for the immediate office of the Secretary and for 48 divisions or offices located at the seat of government.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$5, 295, 000
Budget, 1944.....	5, 900, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	5, 693, 000

The recommended decrease of \$207,000 in the Budget request is divided between the request for additional personnel and the request for funds to permit the reallocation of 429 positions. The Budget estimate calls for a total of 95 additional positions for 7 of the 49 divisions or units in the Department at an annual cost of \$235,440. While the committee is fully appreciative of the added burden imposed on some divisions because of the war it is not convinced that all divisions are so affected, and suggests to the Department that it review carefully the functions and the personnel requirements of those divisions which are less directly connected with the prosecution of the war with the view of effecting a better use of the total personnel. With respect to that portion of the decrease applied to additional funds requested for the reallocation of certain positions, it is the belief of the committee that the savings which will result from the greatly increased personnel turn-over will more than compensate for the reduction made, and it may be stated, that in expressing this belief, the committee is not unmindful of the fact that the Department is proposing to defray the salary cost of approximately 101 positions from savings to result from personnel turn-over and delay in filling new positions. The fact that our manpower problem is becoming more serious each day was taken into consideration by the committee in making its recommendations.

To summarize, the increase of \$398,000 allowed the Department for the ensuing fiscal year over the 1943 appropriation consists of \$94,330 transferred from the Foreign Service Auxiliary of the Department for the purpose of consolidating certain functions, \$26,360 transferred from the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs to the Division of Cultural Relations which accompanied the transfer of a number of functions formerly under the jurisdiction of the Coordinator's office, \$117,440 for additional personnel, \$79,740 for the reallocation of positions, \$70,856 for legislative promotions and salary changes, and \$9,274 representing a supplement to anticipated savings from which total amount the Department will meet the salary cost of 101 positions created during the fiscal year 1943 which are to be continued in fiscal year 1944. In view of the recognized need at this time of elasticity in administrative procedure the committee has made no attempt to distribute the reduction of funds among the divisions and units of the Department and such distribution, as well as any necessary reallocation of the increase allowed, is left to the discretion of the Secretary. The departmental personnel requirements, as developed by the committee, will be found on pages 19 to 63 of the hearings.

*Contingent expenses, departmental.*—This item of the bill provides funds for all expenses, other than salaries, essential to the operations of the Washington office.

Appropriated, 1943.....	\$334, 000
Budget, 1944.....	410, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	310, 000

The reduction of \$100,000 from the Budget recommendation is based primarily on the elimination from the 1944 estimate of certain nonrecurring items for which provision was made in the 1943 appropriation which reduced the base for 1944 to \$306,106. While this decrease is directed at all categories of expense contained in this item, the committee feels that the requests for communication services and supplies and materials, especially, can be reduced. The Department's proposed increase in telephone facilities and in the number of local and long-distance calls appears to be out of proportion to the increase in personnel. The per capita cost of \$57 for supplies and materials is considered excessive and does not correspond with similar costs in other agencies of the Government.

*Printing and binding.*—This item covers printing and binding for the Department's offices in Washington and the field, including the passport agencies and international commissions.

Appropriated, 1943.....	\$228, 600
Budget, 1944.....	288, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	248, 000

The committee denied the Department's request for \$40,000 for the printing of three volumes of Foreign Relations for 1931 and four volumes in the series on the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. Although recognizing the need for these publications, the committee is of the belief that this expense might well be deferred until after the war. The major part of the increase allowed is for printed supplies and forms and for the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals which is printed every 6 months with monthly supplements.

*Passport agencies.*—These agencies serve as a convenience for American citizens applying for passport facilities to enable them to

proceed abroad. During the war they are primarily concerned with providing passport facilities and furnishing information to persons undertaking foreign travel on matters relating to the allied war effort, including American seamen.

Appropriated, 1943.....	\$54, 400
Budget, 1944.....	52, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	50, 000

Although the work of these agencies during 1942 has increased somewhat over 1941, principally because of the increased number of requests for seamen passports, it was indicated to the committee that there is a factor of uncertainty as to the work load in 1944. It is also the thought of the committee that as time goes on certain functions of the agencies relating to the issuance of seamen's passports will have been simplified to such an extent as to offset the reduction of \$2,000.

*Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States.*—The amount of \$14,000 requested for continuing in 1944 the collecting and editing of official papers of the Territories of the United States has been denied. While the committee recognizes the inestimable value of these publications to our cultural, historical, and educational institutions it is believed that this work may be deferred until after the war.

#### FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

*Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers.*—The Budget estimate of \$625,000 is approved. The amount reflects an increase of \$30,000 over the 1943 appropriation, which increase is for the salaries of five additional Ministers at \$10,000 per annum each for an average of 7 months each. The posts to which these five new Ministers will be assigned are not being indicated for security purposes. Language contained in previous appropriation acts for this Department specified the posts to which Ambassadors and Ministers may be sent and the salary rate for each. The Budget recommended that the specification of posts and rates of pay be eliminated and a lump sum provided for such purposes with a maximum salary limitation of \$17,500 per annum. The committee has acceded to the request to eliminate specification of posts and type of representation at each but has adopted two salary limitations—one of not to exceed \$10,000 in the case of salaries of ministers and one of not to exceed \$17,500 in the case of ambassadors. This change is approved in view of the disruption of foreign relations and the necessity for the utmost flexibility in adapting our missions in various countries to constantly changing conditions.

*Salaries, Foreign Service officers.*—This appropriation is required to amount of increase being designated for salary increases as provided by law. The reduction of \$20,000 effected by the committee is predicated on the accrual of an equal amount of savings to results from the personnel turn-over.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$4, 224, 000
Budget, 1944.....	4, 270, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	4, 250, 000

No new positions are involved in the increase allowed, the entire amount of increase being designated for salary increases as provided by law. The reduction of \$20,000 effected by the committee is predicated on the accrual of an equal amount of savings to result from the personnel turn-over



*Transportation, Foreign Service.*—These funds will be used to pay the traveling expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers and employees and their families and the cost of transportation of their effects in connection with changes in posts of duty or in connection with home leaves of absence. The amount of the estimate, \$850,000, has been approved. A deficiency of \$850,000 has been allowed for this fiscal year, and if present world conditions continue during fiscal 1944 the amount in the bill may not be adequate. The committee wishes to call attention to the policy of sending members of employees' families to foreign posts during the war period. Regardless of the degree of hazard that may be involved either during the trips or in living conditions at the posts, the committee feels that the practice should be substantially curtailed if not eliminated altogether. In addition to the travel costs of employees' families, additional expense is involved in the transportation of household effects. This is only one aspect of the savings that can be effected, and the committee suggests that the Department give this matter consideration. The enormously increased costs of travel, due primarily to the necessity of utilizing air rather than surface facilities, should be offset to every extent possible, and a careful review of the entire travel and transportation program ought to reveal savings that can be made.

*Foreign Service quarters.*—The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds for allowance for living quarters to those representatives who do not reside in Government-owned or Government-leased buildings, heat, light and fuel for Government-owned or Government-leased buildings, and rent of Government-leased offices and residences. In view of the deficiency of \$200,000 which has been approved for 1943, the total amount of the estimate, \$2,100,000, has been allowed. It was represented to the committee during the hearings that the present appropriation language prescribing limitations on the amounts of allowances which may be made to the various types of Foreign Service representatives has resulted in hardship in a number of instances. Testimony on this subject disclosed the inequity of the present restrictions being caused by two war-created factors; (1) the tremendous increase in rental costs in the principal cities of the world and (2) promulgation by the Interdepartmental Shipping Priorities Committee of orders decreasing the amount of personal effects which may be shipped from a maximum of 60 tons to a maximum of 2 tons which will have the effect of forcing officers abroad to rent furnished quarters requiring higher rentals than unfurnished quarters. In order that the situation may be alleviated during the war period the committee has increased the limitation on the amount which may be paid a principal Foreign Service officer, other than an Ambassador, Minister, or Chargé d'Affaires, from \$1,700 to \$2,000 per annum, which latter amount is in accordance with the original schedule of living-quarters allowances prescribed by Standardized Regulations issued pursuant to the act of June 26, 1930. It was indicated to the committee that at the present time there are 54 posts in the highest category for rent-allowance purposes.

*Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service.*—These allowances are granted Foreign Service officers in accordance with regulations prescribed by law, and the classification of posts for such allowances is

fixed annually by the Department of State. The purpose is to compensate Foreign Service officers and clerks for the difference between the cost of living in Washington and the cost of living in the post to which they are assigned.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$658, 000
Budget, 1944.....	500, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	490, 000

In view of the fact that the Budget estimate is \$158,000 less than the total appropriations available for 1943, the committee did not feel that a reduction in the Budget estimate in excess of \$10,000 could be justified. This appropriation is greatly affected by changing conditions in war areas and if the situation in 1943 carries over into 1944, the appropriation in the bill may have to be supplemented later in the fiscal year. According to the September 1942 issue of the League of Nations' Monthly Bulletin of Statistics the average increase in the cost of living in 25 of the larger countries between 1939 and the date of the report was 40.67 percent. As compared with Washington, the cost of living in foreign posts ranges from 5 percent to more than 70 percent higher.

*Representation allowances, Foreign Service.*—The purpose of this appropriation is to provide funds for expenses which must be incurred by chiefs of missions and their ranking subordinates and by heads of consular offices in the interest of the Government, such as those for establishing contacts with local officials and important people of the country. They are authorized by the act of February 23, 1931.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$185, 000
Budget, 1944.....	230, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	210, 000

When the deficiency for a part of 1943 of \$35,000 (on a yearly basis of \$120,000) is added to the regular 1943 appropriation, the 1944 requirements would be \$270,000 should existing conditions prevail. In the light of this fact and because of generally increased costs it was felt by the committee that a reduction of more than \$20,000 could not be made. This is a type of expense which should be carefully administered in accordance with the purposes of the law.

*Foreign Service retirement and disability fund.*—This appropriation is authorized by the act of February 23, 1931, as amended by the act of April 24, 1939. The purpose of the appropriation of \$865,600 is to meet the Government's obligation to maintain the solvency of the fund from which retirement benefits are paid to career Foreign Service officers. These officers contribute 5 percent of their salary to the fund.

*Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service.*—This appropriation is required for salaries for clerks to embassies, legations, and consular offices.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$2, 897, 000
Budget, 1944.....	3, 120, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	3, 097, 000

The increase of \$200,000 over the 1943 appropriation is to be used for continuing the employment of 100 additional clerks and for salary increases. The expanding needs for clerks in offices in the American republics is occasioned by the tightening of economic ties between the United States and those countries as the war progresses and most of the additional number of clerks has been assigned to that area.



Other clerks have been assigned to central and north Africa and to certain European countries, where they are needed because of the increased activity in connection with our war aims. It is the belief of the committee that the reduction of \$23,000 can be made up by the general turn-over in personnel.

As indicated above, a part of the allowed increase is to be used for putting into effect a number of well-deserved temporary and regular salary increases. It is understood that the temporary salary increases for which \$20,000 has been allowed, will be limited to war areas where living costs have risen to such an extent that employees can no longer be retained at their normal rates of pay. The committee, recognizing the need for rewarding long and efficient service, has allowed the amount of \$80,000 requested for the continuation of the regular salary promotion policy devised on the basis of its previous recommendation. The amount will provide for salary increases for 422 clerks, which increases according to testimony are made on an average of once every 3 years for each employee.

*Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service.*—Funds appropriated under this item are used to pay miscellaneous employees in the Foreign Service, such as custodians, translators, interpreters, supervisors of construction, couriers, guards, employees in despatch agencies, and so forth. In addition, there has been included in this bill a provision to permit the employment of radio operators, in order that the Department may be enabled to replace Navy personnel which is needed for active service. The Budget estimate for this item of \$835,000 has been allowed, a decrease under 1943 requirements of \$37,000. Small amounts are included for temporary salary increases and for administrative promotions. The personnel to be employed under the increase will be mostly radio operators, couriers, and guards. The radio operators will, as above indicated, replace enlisted men now loaned by the Navy Department. The break-down in the usual means of transportation and the imperative necessity for safeguarding adequately confidential official communications make it necessary to provide additional courier service. The guards are required to complete the Department's program for the stationing of reliable American civilians to protect embassy and legation premises. The \$25,000 included for temporary salary increases for alien employees was granted to prevent wholesale resignations from the Foreign Service for more lucrative positions with private business or with other governments. It seems to the committee that every effort should be made to retain valuable and trusted alien employees. The total amount allowed under this item contains \$9,000 for the continuance of a promotional policy for miscellaneous employees, a similar amount having been appropriated for the past 2 years.

*Foreign Service, auxiliary.*—This activity, the direct outgrowth of our pre-war and war emergency, was designed to fill the need for additional help in American diplomatic and consular offices, primarily in the other American republics. The advent of the war not only made necessary closer cooperation with the republics to the south, but in addition there was imposed upon our missions in those countries additional duties of an emergency nature for which the regular Service is not normally staffed. The committee has been reassured



that all appointments under this item are of a temporary nature in connection with particular activities or projects.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$2, 541, 000
Budget, 1944-----	2, 725, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	2, 500, 000

The decrease of \$225,000 from the Budget estimate for 1944 is based on the committee's conviction that there might be some overlapping between the activities established under this item and the activities of other agencies of the Government in the South American field where the major portion of this appropriation is to be used, and the committee has questioned the Board of Economic Warfare and the Department on this phase. The committee is very sympathetic with both the objectives to be attained and with the difficulties that have been encountered by the Department in realizing those objectives and feels that closer planning and cooperation should obtain between agencies to insure that the programs do not overlap each other.

*Contingent expenses, Foreign Service.*—The appropriation recommended under this item is to be used for defraying all expenses, other than salaries, incident to the operation of our Foreign Service organization.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$4, 458, 000
Budget, 1944-----	3, 500, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	3, 400, 000

The amount allowed is \$100,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$1,058,000 less than the total amount allowed for 1943 which includes a deficiency of \$2,100,000. If the present burden of work and disrupted means of communications continue it is doubtful if the allowances granted will be sufficient to complete the fiscal year. The appropriation covers the following purposes: General operating expenses, necessitated by increase in both personnel and functions; telegrams and cablegrams, due principally to the increased area covered and to the increase in activity in connection with our war effort; broadcasting radio bulletins, a very essential function in the present crisis; courier service, made necessary by the dislocation of other channels of communication and by the war activity of other governmental agencies to whom this service is made available. The committee desires to take this opportunity to commend the Department for its close check on the expenditures under this category and for the substantial savings in the telegram and cablegram costs that have been effected by the inauguration of the airgram system of transmitting less urgent messages.

*Foreign Service buildings fund.*—These funds are to be used for the purchases of sites and for the construction of buildings to house our legations, consular offices, and living quarters. In most instances the building is designed to include both the offices of the legation or consulate and the residences of designated officials.

Appropriation, 1943-----	\$275, 000
Budget, 1944-----	228, 000
Allowed, 1944-----	144, 000

The Budget request contained funds for eight land and construction projects of which six were in South and Central America and two in Africa. The committee has denied funds totaling \$84,000 requested

to cover the cost of projects at Colon, Panama; Asuncion, Paraguay; and Tegucigalpa, Honduras. It is the feeling of the committee that these projects should not be abandoned, but merely deferred until after the war period. The amount allowed for 1944 makes provision for the following more urgently needed projects: Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; La Guaira, Venezuela; Natal, Brazil; San Salvador, El Salvador; and Lagos, Nigeria.

*Emergencies arising in the diplomatic and consular service.*—This appropriation is necessary to meet emergency requirements in connection with foreign affairs for which the granting of specific appropriations is not feasible, due to the urgency of requirements and the confidential character of the purposes for which the funds are needed. In general, these purposes include the maintenance of foreign officials pending evacuation, repatriation of American nationals, representation of interests by the Swiss Government, special missions, and confidential expenses. The appropriations for 1943 total \$4,500,000, and the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 for 1944 has been approved. The emergency character of the expenditures under this item are impossible of accurate prediction or calculation far in advance. The varied and widespread scope of our foreign relations and interests in connection with the war render it highly necessary to have a fund of this character adequate in amount and flexibility to meet any situation which the Department may be called upon to cope with.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, ETC.

This appropriation is to provide funds for payment by the United States of its annual share in the expenses of certain international commissions, congresses, bureaus, or other associations of which it is a member and from which it receives certain benefits, and to the maintenance of which it is committed to contribute annually by reason of treaty provisions or law. The full amount of the estimate for 1944 of \$1,214,500 is recommended by the committee. This is \$125,295 more than 1943 appropriations. While the activities under the item have little bearing on the war effort it is the belief of the committee that the United States should be in a position to furnish its contribution in all cases where other participating governments do so. Such of these as pertain to Inter-American relations are not greatly adversely affected by the war. In other cases, if the international organization is not functioning and the contribution is not called for the funds will not be used. The committee has taken the position that if the Department of State feels we are bound to participate, the funds should be available.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

This Commission performs all field and office work required in the fulfillment of obligations imposed by provisions of the international treaties under which it was established. It inspects works constructed in the channel of the two international streams, and hears and passes upon all questions or disputes that may arise on matters affecting the land or water boundary between the two countries. The amount of the Budget estimate for 1944, \$290,000, has been approved by the committee. During the ensuing fiscal year the Commission will

continue its functions of making technical investigations and compiling detailed engineering data relative to flood control, irrigation, and so forth, operating and maintaining completed projects, and inspecting and supervising the completion of projects still under construction. The committee has approved the reappropriation of unexpended and unobligated balances of appropriations heretofore made for the construction of the Rio Grande rectification, lower Rio Grande flood-control, and the Rio Grande canalization projects.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

This Commission is charged with the responsibility of marking and keeping clear the international boundary between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada. The appropriation for 1944 of \$43,000 recommended by the committee will enable the Commission to perform our country's share of the maintenance work required under the treaty.

#### INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

This Commission was established to prevent disputes regarding the use of boundary waters and to settle all questions involving the rights, obligations, or interests of either country or their inhabitants along the common frontier. Controversies involving irrigation, navigation, sanitation, and damage to persons, crops, lands, and livestock are typical of the Commission's work. Continuing studies and observations of water diversion and water levels are conducted by experts of the Interior and Agriculture Departments under the direction of the Commission. The committee recommends an appropriation of \$78,000 for this purpose during 1944.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

The work under this appropriation is in fulfillment of the treaty of January 29, 1937, between the United States and Canada for the preservation of the halibut fishery of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea. The amount of \$25,000 allowed by the committee is for this country's share of the joint expenditures. Halibut fisheries of the North Pacific are the most extensive in the world, worth in normal times between six and seven million dollars annually. Testimony before the committee disclosed that we are today benefiting from this program in that we perhaps have as much as 10,000,000 pounds more halibut for war food than would have been available otherwise.

#### INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

This Commission is engaged in making investigations into the natural history of the Fraser River sockeye salmon, into hatchery methods, spawning-ground conditions and other related matters, for the purpose of promulgating effective regulations in order that the now depleted value of this fishery may be increased to its normal value of between thirty and thirty-five million dollars annually. The largest annual yield during the last 4 years was four and one-half million



dollars. The committee has allowed an appropriation of \$40,000 for this purpose during 1944. An equal amount will be made available by the Canadian Government.

#### COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The normal, peacetime, objective of this program has been the development of channels for the utilization of the people of this country and the peoples of the 20 other American republics in the consummation of their oft-expressed desires for a closer and more sympathetic understanding of each other's life, language, and culture, necessary for effective cooperation in their social, political, and economic mutual undertakings. The advent, first of the emergency and then of the war, brought about an added objective, that of assisting the Central and South American republics in the exploration and development of their natural resources to secure for the Western Hemisphere a more dependable supply of strategic materials for the war and, concomitant therewith, establish a sound basis for the profitable exchange of complementary products in times of peace. Both general objectives are encompassed in this item of the bill.

Appropriation, 1943.....	\$1, 685, 000
Budget, 1944.....	6, 000, 000
Allowed, 1944.....	4, 500, 000

The committee wishes to state that, while the reduction, representing 25 percent of the request, may seem excessive, it was motivated, not by lack of sympathy for the program, but by the realization of the urgent need at this time for a retrenchment in strictly nonwar expenditures. The committee is convinced that the cooperative purposes enunciated in the treaties, resolutions, declarations, and recommendations unanimously adopted at the Buenos Aires and Lima Conferences, on which this program is based, are of a very worthy and lasting nature and should be continued and in time expanded, not only from the standpoint of sustaining this country's solemn obligations, but also from the standpoint of the eventual good that will result from general hemispheric solidarity. The estimate for 1944 looked to the carrying out of some 32 major projects by 10 departments and agencies of the Government. The allocation of funds proposed ranged from \$17,880 for the Federal Communications Commission to \$2,612,680 for the Department of State. The greater portion of the increase in the Budget estimate over the 1943 appropriation is accounted for by two items, namely, \$1,211,040 for civilian pilot training under the Civil Aeronautics Authority of the Department of Commerce, and \$1,294,260 for the continuation during fiscal year 1944 by the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State of four projects now under the direction of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Obviously, the amount allowed by the committee will not permit of initiating all of the new projects proposed or continuing the old projects to the extent planned, and in view of the familiarity of the Department with the objectives to be obtained under this program the application of the reduction in the Budget estimate of \$1,500,000 is left to the discretion of the Department of State.

## TITLE II.—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The activities of the Department of Justice are divided into four major subdivisions, namely, Legal Activities and General Administration, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Prison System. The following is a comparison of the appropriation for 1943, the Budget estimate for 1944, and the recommendation of the committee for 1944 for the entire Department:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943-----	\$101, 594, 600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944-----	105, 707, 400
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944-----	102, 657, 300

The increase over the 1943 appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is \$3,932,000. Eliminating this increase there is a net reduction in other items under this title of the bill of \$2,869,300, and a net increase considering the entire Department of \$1,062,700. The increase for the Federal Bureau of Investigation was allowed by the committee in recognition of the tremendous added burden which has been thrown on the Bureau as a result of the war. While the work of the Bureau at the seat of government has increased to a very great extent over the work of the preceding fiscal year, no increase in present departmental personnel is contemplated in 1944. However, there is an urgent need for supplementing the field investigative force of the Bureau, and the committee feels that the increase allowed and the savings accruing from delays in filling new positions and from personnel turn-over will enable the Bureau to recruit the additional 250 special agents and 116 clerks requested in the Budget estimate.

Many functions of the Immigration and Naturalization Service also have a direct bearing on the war effort, particularly, those functions dealing with the alien enemy problems. Nearly the entire increase over the original or regular 1943 appropriation is needed in connection with alien enemy detention and parole, determining the status of alien enemies under existing laws, and the naturalization of enemy aliens.

The committee fears there is the possibility of a certain amount of duplication between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Office of Censorship with respect to cryptanalysis and laboratory work and expects that the heads of these respective agencies will make every endeavor to eliminate any duplication that may exist wherever possible in the interest of efficiency and economy.

## LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SALARIES

*Office of the Attorney General.*—The Budget estimate of \$95,400 has been approved. This amount is \$25,800 under the fiscal year 1943 appropriation and the decrease is accounted for by a transfer of certain detailed administrative functions, together with five employees, to the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General. The amount thus transferred during 1943 was actually \$26,100 and the difference of \$300 between this amount and the amount of the decrease from the 1943 appropriation is the cost of promotions under the Ramspeck Act during fiscal year 1944.

*Office of the Solicitor General.*—This office is concerned primarily with the handling of Government litigation in the United States Supreme Court and representing the Government in that court.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$99, 100
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	99, 600
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	95, 600

Although the estimate for 1944 provides for 28 positions, it was testified that the work of this office was being carried on at the present time with a total staff of 23 employees. Inasmuch as the war has as yet had little or no effect on the activity of this office it was felt by the committee that the reduction in the Budget estimate of \$4,000 could be effected without impairing the performance of any important functions. It was indicated to the committee that there are two employees doing work for the office of the Solicitor General whose salaries are being met from appropriations made to other divisions of the Department. The committee suggests that these employees, together with amounts necessary to defray the cost of their salaries, be transferred from the respective divisions to the office of the Solicitor General.

*Office of the Assistant Solicitor General.*—This office is, in general, responsible for the carrying on of necessary legal research for the Department and for the drafting of opinions of the Attorney General. In addition, it now has the added duties of studying the need for proposed war legislation, making proper draft of legislation determined to be necessary, and clearing such legislation with all interested agencies. The full amount of the Budget estimate of \$117,700, or an increase of \$28,600 over the 1943 appropriation, has been allowed. Of this increase, the amount of \$18,280 is required to continue in fiscal year 1944 the transfer of personnel from the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General, effected in 1943 for the purpose of placing all work dealing with legislation in one office. The balance of the increase is for additional personnel urgently needed to handle the growing volume of work resulting from the war activities of other agencies.

*Office of the Assistant to the Attorney General.*—The functions of this office are to assist the Attorney General in the over-all supervision and administrative management of the Department, assist the Attorney General in the formulation of departmental policies and programs, and coordinate and direct the relationships of the departmental divisions with United States attorneys and marshals. This office is also, during the war period, directing the handling of conscientious objector cases under the Selective Service Act.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$106, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	216, 500
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	176, 500

The reduction of \$40,000 in the Budget estimate recommended by the committee is directed at the Administrative Management Unit which was first established in 1943 in the Administrative Division of the Department. The committee is fully cognizant of the need for continuing studies of organizational structures and administrative procedures of the various divisions and units of the Department in order that overlapping of functions and duplication of effort may be eliminated and procedures standardized to the extent that it is possible to do so. However, it is felt that such studies can be conducted with



best results by that division which is in most direct contact with the work of all units of the Department, in this instance, the Administrative Division, and which, through its budgetary and financial control, and by studies of the work-load data and administrative processes of each unit should be able to coordinate effectively the administrative work of the Department as a whole, determine personnel requirements, and recommend necessary changes in procedure and organization within the limits of established policy. Of the increase over the 1943 appropriations of \$70,200, the amount of \$31,260 represents the transfer to this office of functions heretofore carried on by other divisions of the Department. The balance, or \$38,940, is for additional personnel necessary to handle the greatly increased work-load in connection with the conscientious-objector cases, and for other personnel in the immediate office of the assistant to the Attorney General the need for which has grown out of the generally increased activity within the Department due to the war effort and to the enactment of additional legislation with which the Department must deal. At the present time the Conscientious Objector Unit is sending out between 600 and 800 pieces of mail per week in addition to handling a great deal of checking, docketing, and statistical work. It was testified that up to February 15, 1943, a total of 7,245 objector cases was received of which 4,740 have been closed. New cases are being received at the rate of approximately 100 per week.

*Administrative Division.*—This Division handles the budgetary, accounting, procurement, and personnel functions for the entire Department. A transcription, or typing and duplicating unit and the files of the Department, excluding those for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Immigration and Naturalization Service, are also under its control.

Appropriation fiscal year 1943.....	\$1,015,000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	1,109,000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	1,100,000

The amount allowed is \$9,000 less than the Budget estimate and \$85,000 over the 1943 appropriation. The committee renews its suggestion, made in a preceding part of this report, that the function of studying the Department's organizational structure and procedural processes be taken out of the office of the assistant to the Attorney General and returned to the Administrative Division.

Many additional burdens have been placed on this Division by the tremendous expansion in both the activities and personnel of the Department, especially by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service, since the outbreak of the war. The personnel of the Department has increased from a total of 20,623 as of July 1, 1941, to a total of 28,288 as of July 1, 1942. It is expected that the total as of July 1, 1943, will approximate 30,000, and the Budget estimates for the fiscal year 1944 contemplate a total of approximately 33,000, including the requirements of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This tremendous growth in the total number of employees is directly reflected on the work of the Administrative Division. The committee is not fully satisfied with the administrative relationship between this Division and the Federal Bureau of Investi-

gation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The hearings would seem to indicate that this relationship is not correlated to the best advantage. The committee suggests that the Department give this matter early consideration with the view of establishing a clear line of administrative functions in the interest of the cost and efficacy of the work.

*Tax Division.*—This Division is the Federal Government's representative in Federal and State courts in all litigation arising under the internal revenue laws, except criminal prosecutions arising out of the liquor tax laws. The committee has allowed the amount of \$600,000, the Budget estimate for 1944, but a decrease of \$20,600 from the appropriation for 1943. No change in volume of cases to be handled is contemplated in the next fiscal year. The amount allowed makes no provision for a possible increase in tax litigation because of the broader base and the increased rates of tax. The committee is impressed with the necessity of expediting all tax litigation since, according to testimony, every day's time gained is a saving of potential interest cost to the Government of \$9,150. This interest accrues against the Government at the rate of 6 percent per annum and is paid in connection with those cases which the Government loses. The committee feels that the best assurance against the loss of both the principal and interest is the efficient and expeditious handling of this litigation.

*Criminal Division.*—The Budget estimate for fiscal year 1944 of \$653,000 has been approved. This amount represents an increase of \$65,200 over the appropriations for 1943. The number of cases received by this Division has increased from 56,429 in 1941 to 111,302 in 1942. Present indications are that the work load for 1943 will exceed 140,000, and the estimate for 1944 is approximately 244,000 cases. This increased activity is the direct outgrowth of the war effort and various war statutes. The most important of the recent acts from the standpoint of the work of this Division are: Public Law 503, providing a penalty for violation of restrictions or orders within military areas or zones; Public Law 532, Foreign Agent Registration Act, as amended; Public Law 603, mobilization of small business firms; Public Law 625, preventing the making of photographs and sketches of military or naval reservations, naval vessels, and other naval and military properties; Public Law 638, Export Control Act. The increase in the number of agents and in the general activity of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are also clearly reflected in the increased work load.

*Claims Division.*—In addition to the peacetime function of this Division of protecting the Public Treasury in the defense of suits against the United States, it now also engages in litigation growing out of war activities, particularly in the field of admiralty and patent law.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$504, 600
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	511, 200
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	480, 000

It was felt by the committee that, because of the type of cases handled by this Division, especially those growing out of our war effort, the factor of uncertainty as to the volume of work in 1944 was sufficient to justify a decrease of \$31,200 in the Budget estimate.

Should the work of the Division increase beyond the amount of the appropriation recommended additional help can be recruited from other divisions of the Department. The committee is of the belief that requirements of the various divisions will fluctuate considerably between now and the end of fiscal year 1944 and the Department can effect such changes as will afford the greatest possible utilization of available personnel.

*Office of the Pardon Attorney.*—The amount of the Budget estimate \$27,500 has been allowed. This represents a reduction of \$1,800 from the appropriation for 1943. Testimony disclosed no appreciable change in the activity of this Office. The total number of cases handled during 1942 was 1,031, with 923 pending at the end of that fiscal year.

*Board of Immigration Appeals.*—This Board acts in general as an appellate tribunal for the review and final determination of immigration cases concerned with deportation of aliens and handles appeals from decisions of boards of special inquiry denying an alien admission to the United States. The amount of \$143,000 is recommended which is a reduction of \$3,000 in the Budget estimate of \$146,000. The cut is based on a number of existing vacancies which, it does not appear, will be filled for the entire fiscal year 1944.

#### CONTINGENT EXPENSES

The amount of the Budget request is \$182,140 less than the 1943 appropriation by reason of the transfer of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to Philadelphia. The entire needs of that Service are contained in another item of the bill.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$420, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	245, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	240, 000

The further deduction of a nonrecurring item of \$10,000 from the current year's appropriation results in an increase over the 1943 appropriation of \$12,140 which has been justified to the committee on account of increased departmental personnel and their location in five different buildings in the city.

#### TRAVEL EXPENSES

This item covers the cost of transportation and per diem allowances in connection with all travel of the Department paid from this consolidated fund.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$490, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	540, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	520, 000

The increase over the 1943 appropriation of \$30,000 allowed by the committee is to cover the increase in cost of travel and to permit some necessary additional travel for the Lands Division and for the district attorneys. It is the belief of the committee that the activity of the Lands Division should reach its peak sometime during fiscal year 1944, following which its travel should gradually diminish. Funds allowed under this item should be administered so that expenditures by the respective divisions will approximate as nearly as possible the ratio contained in the Budget estimates.



## PRINTING AND BINDING

This item covers the printing and binding costs for the entire Department, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$725, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	610, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	600, 000

The deduction of nonrecurring items in the current year's appropriation reduced the base for fiscal year 1944 to \$580,300. Accordingly, the amount allowed by the committee for 1944 is \$19,700 in excess of the 1943 appropriation, made necessary by the increased requirements for departmental forms, letterheads, briefs, records, etc., due to the increase in personnel and in the general activities of the Department.

## CONDUCT OF CUSTOMS CASES

This Division represents the Government in all customs litigation, including cases involving the interpretation of trade agreements, treaties, and tariff acts. The staff is engaged largely in court actions instituted by importers who seek to lower the customs classification on imported articles in order to secure refund of custom duties previously paid on a classification bearing a higher rate of duty. The amount of the Budget estimate for 1944, the same as the appropriation for 1943, has been allowed. It was indicated in testimony that the service had at the time of the hearings approximately 163,000 cases pending in court, with 37,571 individual cases still to be tried. An estimated total of 24,000 additional cases is expected to be received during the course of the current fiscal year. This case load is handled by a total of 22 attorneys and 15 facilitating employees, with success in approximately 80 percent of the cases tried.

## ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST AND KINDRED LAWS

The present activities of the Antitrust Division may be divided into (a) the carrying out of duties and responsibilities which have grown out of the war, and (b) continuing with the regular antitrust work in accordance with the policy of the Government and the objectives of our antitrust laws. The amount of the Budget estimate, \$1,600,000, which is \$200,000 less than the appropriation for 1943, has been allowed.

The war work of the Division takes the form of (1) clearing proposals from the War Production Board, and other interested war agencies of the Government, for the certification by the War Production Board of cooperative activity necessary for the war effort, and after such certification to give that activity protection against the antitrust laws, (2) assisting the Office of Price Administration in the enforcement of price ceilings, (3) assisting the War Production Board in prosecuting the evasions of priorities, (4) working in conjunction with the War Frauds Section of the Criminal Division on possible collusive bidding and other illegal arrangements, and (5) supplying certain confidential information to the Board of Economic Warfare. The importance of these activities at this time is fully reflected in

the results which are being obtained, many of which have been disclosed in the interesting and valuable testimony of Mr. Thurman Arnold on pages 106 to 116 of the hearings. The total number of war-frauds investigations terminated during 1942 was 5, whereas the estimates for 1943 and 1944 are 330 and 350, respectively.

Another commendable activity of this Division is that embodying assistance to small business firms adversely affected by the present war economy. It was represented to the committee that between August 1941 and January 1943 this Division received more than 1,750 complaints from small companies alleging that they are being forced out of business because of their inability to secure any portion of the many war contracts, or because of other governmental wartime restrictions tending to favor large business. Through the efforts of this Division over 1,300 of these companies were given some relief, and approximately 500 were given substantially full relief, enabling them to continue in business and thereby contribute to the total war effort.

The committee feels that, even though the war and all matters connected with it is our prime objective at the moment, the nonwar work of the Antitrust Division should not be relaxed, not only because of its indirect connection with the war effort, but also because of the need for protecting our post-war economy. Testimony on this portion of the Division's activity, which may be found on pages 116 to 127 of the hearings, would seem to substantiate the contention of the committee that any abatement of this work now would not be in the best interests of the country. The committee especially wishes to reiterate its position with respect to investigations of small loan sharks. Testimony before the committee revealed that there is approximately \$500,000,000 loaned at 30 to 36 percent annually, and approximately \$100,000,000 loaned at interest rates ranging between 120 and 240 percent annually. There is little question but that these amounts will be increased because of the country's tax burden and the broadening of the tax base. It was represented to the committee that loan sharks have proved especially troublesome around the war plants. The total number of antitrust and kindred law cases instituted in 1942 was 339. The estimates for 1943 and 1944 are 380 and 430, respectively. Major investigations, other than war frauds, instituted during 1942 totaled 264, and the estimates for 1943 and 1944 are 290 and 380 investigations, respectively.

#### EXAMINATION OF JUDICIAL OFFICES

Funds appropriated under this heading are used for the examination of the offices of the clerks of court, commissioners, referees, United States attorneys, and United States marshals.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$62, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	63, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	55, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$8,000 is based on the existence at this time of four vacant positions, with two more vacancies in prospect. The committee is of the opinion that all of these vacancies will not be filled during the entire fiscal year 1944.

## VETERANS' INSURANCE LITIGATION

The Bureau of War Risk Litigation represents the Government in all civil actions brought against it arising under the World War Veterans' Act of 1924, as amended, and kindred statutes, and all actions arising under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$363, 400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	300, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	270, 000

The entire activity of this Bureau was built on the litigation arising under the World War Veterans' Act, and only a very small part of the Bureau's efforts is necessary to handle the limited amount of work arising under the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940. In view of the fact that the work load under the first act has decreased from a total of 1,199 cases terminated or compromised in 1940 to a total of 493 cases in 1942, and an estimated 485 cases in 1943, the committee believes the Budget estimate is excessive and recommends a reduction of \$30,000. This reduction is directed at both personal services and other obligations. Work of the Bureau under the National Service Life Insurance Act is incidental to the present major function and can be continued within the limits of the appropriation allowed until such time as this work increases or at least until the case load is definitely determined.

## LANDS DIVISION

This Division is primarily a service organization for the other agencies and executive departments of the Government in all matters connected with public lands, primarily their acquisition.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943.....	\$3, 750, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	4, 000, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 750, 000

The advent of the war has resulted in a tremendous increase in the work of this Division. Demands were made for the immediate acquisition of space for new and enlarged camps, air fields, bombing ranges, training stations, shipyards and docks, hospitals, powder plants, airplane, and mechanical-equipment factories, and other industrial facilities. As of July 1, 1942, or the beginning of the current fiscal year, the Lands Division was confronted with the task of handling 48,681 tracts of land in condemnation and 9,892 tracts in direct purchase. In addition, the War Department has indicated that it proposes to acquire in the near future 1,151 sites, involving over 7,000,000 acres valued at approximately \$225,000,000. A comparison of the work load for the first 7 months of fiscal year 1943 with the first 7 months of fiscal year 1942 shows an increase of 22 percent in the number of cases and matters received, 51 percent in the number of cases and matters closed, and 78 percent in the number of opinions written. The Federal land-acquisition program for fiscal year 1944 is conjectural at this time. The committee feels that the peak in this activity will have been reached sometime during that fiscal year and for that reason has recommended the decrease in the Budget estimate of \$250,000. The amount allowed for 1944 equals the total available for 1943.



## WAR DIVISION

This is a new item in the bill, comprising the functions formerly performed by the Special War Effort Unit, to which has been added the Alien Enemy Control Unit transferred from the office of the Assistant to the Attorney General. The two units now under this Division are the (a) Special War Policies Unit, and (b) Alien Enemy Control Unit. The former concerns itself with matters relating to sedition, the Voorhis Act, and the Foreign Agents Registration Act. The latter unit deals with the apprehension and detention of alien enemies.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$690, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	900, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	800, 000

The actual amount available during fiscal year 1943 was \$1,365,000. This was occasioned by continuing available in 1943 the balance of the appropriation made for fiscal year 1942, the amount thus carried over being \$675,000. The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$100,000 by the committee is directed at both units in proportion to the amounts of their requests.

The committee believes that many of the problems incident to the apprehension and control of alien enemies will have been accomplished before the expiration of the 1944 appropriation, permitting the Division to absorb the reduction allocated to this unit. With respect to the Special War Policies Unit, the committee is not wholly satisfied with the extent of integration of functions between this unit and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, particularly with reference to subversive and foreign-language press activities. The committee suggests that a study be made of their relationship for the purpose of eliminating all possible duplication.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ETC.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$3, 265, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 980, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 845, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$135,000 is based upon a realization by the committee of the recruitment difficulties which the Department is bound to encounter in the proposed employment of 100 additional assistant attorneys and clerks and a number of temporary employees. The committee is cognizant of the greatly increased responsibilities of the district attorneys due to the war, but believes that the increase of \$680,000 will permit the Department to employ such additional help as can be secured, as well as continue during the ensuing fiscal year the additional personnel employed during 1943.

## SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF MARSHALS, ETC.

This appropriation is available for the salaries and other items of expense of approximately 1,160 marshals, deputy marshals, clerks, and other temporary employees.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$3, 820, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 949, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	3, 883, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$66,000 is directed at the increased request for travel. While the activities of the marshals'

offices must of necessity entail considerable travel, it is believed that the increase over the 1943 appropriation allowed by the committee will be sufficient to cover the added travel, as well as permit the Department to continue in 1944 the additional personnel which was not reflected in the 1943 Budget. Moreover, the committee expects considerable savings to result from a study of the marshals' offices, especially the guarding and transportation of prisoners, now being conducted by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Attorney General.

#### FEES OF WITNESSES

Expenses under this item of appropriation are uncontrollable in the sense that all witnesses necessary to the proper presentation of cases must be called and their expenses paid by the Government. However, on the basis of testimony presented, it was the opinion of the committee that an amount approximating the fiscal year 1942 expenditures would be sufficient to meet this obligation during fiscal year 1944. Accordingly, the amount of \$1,100,000, a reduction of \$90,000 in the Budget estimate, has been allowed.

#### PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS

Since there was no indication in the testimony offered in connection with this item of any possible change in circumstances surrounding this item in 1944 as compared with 1943, the committee has allowed for 1944 the amount of the 1943 appropriation, or \$305,000, a reduction of \$21,000 in the Budget estimate.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The appropriation for the Federal Bureau of Investigation is contained in three separate paragraphs in the bill. One involves funds for the regular continuing work of the Bureau, which has remained more or less constant since fiscal year 1939. Another makes provision for all the emergency personnel and other expenses incident to the Bureau's responsibility in sabotage and espionage cases and other matters related to the national security. The third item provides a special fund to be used only in the event of emergencies arising in the kidnapping, extortion, or bank robbery fields.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$39, 836, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	43, 568, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	42, 768, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimates of \$800,000 effected by the committee is predicated solely on the present and prospective manpower shortage and the difficulties of obtaining certain types of supplies and equipment and is no reflection on the excellent service this Bureau is rendering the country during this crucial period. Although, as above indicated, the total appropriation for the Bureau is carried in three separate items, the impracticability of segregating, from either a functional or record-keeping standpoint, the total operations of the Bureau as between normal and emergency activities, has made it advisable for the committee to consider the requirements of the Bureau on an over-all basis.

No increase is contemplated in the number of departmental personnel for the ensuing fiscal year, although an increase in funds of \$1,863,470 has been requested to carry on a full year basis the personnel employed for only a part of the current year. This is the same amount that was deducted from the 1943 appropriation for delays in filling new positions. The total Department personnel would remain at the present level of 7,218. With respect to the field, the Budget estimate contemplates the addition of 250 special agents and 116 clerks at a cost of \$3,329,520, which would result in a total field personnel of 4,677 agents and 2,422 clerks.

The relationship of the Bureau to the war effort needs no clarification, as the type of services the Bureau is equipped to perform has placed it in the hub of war activity. The results accomplished over a period of years make the Bureau indispensable to all war agencies of the Government. The invoking during the war period of old statutes and the enactment of new statutes having a bearing on the national security have imposed on this Bureau a tremendous additional burden. Such has been the impact of the war on this activity that, over and above the 44-hour week which was in effect during the past fiscal year in Washington, a total of 992,346 hours of overtime work has been performed, an increase of 183,850 hours over fiscal year 1941. Correspondence received during 1942 increased approximately 66 percent over the amount of correspondence received in 1941. Mail dispatched during this same period increased over 45 percent. The files section has expanded to handle the greatly increased activity of the Bureau. In the first 6 months of fiscal year 1942, 119,886 new files were opened, whereas 131,089 were opened in the first 6 months of the current year. Many special projects have been conducted in the files section for the benefit of other Government agencies and about 39,000 names are being received by the Bureau of Search each week.

As an indication of the increase in work of the Identification Division, it was testified that in the first 6 months of fiscal year 1942 a total of 4,071,230 sets of fingerprints was received, as compared with 15,507,377 sets in the first 6 months of fiscal year 1943. The Bureau expects a continued increase in its fingerprint work, principally because of the increasing size of the Army and the Navy, the increasing employment in our war industries and in the civilian agencies of the Federal Government. The Bureau is now receiving approximately 106,000 sets of fingerprints daily, which must be classified, searched, and filed. The present staff of the Identification Division can handle only approximately 70,000 sets of prints daily, thus increasing the present delinquency of approximately 10,000,000 by 36,000 fingerprints each day.

The work of the technical laboratory is also very closely connected with the war. Examinations made during the past fiscal year have been of tremendous importance in establishing the cause of mechanical failures in determining the possibility of sabotage. During the first 6 months of fiscal year 1942 a total of 11,884 cases was handled, whereas during the first 6 months of the current fiscal year 84,238 cases were handled, or an increase of over 700 percent.

In the field, a total of 430,723 investigative matters was received during fiscal year 1942, as compared with 241,434 during 1941, an



increase of over 78 percent. Present indications are that these totals will be exceeded during the current fiscal year. Even with the increase in the number of cases closed per agent from 10.15 in 1941 to 12.15 in 1942, the total of unassigned cases as of December 31, 1942, was 61,552, and approximately 105,000 matters were in a delinquent status. Agents are performing on an average of from 2 to 3 hours of voluntary overtime daily over and above the overtime encompassed in the 48-hour week. The total amount of overtime worked during fiscal year 1942 was 3,639,870 hours as compared with 2,134,198 hours during 1941.

Director Hoover presented a very clear and comprehensive outline of the activities and accomplishments of the Bureau in his testimony before the committee. It contains added detailed justification for the present and continuing program of the Bureau and for the amount of appropriation recommended by the committee for the fiscal year 1944. Mr. Hoover's testimony will be found on pages 211 to 246 of the hearings.

In connection with the work of the Bureau relating to the fingerprint records of civil-service applicants, it is the opinion of the committee that the Civil Service Commission should advise the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the action it has taken on the placement of applicants concerning whom it has received reports from the Bureau. Such notification could be limited to the applicants that have not been given employment because of the facts furnished the Commission by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is recommended that early action be taken with the view to effecting this interchange of information.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

This Service administers and enforces the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and other exclusion laws.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943 .....	\$26, 144, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944 .....	25, 321, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944 .....	24, 321, 000

The appropriation recommended is \$1,823,500 less than the total appropriation for 1943 and \$1,000,000 less than the Budget estimates. The Service has in custody at the present time approximately 6,000 alien enemies, including seamen and those who have been apprehended under Presidential warrants. In addition, there are about 3,000 alien enemies under parole, subject to supervision by the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

Other problems of the Service which have been brought about because of the war are: (1) Determination of the status of alien enemies under the immigration and naturalization laws, (2) applying provisions of statutes concerning the naturalization of enemy aliens, (3) naturalizing aliens in the armed forces, (4) returning alien seamen found to be illegally in this country, (5) enforcing additional and more rigid restrictions relating to entrance to and departure from the United States, and (6) cooperating with and furnishing information to other agencies of the Government concerned with the alien problem.

The committee's recommendation for reducing the Budget estimates by \$1,000,000 is predicated on two factors. First, the committee is not wholly sympathetic to the program calling for the special investigations concerning enemy aliens who have filed petitions

for citizenship. While it is convinced that some of this type investigating must be done, it does not believe that an expenditure for this purpose of approximately \$1,500,000 annually for personal services only can be fully justified. It is suggested that the Service endeavor to devise some means whereby the original examiner may obtain through the enemy alien petitioner the bulk of the information that must now be obtained by means of the special investigations. Secondly, it is the feeling of the committee that the present manpower shortage and difficulties in procuring certain types of supplies and equipment will not enable the Service to carry out in full the program contemplated.

The committee has, at the request of the Department, inserted in this item of the bill a provision relating to disability or death compensation benefits for alien enemy detainees in order that the United States may be enabled to comply with the provisions of article 27 of chapter 1, section 3, of the Geneva Convention governing benefits to prisoners of war who are victims of accidents in connection with their work.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

This is a new grouping in the bill deemed desirable by the Department and the Bureau of the Budget and approved by the committee in order that all items dealing with the Federal prison and correctional institutions may be segregated under one descriptive heading.

The committee has always shown considerable interest in the industrial and farming operations of the Federal prison system, first, because of the good effect these operations have on the morale and well-being of the prisoners and, secondly, because of the savings to the Government. Information furnished the committee by Director Bennett shows that the prison shops and factories are now producing approximately \$18,000,000 worth of war materials annually, mostly for the Army and Navy. This total is three times that of 1939 and 40 percent over 1942. Net profits of approximately \$4,000,000 are deposited in the United States Treasury annually. The prisons are now producing about one-half of all the farm products required. Last year the prisons produced 7,278 pounds of fruits and vegetables; 20,000,000 pounds of hay, grains, and other stock feeds; 6,000,000 pounds of milk; 1,500,000 pounds of meat products; 60,166 dozens of eggs; and many more thousands of pounds of other miscellaneous farm products. This is indeed a commendable record when it is considered that the prison population has been on the decline during the past 2 or 3 years.

The committee's attention was again called to the unsatisfactory situation with respect to the National Training School for Boys. In its report on the appropriation bill for fiscal year 1942 the committee pointed out the tremendous expense entailed in the operation of this institution and recommended that this desirable site be transferred to some other agency of the Federal Government in order that its potentialities may be properly developed. The site consists of 325 acres, surrounded by residential property. The buildings presently on this site, some 30 in number, are old and expensive to maintain. The committee does not question the need for an institution such as the National Training School for Boys, but it does feel that such an institution could be located elsewhere to greater advantage for the



institution and for the Government. Language necessary to facilitate a transfer of this property is included in this bill.

The following totals of appropriations and estimates cover all items under the Federal prison system:

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943.....	\$15, 603, 300
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	14, 771, 700
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	14, 344, 700

*Bureau of Prisons.*—Funds under this caption are used to defray the cost of departmental salaries at the seat of government. Obligations, other than salary, are met from the several consolidated funds under the Office of the Attorney General. The full amount of the Budget estimate of \$336,700 has been allowed, and represents a decrease from the 1943 appropriation of \$2,600. Testimony disclosed no organizational changes which would have any effect on the work in Washington.

*Penitentiaries and reformatories.*—An appropriation of \$7,573,000 is recommended for all expenses necessary to operate and maintain these Federal institutions during fiscal year 1944. This amount is the Budget estimate and represents a decrease from the 1943 appropriation of \$422,000. The deduction of certain nonrecurring items from the 1943 appropriation reduced the base for 1944 to \$7,291,225. Included in the items so deducted was the expense incident to the operation of the Federal Reformatory for Women at Dallas, transferred to the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The increase requested and allowed by the committee of \$281,775 is required in the main to defray the additional cost of salaries in accordance with Public Law 694, and automatic promotions under the Ramspeck Act. Approximately \$28,000 of the increase is needed for special repairs, replacements, etc.

*Medical center for Federal prisoners.*—The committee recommends an appropriation of \$595,000 compared to the appropriation for 1943 of \$612,000. The decrease of \$17,000 is made in view of the expected decrease in the prison population. The committee believes that the increase requested for the legislative changes in salary ranges can be met from savings which will occur in other items of expense.

*Jails and correctional institutions.*—The amount of \$2,897,000 is recommended. This is a reduction of \$25,000 in the Budget estimate which is based on the anticipated decrease in the prison population maintained under this appropriation. While the appropriation for 1943 was \$3,278,000 the deduction of nonrecurring items reduced the base for 1944 to \$2,925,795, so that the request for 1944 was actually an increase for comparable items for the two years. The committee feels that the maintenance costs, reflected in the Budget estimate, have not been reduced in proportion to the anticipated reduction in the prison population and that vital repairs and legislative salary increases for 1944 can be defrayed from the savings in this category.

*Prison camps.*—This appropriation provides for the maintenance and operation of existing prison camps which have been created in order to supplement the regular prison and correctional institution facilities. The committee has allowed \$409,000, which amount excludes funds necessary for the continuance of the camps at Du Pont, Wash., and Kooskia, Idaho. The camps to be continued during the next fiscal year are those located at Mill Point, W. Va., Montgomery, Ala., Tucson, Ariz., and Springfield, Mo. The committee is in full agreement as to the desirability of continuing the development of this type of institution. However, with the prospective general decrease in our prison population it was felt that the two camps would not be



utilized to full capacity, and adequate space appears to be available in the regular institutions, the maintenance of which must be continued in any event.

*Medical and hospital service.*—A total of \$1,000,000 has been approved for this item, to be used to defray the cost of all medical services given to prisoners in Federal institutions. The medical services provided, while under the general direction of the Bureau of Prisons, are actually rendered by the Public Health Service to which necessary funds are transferred for that purpose. The amount approved represents a decrease in the Budget estimates of \$71,000.

*Support of United States prisoners.*—The appropriation of \$1,384,000 recommended for defraying the cost of maintaining Federal prisoners in State, county, and city penal institutions is \$100,000 below the Budget estimate and approximately the same as the 1943 amount. The committee feels that while there may be an increase in the number of apprehensions to be made during the next fiscal year, the indication is that they will not be of a type to require as lengthy detention.

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

While this Department and its bureaus and divisions would seem at first glance to be but remotely connected with the war effort, it will be seen on closer observation and examination of testimony given before the committee, that every subdivision of the Department is either performing a direct service vital to the prosecution of the war or is rendering a service or performing some function for one or more of the war agencies of the Government which, if not available in the Department of Commerce, would have to be performed by the war agencies themselves and perhaps at greater cost.

The following tabulation includes the appropriation items for all bureaus and divisions of the Department:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$69, 163, 550
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	54, 507, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	53, 714, 000

The above amounts do not include authorizations for the loan agencies (Commerce), Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which will permit these agencies to expend from corporate funds an amount not to exceed \$10,041,600 for all administrative purposes.

The committee has gone into considerable detail in connection with some of the items under this title of the bill in order to assure itself that all unnecessary functions are not continued. Moreover, it has recommended in several instances the discontinuance for the duration of necessary and worth-while functions which, it was thought, made little or no contribution to the war effort.

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

*Salaries.*—Included under this item are the immediate office of the Secretary, library, purchases and sales, publications, personnel, and a part of the central mail room of the Department. The amount of the Budget estimate for fiscal year 1944 of \$534,000 has been allowed, an increase of \$24,620. The transfer to this office from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Foreign Trade Zones Board accounts for \$16,040. The balance of the increase is for needed personnel in the library and in the Division of Purchases and Sales.

*Contingent expenses.*—An appropriation of \$88,000 is recommended for this item for the ensuing fiscal year which is an increase of \$10,840. With the exception of a small additional amount required for typewriter and other office-machine repairs, made necessary because of the present difficulty of procuring new machines, the entire increase is in the allocation to the Bureau of the Census. This arose from the fact that the Census Bureau only received a 6-month allocation from this appropriation in 1943. In approving this small increase for 1944 the committee also gave due consideration to the generally increased cost of supplies and materials.

*Traveling expenses.*—Funds appropriated under this item are to be used for traveling expenses of the Department, except the Weather Bureau, Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the loan agencies.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943.....	\$275, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	122, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	110, 000

The decrease in the estimate for 1944 from the appropriation for 1943 is accounted for by the transfer of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation from this Department to the Coast Guard, Navy, which required approximately \$143,000 for traveling expenses annually. The decrease in the Budget estimate for 1944 of \$12,000 is directed at the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census allocations. The decreased activity in the field offices (even if continued), of the former should result in a diminution of travel by the departmental staff. It was represented to the committee that the Bureau of the Census requires additional travel funds for the collection of data necessary for the interpretation and analysis of statistics. It is suggested that a more extensive use of the mails be availed of for the purpose of gathering whatever supplementary information may be required for the proper analysis of census statistics.

*Printing and binding.*—This appropriation is required for defraying the cost of all printing and binding work of the Department, except that of the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the loan agencies. Field printing required for the Weather Bureau is also excluded from this item.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943.....	\$408, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	400, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	380, 000

The reduction of \$20,000 in the Budget estimate for 1944 is premised on the thought that savings can be effected in this item by (a) the use of less expensive paper stock, and by (b) further reducing the circulation of many of the Department's publications. With respect to the latter, the committee feels that the Department should review all of its existing mailing lists with the view of reappraising the requirements of each subscriber group. The committee cannot understand, for instance, why a total of 2,700 copies of the Foreign Commerce Weekly and 2,000 copies of the Survey of Current Business should be distributed each week and each month, respectively, to other agencies of the Government.

*Salaries and expenses, National Inventors' Council service staff.*—This Council consists of eminent scientists and inventors who have been appointed by the Secretary of Commerce, with the approval of the President, to investigate and evaluate suggestions and inventions



relating to the war effort. The full amount of the Budget estimate, \$125,000, has been allowed. Testimony before the committee disclosed that up to January 30, 1943, the Council received 227,256 suggestions and inventions. Of this number 130,968 have been evaluated. It is interesting to note that between 4 and 5 percent of those examined are found to have some potential value. Proposals and suggestions are now being received at the rate of between 250 and 300 per day.

#### LOAN AGENCIES

This is a new item, formerly carried in the independent offices appropriation bills. It includes the loan agencies (Commerce), Export-Import Bank of Washington, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. All administrative expenses for these agencies are derived from funds of the corporations and no appropriations from the Treasury general fund for them are contained in this bill. The Congress has, however, retained authority to control the amounts of such funds which may be used for administrative purposes, and the following tabulation shows the authorizations granted for 1943, estimated requirements for 1944, and the amounts authorized by the committee for 1944 for the three operating units:

Agency	Authoriza- tion, fiscal year 1943	Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944	Allowed by the commit- tee, fiscal year 1944
Loan agencies (Commerce).....	\$241,575	\$150,000	\$150,000
Export-Import Bank.....	260,000	308,600	308,600
Reconstruction Finance Corporation.....	10,311,222	9,583,000	9,583,000
Total.....	10,812,867	10,041,600	10,041,600

Pursuant to Executive Order 9071 of February 24, 1942, all the functions, powers, and duties of the Federal Loan Agency and of the Loan Administrator which relate to the Export-Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and their subsidiaries were transferred to the Department of Commerce to be administered under the direction and supervision of the Secretary of Commerce. The authorization of \$150,000 requested for 1944 is necessary for administrative expenses incident to this transfer. This is a decrease under 1943 of \$91,575.

The Export-Import Bank of Washington was created in 1934 to facilitate exports and imports and the exchange of commodities between the United States and other nations. The increase requested for administrative expenses is based on the bank's increased activity, particularly in Latin America. Since the time of its creation, total loan authorizations of the bank amounted to \$1,122,000,000, of which amount \$304,000,000 has been canceled, and \$383,000,000 has been loaned. Repayments against these loans total \$201,000,000, the amount represented by the present outstanding loans aggregating \$182,000,000. Earnings of the bank have increased from \$885,673 in 1938 to \$7,544,080 in 1942. The amount recommended for administrative expenses is \$308,600, an increase of \$48,600.

Directly and through its several agencies, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation from its organization in 1932 to January 1943 has made commitments aggregating more than \$34,000,000,000, of



which \$20,000,000,000 has been for war and defense purposes. Commitments now outstanding aggregate approximately \$13,400,000,000, of which \$11,700,000,000 is for war purposes. Disbursements or loans made, on the total commitments have been in excess of \$15,000,000,000, of which more than \$9,000,000,000 has been repaid, leaving approximately \$6,000,000,000 outstanding at this time. Additional information concerning the operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, together with the financial statement of each, will be found in the hearings, pages 202 to 250. The amount for administrative purposes is fixed at \$9,583,000, a decrease of \$728,000.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

The total requirements of the Bureau are contained in three separate items, discussed below. The Budget estimates for 1944 show a considerable reduction from the 1943 appropriation for the reason that no further funds are required for the Sixteenth Census which has been completed and for which the amount of \$3,175,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1943. The Budget estimate for all items of appropriation for the Bureau totaled \$2,724,000, and the committee has allowed \$2,620,000, a decrease of \$104,000.

*Age and citizenship certification.*—The amount of \$250,000 has been allowed for this purpose. The decrease of \$304,500 from the appropriation for 1943 is attributable to the committee's recommendation, made last year, that a fee be levied for supplying age and citizenship information to private individuals. As a result, the Bureau instituted a fee of \$1 per request which will, during the current fiscal year, bring in returns to the Government in excess of \$25,000. Total receipts for the ensuing fiscal year are estimated at \$400,000, which amount will be used to supplement the regular appropriation. Although the sum of the appropriation recommended for 1944 and the estimated receipts from fees during 1944 will be in excess of the amount appropriated for 1943, the committee was not disposed to reduce the Budget estimate of \$250,000 for the reason that the number of applications for age and citizenship information has been decreasing and the supplement of funds from receipts may prove insufficient to continue the service to the extent required.

*Customs statistics.*—Funds made available under this appropriation are used in meeting expenses incident to the compilation of the official Government statistics on exports and imports, including exports made under license.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$470, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	474, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	470, 000

When it is considered that the cost of compiling statistics on exports made under license was heretofore covered under a separate item of appropriation, for which function the amount of \$53,000 was appropriated in 1943, it will be seen that the amount allowed by the committee for 1944 is actually a decrease. In addition to this consolidation of customs statistics and license export statistics items, it was represented to the committee that the function of coding declarations received from the Bureau of Customs, formerly exercised in the Treasury Department, has been transferred to the Bureau of the Census and included under this item of appropriation.

*Compiling census reports, etc.*—The preparation of urgently needed statistics for war agencies, including the final reports of the sixteenth decennial census, has been the chief function of the Bureau of the Census during the past months. The information gathered in the taking of the last census must now be assembled and tabulated in such form as to make it readily available to other agencies of the Government.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$1, 242, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	2, 000, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 900, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$100,000 was made by the committee on the premise that some of the activity now necessary in connection with the war effort will not be required during the entire fiscal year 1944. Much of the basic data needed by the war agencies for planning and operating purposes will have, no doubt, been supplied before the end of fiscal year 1944, which should place the Bureau in position to absorb the reduction effected. It was represented to the committee that approximately 60 percent of the Bureau's work is for war purposes. The committee is also of the opinion that the new project of compiling institutional statistics, initiated to provide a basis for estimating the needs of prisoners, the mentally ill and defective, and enable State and national authorities to observe the trends in various types of criminality, may be deferred until after the war. The increase allowed by the committee over the 1943 appropriation will be used in the main to continue on a full year basis all of the present projects for which funds were appropriated on a 6-month basis in 1943. These projects are as follows: (1) Population; (2) agriculture; (3) business; (4) wealth, debt, and taxation; (5) manufacturers; (6) current inquiries; (7) red cedar shingles; (8) vital statistics; (9) cotton and oils; (10) State and local government; (11) publication of Statistical Abstract, and (12) current statistical service.

#### OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

The Budget estimates for 1944 did not contain a request for funds for civilian-pilot training and for development of landing areas for which purposes the amount of \$272,417,450 was appropriated in fiscal year 1943. In order that a proper comparison between the two fiscal years may be made the following tabulation was prepared to exclude the funds appropriated for these two projects in 1943.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$38, 237, 775
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	27, 710, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	27, 210, 000

The reduction in the Budget estimate of \$500,000 is a general reduction made on the thesis that the present manpower shortage and difficulty in obtaining technical equipment, both of which conditions are being accentuated with the passage of time, will preclude the carrying out of the contemplated program to the full extent planned. The committee feels that everything possible should be done to enhance the development in all phases of air transportation, and the reduction in funds was made with no thought of restricting or limiting the Administration in this regard.

## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

The functions of the Civil Aeronautics Board may be divided into three general categories, namely (a) economic regulation of air carriers, both American-flag and foreign air carriers, (b) prescribing safety standards, rules and regulations and enforcing the same, and (c) investigating aircraft accidents.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$1, 243, 500
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 204, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 162, 000

The reduction effected in the Budget estimate of \$42,000 is to be allocated to both items of appropriation under this activity, or \$39,000 to salaries and expenses and \$3,000 to printing and binding. The reduction in salaries and expenses is predicated on the belief of the committee that a certain amount of duplication exists in the work of the Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration with respect to their promulgation and enforcement of air safety regulations. The committee suggests that the heads of the respective agencies make both individual and joint studies of the functions pertaining to safety regulations performed by each organization with the view of eliminating all duplication of effort and record-keeping that may exist at the present time.

## COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

The Coast and Geodetic Survey is at the present time entirely engaged in work directly related to the prosecution of the war, and such projects as were previously included in the general program, but which are not now related to the war effort, have been discontinued. Funds under this appropriation are used to defray the cost of field surveys made to obtain information to be placed on land maps and marine and air charts, as well as to defray the cost of personnel and supplies and materials necessary to the production of marine and air charts.

Appropriated, fiscal year 1943.....	\$4, 310, 400
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	4, 232, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	4, 157, 000

The amount allowed is to be allocated for the following purposes and in the amounts stated: Coast surveys, \$444,000; magnetic work, \$80,000; geodetic control surveys, \$374,000; repair of vessels, \$85,000; pay of officers and men on vessels, \$630,000; pay and allowance of commissioned officers, \$790,000; personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,060,000; offices-expenses, other than personal services, \$300,000; aeronautical charts, \$394,000. The only items in which an increase over the 1943 appropriation is reflected are (a) personal services in the District of Columbia, and (b) offices expenses, other than personal services. The former shows an increase of \$259,000 and the latter item \$82,000. Both of these increases are attributable



to the increasing demand for marine and air navigation charts which are necessary for the merchant marine and by the armed services.

The Budget estimates for 1944 for personal service, office expenses, and aeronautical charts were based on supplying to the Army Air Forces 3,000,000 charts, and to other services 500,000 charts. Information received by the committee since the date of the hearings discloses a request by the Army Air Forces for 11,048,000 aeronautical charts, most of the cost of which will be chargeable to the 1944 appropriation.

The committee effected reductions in the Budget estimates for repair of vessels, and for pay and allowances of commissioned officers, of \$15,000 and \$60,000, respectively. The former was based on the proposed transfer of 2 additional vessels to the Navy, for which repairs were contemplated, and the latter on the increasing rate at which the Navy and War Departments are taking over officers and placing them on their rolls.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

The functions of this Bureau are, as is implied in the heading, two-fold. First, it promotes the foreign trade of the United States by aiding our manufacturers and exporters in finding or maintaining markets abroad for their products. Second, the Bureau assists manufacturers and business firms in the development and extension of domestic trade. While the foreign trade activity of the Bureau has of necessity been limited from the standpoint of volume during the past 2 or 3 years, the complexity of wartime controls and restrictions governing the foreign trade still being carried on, and the added problem of devising the best means of meeting the demands of foreign countries with available supplies, appears to have more than offset the diminution in the Bureau's regular activity of fostering and promoting foreign trade. With respect to the domestic phase of the work of the Bureau, the great amount of economic and commercial data which has been gathered over a number of years has placed the Bureau in direct contact with the war effort. Testimony before the committee disclosed that this information, relating to both foreign and domestic economy, is being supplied to all war agencies of the Government, especially the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, War Department, Navy Department, Office of Strategic Services, and the Office of Price Administration.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$1, 853, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 409, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	1, 409, 000

¶ The reduction in the appropriation for 1943 of \$444,000, as reflected in the Budget estimates, is accounted for by a decrease of \$14,000 recommended for the Washington office, and the elimination of the Bureau's domestic field offices, which carried an appropriation of \$430,000 in fiscal year 1943. With respect to the latter item, the committee has allowed the Bureau of the Budget recommendation

to stand temporarily without prejudice to the status of the offices as to permanent continuance or discontinuance. The committee has, under authority of House Resolution No. 69, instituted an inquiry of its own with the view of securing complete factual data for a subsequent determination as to their disposition. If the report on this examination is not available to the committee while the bill is in the amendment stage, and if favorable action is later recommended, it can be incorporated in a supplemental or deficiency bill in order that any funds which may be determined for this purpose may become available by July 1, 1943.

#### PATENT OFFICE

The fiscal requirements of this Office are carried under four separate items of the bill. However, there are only two general divisions—namely, salaries and general expenses. The following tabulation includes all four appropriation items listed under the above general heading:

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$4, 949, 000
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	4, 540, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	4, 500, 000

The committee is fully aware of the added and difficult problems with which this Office is being faced as a result of the war. It was testified that while the number of applications for patents and the registration of trade-marks has diminished, the subject matter of the applications filed in the last year has grown both more important and complex, with the result that at the close of fiscal year 1942 there were 95,265 applications for patents pending before the Office. This, the committee realizes to be significant when it is considered that only 54,315 new applications for patents and designs and 9,097 applications for registration of trade-marks were received during the entire fiscal year 1942. It was disclosed that many of the divisions are from 2 to 11 months in arrears with their work. The reduction of \$40,000 effected by the committee in the Budget estimate is made to apply to the item for salaries. This reduction is premised solely on the present and prospective manpower shortage which, according to testimony, has affected the Patent Office seriously, especially with respect to examiners and technical personnel.

#### NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The function of the Bureau of Standards is divided into the following four categories, each of which is provided for by separate appropriation items, all under the above general heading: Operation and

administration; testing, inspection, and information service; research and development; and standards for commerce. The tabulation below includes all items of appropriation for the Bureau.

Appropriation, fiscal year 1943.....	\$2, 440, 200
Budget estimate, fiscal year 1944.....	2, 449, 000
Allowed by the committee, fiscal year 1944.....	2, 449, 000

The committee was advised that the entire staff and facilities of the Bureau are now being devoted to war work. During the current fiscal year the Bureau received approximately \$5,000,000 for services it is rendering the war agencies of the Government, especially the War Department, Navy Department, and the Office of Scientific Research and Development. The committee was favorably impressed with the value and importance of the work of the Bureau, and wishes to take this opportunity to commend Dr. Briggs for his able leadership in this vital war activity.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

The committee recommends an appropriation of \$8,970,000 for the Weather Bureau. This amount represents an increase over the 1943 appropriation of \$61,065. However, the deduction of certain nonrecurring items contained in the current appropriation reduced the base for 1944 to \$8,743,450, so that the actual increase over the 1943 appropriation is \$226,550. This entire increase is to be used to provide radiosonde observations at eight additional stations in the United States. These are needed in the interest of safety in the air and to assist in maintaining vital air transport schedules and safeguarding pilot-training programs of the armed forces and other agencies of the Government.

#### LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations and legislative provisions not heretofore carried in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 15, in connection with the "Foreign Service buildings fund":

*Provided, That expenditures for furnishings made from appropriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.*

On page 29, in connection with "Cooperation with the American Republics":

*; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private non-profit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics,*



*including the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes;*

On page 36, in connection with "Salaries and expenses, War Division":

*of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for personal services without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.*

On page 44, in connection with the "Immigration and Naturalization Service":

*Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien enemies,*

On page 45, in connection with "Immigration and Naturalization Service":

*Provided further, That provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death:*

On page 47, in connection with "Penal and correctional institutions":

*; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence;*

On page 48, in connection with "Penal and correctional institutions":

*Provided further, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any appropriation herein under this heading when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500.*

On page 49, in connection with "Construction of buildings and facilities":

*Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping buildings and facilities for penal and correctional institutions and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, including the acquisition of a site, there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Attorney General and the head of any department, agency, or corporation of the United States as reimbursement for the National Training School for Boys or for any other penal and correctional facilities appropriated for under this heading, transferred to any other Government department, agency, or corporation, to continue available until expended.*

On page 75, in connection with the "Weather Bureau":

*Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.*

*Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943, THE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1944,  
AND THE AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE ACCOMPANYING BILL FOR 1944

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
<b>DOMESTIC</b>					
Secretary's office, salaries-----	\$5, 295, 000	\$5, 900, 000	\$5, 693, 000	+\$398, 000	-\$207, 000
Contingent and miscellaneous expenses-----	334, 000	410, 000	310, 000	-24, 000	-100, 000
Printing and binding-----	228, 600	288, 000	248, 000	+19, 400	-40, 000
Passport agencies-----	54, 400	52, 000	50, 000	-4, 400	-2, 000
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States-----	14, 200	14, 000	-----	-14, 200	-14, 000
Total, Department of State proper--	5, 926, 200	6, 664, 000	6, 301, 000	+374, 800	-363, 000
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE</b>					
Ambassadors, Ministers, etc-----	595, 000	625, 000	625, 000	+30, 000	-----
Foreign Service officers, salaries of-----	4, 224, 000	4, 270, 000	4, 250, 000	+26, 000	-20, 000
Transportation of Foreign Service officers--	1, 567, 000	850, 000	850, 000	-717, 000	-----
Office and living quarters allowances, Foreign Service-----	2, 280, 000	2, 100, 000	2, 100, 000	-180, 000	-----
Cost-of-living allowances-----	658, 000	500, 000	490, 000	-168, 000	-10, 000



Representation allowances-----	185,000	230,000	210,000	+25,000	-20,000
Foreign Service retirement and disability fund-----	630,800	865,600	865,600	+234,800	-----
Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service-----	2,897,000	3,120,000	3,097,000	+200,000	-23,000
Miscellaneous salaries and allowances-----	872,000	835,000	835,000	-37,000	-----
Foreign Service, auxiliary-----	2,541,000	2,725,000	2,500,000	-41,000	-225,000
Contingent expenses, Foreign Service-----	4,458,000	3,500,000	3,400,000	-1,058,000	-100,000
Foreign Service buildings fund-----	275,000	228,000	144,000	-131,000	-84,000
Emergencies arising in Diplomatic and Consular Service-----	4,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	-3,000,000	-----
Total, Foreign Service-----	25,682,800	21,348,600	20,866,600	-4,816,200	-482,000
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.					
Contributions, quotas, etc.-----	\$1,089,205	\$1,214,500	\$1,214,500	+\$125,295	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses-----	539,600	290,000	290,000	-249,600	-----
Public Works construction-----	1,054,460	( <sup>1</sup> )	( <sup>1</sup> )	-1,054,460	-----
International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada and Alaska and Canada-----	43,800	43,000	43,000	-800	-----

<sup>1</sup> Reappropriation of unexpended balances.

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

**TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
<b>FOREIGN SERVICE—Continued</b>					
INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMISSIONS, ETC.—continued					
International Joint Commission Waterways Treaty, United States and Great Britain-----	\$77, 700	\$78, 000	\$78, 000	+\$300	-----
International Fisheries Commission, United States and Great Britain-----	27, 680	25, 000	25, 000	-2, 680	-----
American Mexican Claims Commission-----	700, 000	-----	-----	-700, 000	-----
International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission-----	39, 960	40, 000	40, 000	+40	-----
Total, international obligations, commissions, etc.-----	3, 572, 405	1, 690, 500	1, 690, 500	-1, 881, 905	-----
Cooperation with the American republics-----	1, 685, 000	6, 000, 000	4, 500, 000	+2, 815, 000	-\$1, 500, 00
Total, Department of State, regular annual appropriations-----	36, 866, 405	35, 703, 100	33, 358, 100	-3, 508, 305	-2, 345, 000

## TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION					
Salaries:					
Attorney General's office.....	\$121, 200	\$95, 400	\$95, 400	-\$25, 800	-----
Solicitor General's office.....	99, 100	99, 600	95, 600	-3, 500	-\$4, 000
Assistant Solicitor General's office.....	89, 100	117, 700	117, 700	+28, 600	-----
Assistant to the Attorney General's office.....	106, 300	216, 500	176, 500	+70, 200	-40, 000
Administrative Division.....	1, 015, 000	1, 109, 900	1, 100, 000	+85, 000	-9, 900
Tax Division.....	620, 600	600, 000	600, 000	-20, 600	-----
Criminal Division.....	587, 800	653, 000	653, 000	+65, 200	-----
Claims Division.....	504, 600	511, 200	480, 000	-24, 600	-31, 200
Pardon Attorney's office.....	29, 300	27, 500	27, 500	-1, 800	-----
Board of Immigration Appeals.....	-----	146, 000	143, 000	+143, 000	-3, 000
Contingent expenses.....	420, 000	245, 000	240, 000	-180, 000	-5, 000
Traveling expenses.....	490, 000	540, 000	520, 000	+30, 000	-20, 000
Printing and binding.....	725, 000	610, 000	600, 000	-125, 000	-10, 000
Conduct of customs cases.....	146, 900	146, 900	146, 900	-----	-----
Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws.....	1, 800, 000	1, 600, 000	1, 600, 000	-200, 000	-----
Bond and Spirits Division.....	170, 000	-----	-----	-170, 000	-----



*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

**TITLE II. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
<b>LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION—continued</b>					
Examination of judicial offices.....	\$62,500	\$63,000	\$55,000	—\$7,500	—\$8,000
Veterans' insurance litigation.....	363,400	300,000	270,000	—93,400	—30,000
Lands Division.....	3,750,000	4,000,000	3,750,000	-----	—250,000
War Division.....	690,000	900,000	800,000	+110,000	—100,000
Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field.....	420,000	420,000	420,000	-----	-----
Distriet attorneys.....	3,265,000	3,980,000	3,845,000	+580,000	—135,000
Special attorneys.....	200,000	200,000	200,000	-----	-----
Marshals.....	3,820,000	3,949,000	3,883,000	+63,000	—66,000
Fees of witnesses.....	1,210,000	1,190,000	1,100,000	—110,000	—90,000
Pay and expenses of bailiffs.....	305,000	326,000	305,000	-----	—21,000
Total, legal activities and general administration.....	21,010,800	22,046,700	21,223,600	+212,800	—823,100
<b>FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION</b>					
Salaries and expenses (regular).....	\$7,653,000	\$7,908,000	\$7,858,000	+205,000	—50,000

Salaries and expenses (special emergency)---	100, 000	100, 000	100, 000	-----	-----
Salaries and expenses (National Defense) --	31, 083, 000	35, 560, 000	34, 810, 000	+ 3, 727, 000	- 750, 000
Total, Federal Bureau of Investigation-----	38, 836, 000	43, 568, 000	42, 768, 000	+ 3, 932, 000	- 800, 000
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE					
Salaries and expenses-----	26, 144, 500	25, 321, 000	24, 321, 000	- 1, 823, 500	- 1, 000, 000
FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM					
Bureau of prisons-----	339, 300	336, 700	336, 700	- 2, 600	-----
Penal and correctional institutions:					
Penitentiaries and reformatories-----	7, 995, 000	7, 573, 000	7, 573, 000	- 422, 000	-----
Medical center for Federal prisoners---	612, 000	620, 000	595, 000	- 17, 000	- 25, 000
Federal jails and correctional institutions-----	3, 278, 000	3, 012, 000	2, 987, 000	- 291, 000	- 25, 000
Prison camps-----	704, 000	675, 000	469, 000	- 235, 000	- 206, 000
Medical and hospital service-----	1, 015, 000	1, 071, 000	1, 000, 000	- 15, 000	- 71, 000
Buildings and equipment (Public Works)-----	280, 000	-----	-----	- 280, 000	-----
Support of United States prisoners-----	1, 380, 000	1, 484, 000	1, 384, 000	+ 4, 000	- 100, 000
Total, Federal prison system-----	15, 603, 300	14, 771, 700	14, 344, 700	- 1, 258, 600	- 427, 000
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Justice-----	101, 594, 600	105, 707, 400	102, 657, 300	+ 1, 062, 700	- 3, 050, 100

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
SECRETARY'S OFFICE					
Salaries-----	\$509, 380	\$534, 000	\$534, 000	+\$24, 620	-----
Contingent and miscellaneous items-----	77, 160	88, 000	88, 000	+ 10, 840	-----
Traveling expenses-----	275, 000	122, 000	110, 000	-165, 000	-\$12, 000
Printing and binding-----	408, 000	400, 000	380, 000	-28, 000	-20, 000
National Inventors Council, service staff-----	119, 200	125, 000	125, 000	+5, 800	-----
Administrative expenses, loan agencies-----	(244, 575)	(150, 000)	(150, 000)	-(91, 575)	-----
Export-Import Bank of Washington-----	(260, 000)	(308, 600)	(308, 600)	+(48, 600)	-----
Reconstruction Finance Corporation and The RFC Mortgage Company-----	(10, 311, 292)	(9, 583, 000)	(9, 583, 000)	-(728, 000)	-----
Total, Secretary's office-----	1, 388, 740	1, 269, 000	1, 237, 000	-151, 740	-32, 000
CENSUS BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses (including expenses of the Sixteenth Census)-----	3, 175, 000	-----	-----	-3, 175, 000	-----
Age and citizenship certification-----	554, 500	250, 000	250, 000	-304, 500	-----



Customs statistics-----	470, 500	474, 000	470, 000	-500	-4, 000
Compiling census reports, etc-----	1, 242, 000	2, 000, 000	1, 900, 000	+658, 000	-100, 000
Total, Census Bureau-----	5, 442, 000	2, 724, 000	2, 620, 000	-2, 822, 000	-104, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION					
General administration-----	1, 635, 000	1, 823, 000	1, 800, 000	+165, 000	-23, 000
Air navigation facilities:					
Establishment of-----	10, 533, 375	2, 513, 000	2, 413, 000	-8, 120, 375	-100, 000
Maintenance and operation of-----	22, 035, 900	19, 848, 000	19, 650, 000	-2, 385, 900	-198, 000
Technical development-----	950, 000	542, 000	542, 000	-408, 000	-----
Safety regulation-----	2, 590, 000	2, 479, 000	2, 300, 000	-290, 000	-179, 000
Washington National Airport:					
Operation and maintenance-----	493, 500	505, 000	505, 000	+11, 500	-----
Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	38, 237, 775	27, 710, 000	27, 210, 000	-11, 027, 775	-500, 000
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD					
Salaries and expenses-----	1, 225, 500	1, 189, 000	1, 150, 000	-75, 500	-39, 000
Printing and binding-----	18, 000	15, 000	12, 000	-6, 000	-3, 000
Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	1, 243, 500	1, 204, 000	1, 162, 000	-81, 500	-42, 000

*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY					
Field expenses:					
Coast surveys-----	\$529, 000	\$444, 000	\$444, 000	-\$85, 000	-----
• Magnetic work-----	81, 000	80, 000	80, 000	-1, 000	-----
Geodetic control surveys-----	449, 400	374, 000	374, 000	-75, 400	-----
Vessels, repairs of-----	120, 000	100, 000	85, 000	-35, 000	-\$15, 000
Pay, etc., men on vessels-----	832, 000	630, 000	630, 000	-202, 000	-----
Pay and allowances, commissioned officers--	885, 000	850, 000	790, 000	-95, 000	-60, 000
Office force, salaries-----	801, 000	1, 060, 000	1, 060, 000	+259, 000	-----
General expenses, office-----	218, 000	300, 000	300, 000	+82, 000	-----
Aeronautical charts-----	395, 000	394, 000	394, 000	-1, 000	-----
Total, Coast and Geodetic Survey--	4, 310, 400	4, 232, 000	4, 157, 000	-153, 400	-75, 000

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE, BUREAU OF						
Washington Commerce Service, salaries and expenses-----		\$1,423,000	\$1,409,000	\$1,409,000	-\$14,000	-----
Field office service-----		430,000			-430,000	-----
Total, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----		1,853,000	1,409,000	1,409,000	-444,000	-----
PATENT OFFICE						
Salaries-----		3,893,000	3,450,000	3,410,000	-483,000	-40,000
General expenses:						
Photolithographing-----		225,000	225,000	225,000		-----
Miscellaneous expenses-----		71,000	65,000	65,000	-6,000	-----
Printing and binding-----		760,000	800,000	800,000	+40,000	-----
Total, Patent Office-----		4,949,000	4,540,000	4,500,000	-449,000	-40,000
NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS						
Operation and administration-----		406,700	441,000	441,000	+34,300	-----
Testing, inspection, and information serv- ice-----		1,044,000	1,010,000	1,010,000	-34,000	-----
Research and development-----		802,000	808,000	808,000	+6,000	-----
Standards for commerce-----		187,500	190,000	190,000	+2,500	-----
Total, National Bureau of Stand- ards-----		2,440,200	2,449,000	2,449,000	+8,800	-----



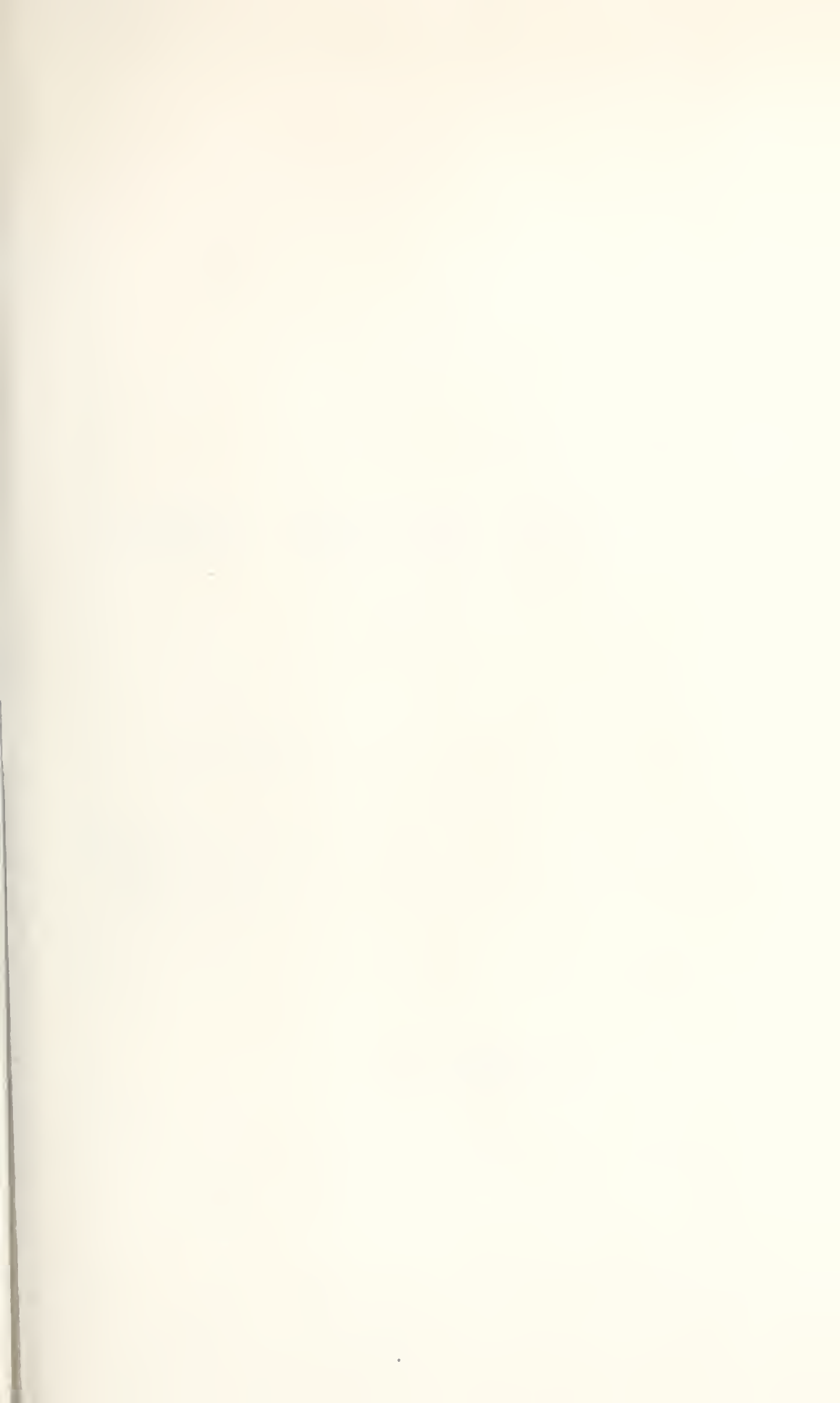
*Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1943, the Budget estimates for 1944, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1944—Continued*

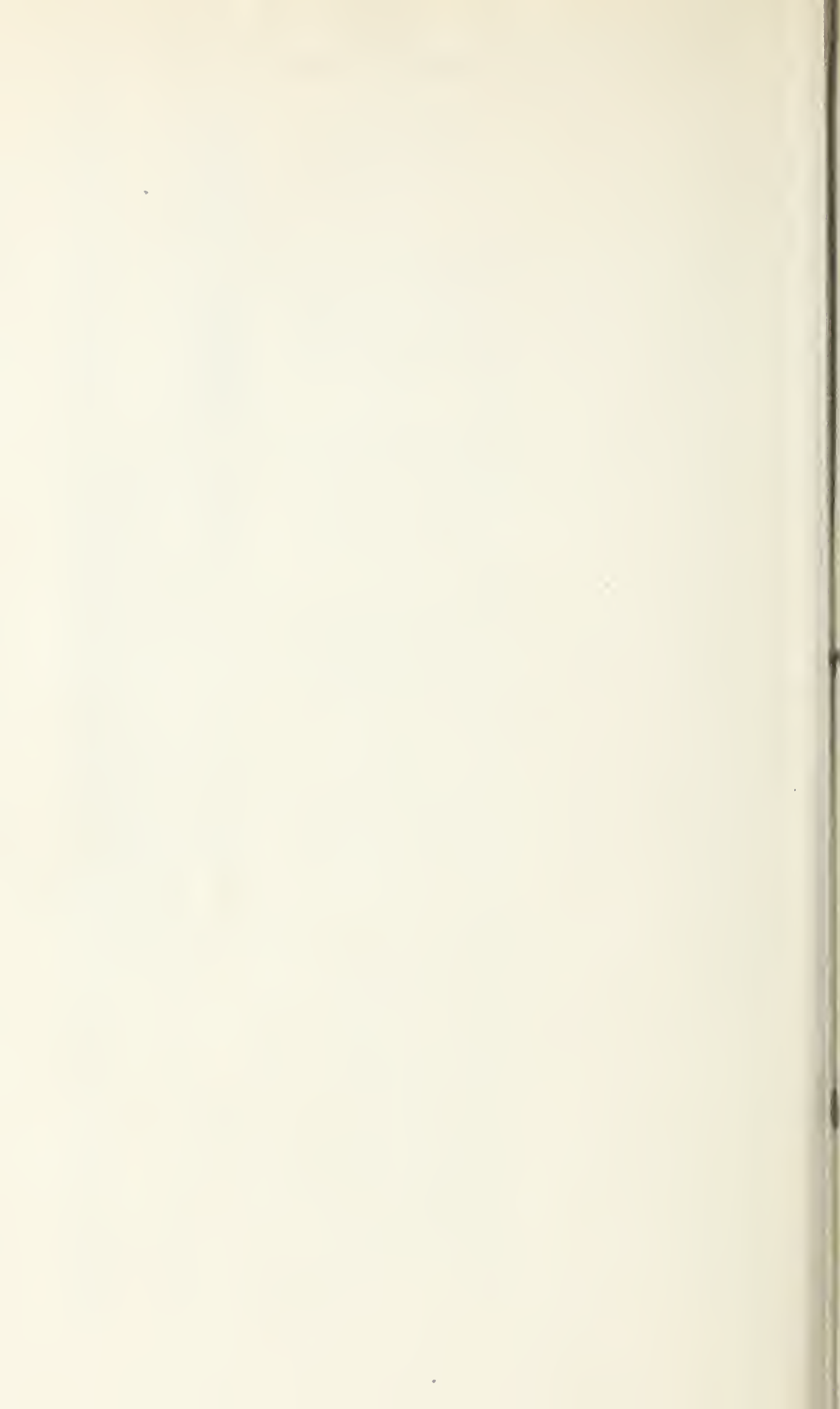
**TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE—Continued**

Object	Appropriations, 1943	Budget estimates, 1944	Amount recommended in bill for 1944	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1943 appropriation	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with 1944 Budget estimates
WEATHER BUREAU					
Salaries and expenses-----	\$9, 298, 935	\$8, 970, 000	\$8, 970, 000	-- \$328, 935	-----
Total, regular annual appropriations, Department of Commerce--	<sup>1</sup> 69, 163, 550	54, 507, 000	53, 714, 000	-- 15, 449, 550	-- \$793, 000
Grand total, Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce—Titles I, II, and III-----	207, 624, 555	195, 917, 500	189, 729, 400	-- 17, 895, 155	-- 6, 188, 100

<sup>1</sup> Excludes \$272,417,450 appropriated under "Civilian pilot training" and "Development of landing areas."

○







1-20-44

Union Calendar No. 118

78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2397

[Report No. 343]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

APRIL 5, 1943

Mr. RABAUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

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## A BILL

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
- 6 ending June 30, 1944, namely:

## 1                   TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

3           Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of  
4 State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal serv-  
5 ices in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed  
6 \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be  
7 fixed by the Secretary of State; \$5,693,000, of which  
8 \$40,000 is hereby made available, without regard to civil-  
9 service and classification laws, for salaries of members and  
10 other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries  
11 may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not  
12 exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

13          Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous  
14 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilm-  
15 ing equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translat-  
16 ing services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the  
17 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation  
18 of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation  
19 (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign govern-  
20 ments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the  
21 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture  
22 projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls,  
23 hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other neces-  
24 sary services by contract or otherwise without regard to sec-

tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$310,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June



1 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be avail-  
2 able in addition to the other authorized purposes of this  
3 appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by con-  
4 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709  
5 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the  
6 President may deem necessary.

7       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
8 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
9 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
10 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$248,000.

11       Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
12 tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
13 by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
14 expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
15 agencies, \$50,000.

16                               FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

17       Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of am-  
18 bassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the  
19 advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such  
20 salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for  
21 ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum)  
22 and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors,  
23 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
24 sions of any other law, \$625,000, including also salaries as  
25 authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by

1 the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*,  
2 That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any  
3 other salary from the United States Government: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That during the continuance of the present war  
5 and for six months after its termination, any Ambassador  
6 or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-  
7 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,  
8 prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally  
9 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as  
10 a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent  
11 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United  
12 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such  
13 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found  
14 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment  
15 as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed  
16 or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign  
17 Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwith-  
18 standing the provisions of any other law, the payment  
19 from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 of the  
20 salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment,  
21 is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while  
22 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,  
23 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum  
24 while serving in the continental United States or in excess  
25 of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

1       Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
2 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
3 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
4 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
5 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
6 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
7 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
8 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
9 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
10 officers or vice consuls while acting as *Chargés d' Affaires*  
11 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or con-  
12 sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
13 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,250,000.

14       Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling  
15 expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service offi-  
16 cers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including  
17 Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the  
18 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-  
19 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning  
20 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of  
21 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and there-  
22 after transporting such family and effects to his post of assign-  
23 ment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the  
24 Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any



1 country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such  
 2 officer or employee or any member of his family, including  
 3 automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54  
 4 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or  
 5 employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty,  
 6 including also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
 7 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
 8 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
 9 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
 10 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transporta-  
 11 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
 12 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
 13 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
 14 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
 15 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
 16 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
 17 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
 18 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
 19 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
 20 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$850,000,  
 21 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
 22 until June 30, 1945, for disbursement for expenses  
 23 of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State  
 24 during the fiscal year 1944; *Provided, That this ap-*

1    appropriation shall be available also for the authorized sub-  
2    sistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers  
3    while on temporary detail under commission.

4        Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light  
5    for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as au-  
6    thorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
7    118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quar-  
8    ters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,100,000: *Provided*,  
9    That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided*  
10   *further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for  
11   such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not ex-  
12   ceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the  
13   Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*, That no  
14   part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for  
15   living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount  
16   exceeding \$3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé  
17   d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign  
18   Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropria-  
19   tion and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses,  
20   Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,  
21   Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended  
22   for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambas-  
23   sador or minister occupying a Government-owned building  
24   for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more  
25   than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other

1 Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a  
2 chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be  
3 the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

4 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
5 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
6 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
7 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
8 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
9 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
10 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
11 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
12 \$490,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
13 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
14 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

15 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
16 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
17 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$210,000.

18 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
19 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
20 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
21 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$865,600,  
22 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
23 Service retirement and disability fund".

24 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of



1 clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act ap-  
2 proved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including  
3 salaries while under instruction in the United States and  
4 during transit to and from homes in the United States upon  
5 the beginning and after termination of service, \$3,097,000.

6       Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
7 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
8 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
9 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-  
10 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-  
11 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of  
12 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-  
13 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
14 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
15 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
16 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
17 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies established  
18 by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and  
19 other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for al-  
20 lowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in  
21 part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
22 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
23 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other mis-  
24 cellaneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
25 sary, \$835,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-

tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1944 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as

1 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
2 citizens employed hereunder.

3       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
4 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
5 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
6 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
7 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
8 cluding water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs,  
9 and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation  
10 of microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
11 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
12 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
13 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carry-  
14 ing vehicles, including six automobiles at not to exceed  
15 \$2,000 each, and ten automobiles at not to exceed \$1,250  
16 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries  
17 when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes  
18 on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and main-  
19 tenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; house-  
20 hold furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the  
21 Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299),  
22 for Government-owned or rented buildings; maintenance and  
23 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500,  
24 including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for  
25 dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State:



1 traveling expenses, including the transportation of mem-  
2 bers of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers  
3 or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
4 in traveling to seats of government at which they are  
5 accredited other than the city of usual residence and  
6 returning to the city of usual residence; loss by ex-  
7 change; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for sub-  
8 scriptions to commercial information, telephone and other  
9 similar services, including telephone service in residences as  
10 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175) ;  
11 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness  
12 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and  
13 in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.  
14 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for  
15 any of the foregoing objects : allowances for special instruction,  
16 education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers  
17 at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not exceed-  
18 ing \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service  
19 officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and  
20 eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American  
21 seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and  
22 in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen  
23 in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto  
24 Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may  
25 be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters

1 and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or  
2 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for ex-  
3 penses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,  
4 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts  
5 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of  
6 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison pur-  
7 poses, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and trans-  
8 portation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any  
9 consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and  
10 Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the  
11 bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with  
12 crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes  
13 (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
14 the President may deem necessary; \$3,400,000: *Provided*,  
15 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
16 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not  
17 to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and  
18 services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay,  
19 subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of  
20 the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the  
21 Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State,  
22 to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States  
23 located in foreign countries.

24 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
25 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for

1 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, may be transferred,  
2 with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
3 Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations  
4 under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation  
5 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
6 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
7 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1945.

8 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
9 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,  
10 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for build-  
11 ings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments  
12 of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial  
13 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under  
14 said Act, \$144,000, to remain available until expended:  
15 *Provided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from ap-  
16 propriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926,  
17 and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the  
18 use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United  
19 States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709  
20 of the Revised Statutes.

21 EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND

22 CONSULAR SERVICE

23 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
24 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
25 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and



1 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
2 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
3 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
4 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
5 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
6 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
7 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
8 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
9 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
10 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
11 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
12 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
13 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
14 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

15 During the continuance of the present war and for six  
16 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
17 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on  
18 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to  
19 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be  
20 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
21 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
22 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
23 and value in any other department or agency of the United  
24 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
25 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite

1 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
 2 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
 3 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
 4 tions under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Depart-  
 5 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

6 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving ex-  
 7 penditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
 8 the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the  
 9 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41  
 10 U. S. C. 22).

#### 11 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

12 For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and  
 13 expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obli-  
 14 gations of the United States in connection with international  
 15 commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not  
 16 to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Pan Amer-  
 17 ican Union, \$293,690.76, including not to exceed \$20,000  
 18 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary  
 19 Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000;  
 20 Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$60,820.17; Bureau of In-  
 21 ternational Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215;  
 22 Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Government of Pan-  
 23 ama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,-  
 24 286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20;

1 International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property,  
2 \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; *Pro-*  
3 *vided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
4 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
5 report of the operation and work of the laboratory,  
6 including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall  
7 be made to Congress during the first week of each regular  
8 session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period  
9 ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preced-  
10 ing the convening of each such session; American Interna-  
11 tional Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; In-  
12 ternational Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;  
13 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$5,721.74,  
14 including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary ex-  
15 penses of the Commissioner to represent the United States  
16 on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services  
17 without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,  
18 printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other ex-  
19 penses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; Inter-  
20 national Labor Organization, \$256,041, including not to  
21 exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation by  
22 the United States in the meetings of the General Con-  
23 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
24 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-



ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; and Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; in all, \$1,214,500, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
2 AND MEXICO

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obli-  
4 gations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889,  
5 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
6 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
7 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
8 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
9 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects;  
10 construction and operation of gaging stations where nec-  
11 essary and their equipment; personal services in the Dis-  
12 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional  
13 or expert services at rates and in amounts to be deter-  
14 mined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at  
15 meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be  
16 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of  
17 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;  
18 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-  
19 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals;  
20 purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-  
21 pelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery  
22 and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction  
23 machines; hire with or without personal services, of work  
24 animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
25 and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the

1 Government for expenses incurred by them in connection  
2 with the making of maps or making of photographs by  
3 airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos  
4 gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees;  
5 purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equip-  
6 ment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in  
7 newspapers and technical publications without regard to  
8 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing  
9 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
10 sary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs,  
11 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
12 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section  
13 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment  
14 and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of  
15 State may deem proper, \$290,000.

16 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
17 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
18 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)  
19 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
20 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
21 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
22 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
23 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
24 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
25 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,



1 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
2 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
3 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and test-  
4 ing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed  
5 necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and litho-  
6 graphs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom  
7 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
8 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.  
9 S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services, of work  
10 animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and  
11 equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemna-  
12 tion, of real and personal property, including expenses of  
13 abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
14 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in news-  
15 papers and technical publications without regard to section  
16 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; com-  
17 munication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking  
18 water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtain-  
19 able, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
20 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-  
21 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem neces-  
22 sary:

23 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United  
24 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower  
25 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,

1 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obliga-  
2 tions chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose  
3 for the fiscal year 1943, the funds made available under  
4 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,  
5 1943, are continued available until June 30, 1944.

6 Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the  
7 Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts  
8 approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4,  
9 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including obligations chargeable  
10 against the funds available for this purpose for the fiscal  
11 year 1943, the funds made available under this head in  
12 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, are  
13 continued available until June 30, 1944.

14 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
15 AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

16 To enable the President to perform the obligations of the  
17 United States under the treaty between the United States  
18 and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24,  
19 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the  
20 Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks,  
21 and other employees for duty at the seat of government and  
22 in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of  
23 subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed  
24 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each  
25 when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for

1 payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary  
2 line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary  
3 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in  
4 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international  
5 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and  
6 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,  
7 including the completion of such remaining work as may be  
8 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
9 and existing treaties between the United States and Great  
10 Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-  
11 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be  
12 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
13 \$43,000.

14 WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

15 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
16 AND GREAT BRITAIN

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, includ-  
18 ing not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner  
19 on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the  
20 pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve  
21 in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries  
22 of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commis-  
23 sioners on the part of the United States, with the approval  
24 solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling ex-  
25 penses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and



1 conferences at such places in Canada and the United States  
2 as shall be determined by the Commission or by the Amer-  
3 ican Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling ex-  
4 pense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
5 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
6 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for  
7 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
8 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms  
9 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain  
10 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
11 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed Jan-  
12 uary 11, 1909, \$29,000, to be disbursed under the direction  
13 of the Secretary of State.

14 Special and technical investigations: For an additional  
15 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in  
16 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
17 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
18 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
19 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
20 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, re-  
21 pair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$49,000, to be disbursed  
23 under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is  
24 authorized to transfer to any department or independent

1 establishment of the Government, with the consent of the  
2 head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure  
3 by such department or establishment for the purposes of  
4 this appropriation.

5                   INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

6       Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United  
7 States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-  
8 mission, under the convention between the United States and  
9 Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including per-  
10 sonal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
11 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
12 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in  
13 the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
14 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
15 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:  
16 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by  
17 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

18                   INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

19       Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States  
20 of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries  
21 Commission, under the convention between the United States  
22 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal  
23 services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance,  
24 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-  
25 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels;

1 purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific in-  
2 struments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other ex-  
3 penses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary  
4 of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of  
5 other appropriations from which payments may have been  
6 made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended  
7 under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be  
8 available immediately.

9 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to en-  
11 able the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the  
12 United States under the Convention for the Promotion of  
13 Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States  
14 and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires,  
15 December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act  
16 entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer  
17 and more effective the relationship between the American  
18 Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement  
19 appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of  
20 law authorizing related activities, including the establishment  
21 and operation of agricultural and other experiment and  
22 demonstration stations in other American countries, on land  
23 acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments  
24 and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings  
25 thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the



1 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for  
2 printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating  
3 and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709  
4 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attend-  
5 ance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations  
6 concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and,  
7 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-  
8 scribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and en-  
9 rollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to  
10 training, including traveling expenses in the United States  
11 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government  
12 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
13 amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders,  
14 and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing spe-  
15 cial scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens  
16 of the United States or the other American republics, and the  
17 expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, in-  
18 cluding the cost of transportation of their immediate families  
19 and household goods and effects in going to and returning  
20 from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quar-  
21 ters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance  
22 with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
23 118a) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized  
24 under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual  
25 transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem

1 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the  
2 other American republics while traveling in the Western  
3 Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
4 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
5 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling ex-  
6 penses of members of advisory committees in accordance with  
7 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ;  
8 purchase (not to exceed \$10,950), hire, maintenance,  
9 operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn  
10 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodi-  
11 cals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental,  
12 and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and  
13 colored photographic enlargements, \$4,500,000; and the  
14 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion,  
15 to make contracts with, and grants of money or property  
16 to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institu-  
17 tions and facilities in the United States and the other  
18 American republics, including the free distribution, donation,  
19 or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcrip-  
20 tions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material,  
21 and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may  
22 deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous  
23 assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the  
24 arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
25 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions

1 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the  
2 approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation  
3 to other departments, agencies, and independent establish-  
4 ments of the Government for expenditure in the United States  
5 and in the other American republics any part of this amount  
6 for direct expenditure by such department or independent  
7 establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any  
8 such expenditures may be made under the specific authority  
9 herein contained or under the authority governing the activ-  
10 ities of the department, agency, or independent establishment  
11 to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any  
12 funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the  
13 Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall  
14 be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two  
15 additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation  
17 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

18 The President, in his discretion, may assign person-  
19 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department or Federal  
20 Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or  
21 occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as  
22 inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or  
23 repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under  
24 the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as  
25 couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned



1 they may receive the same traveling expenses as are author-  
2 ized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the  
3 applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
5 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia  
9 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
10 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
11 follows:

12 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$95,400.

13 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,600.

14 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
15 \$117,700.

16 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
17 \$176,500.

18 For the Administrative Division, \$1,100,000.

19 For the Tax Division, \$600,000.

20 For Criminal Division, \$653,000.

21 For the Claims Division, \$480,000.

22 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$27,500.

23 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$143,000.

24 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appro-  
25 priations for personal services shall be available inter-

1 changeably, subject to the approval of the Director of  
2 the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various  
3 offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per  
4 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for  
5 any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of  
6 appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in  
7 the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said  
8 appropriations shall be available for the employment, on  
9 duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
10 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
11 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

12       Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
13 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
14 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and tele-  
15 type, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceed-  
16 ing \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
17 wise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-  
18 driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of refer-  
19 ence, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; exami-  
20 nation of estimates of appropriation in the field; and mis-  
21 cellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved  
22 by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion,  
23 \$240,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall  
24 be paid for the current and future volumes of the United  
25 States Code Annotated.

1       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
2 penses, Department of Justice, not including traveling ex-  
3 penses otherwise payable under any appropriations for  
4 “Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries and expenses  
5 of marshals”, “Fees of witnesses”, “Enforcement of antitrust  
6 and kindred laws”, “Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
7 ice”, “Salaries and expenses, War Division”, and “Penal and  
8 correctional institutions” (except as otherwise hereinbefore  
9 provided), \$520,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
10 able, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500, for expenses of  
11 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau  
12 of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the  
13 Attorney General.

14       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
15 the Department of Justice, \$600,000.

16       Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
17 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
18 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
19 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
20 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
21 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
22 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-  
23 tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
24 General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme



1 Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and  
2 Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses,  
3 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General;  
4 in all, \$146,900.

5 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the en-  
6 forcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling  
7 expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be  
8 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that  
9 the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder  
10 shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including  
11 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,600,000:  
12 *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended  
13 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional  
14 offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no  
15 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any  
16 person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for  
17 the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such  
18 person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice  
19 and consent of the Senate.

20 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation  
21 of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attor-  
22 neys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
23 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
24 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
25 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the

1 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
2 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
3 such courts; in all, \$55,000, to be expended under the  
4 direction of the Attorney General.

5 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
6 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
7 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
8 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
9 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
11 June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies,  
12 equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or  
13 otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and steno-  
14 graphic work in taking depositions at such rates of compen-  
15 sation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
16 General, printing and binding, the employment of experts  
17 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
18 proved by the Attorney General, and personal services in  
19 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$270,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
22 for other necessary expenses, including employment of ex-  
23 perts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized  
24 or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic report-

1 ing services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like  
2 services, \$3,750,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
4 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
5 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national  
6 security and war effort and in connection with the registra-  
7 tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment  
8 of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;  
9 travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organi-  
10 zations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
11 stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise;  
12 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceed-  
13 ing \$4,000), \$800,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000  
14 may be expended for personal services without regard to the  
15 civil-service and classification laws.

16 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
17 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
18 \$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,  
19 Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved  
20 by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees  
21 or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions,  
22 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
23 proved by the Attorney General, so much as may be neces-  
24 sary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such ex-  
25 penses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than



1 Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings  
2 involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; pur-  
3 chase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Fed-  
4 eral Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$420,000.

5 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
6 forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district  
7 attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
8 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
9 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
10 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
11 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
12 States district attorney, \$3,845,000.

13 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
14 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
15 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
16 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
17 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
18 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
19 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
20 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
21 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
22 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
23 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
24 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
25 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:

1 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
2 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
3 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
4 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
5 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
6 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
7 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
8 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
9 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
10 Senate.

11 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
12 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
13 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
14 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
15 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
16 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
17 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
18 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
19 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the  
20 Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227) ; pur-  
21 chase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten  
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed  
23 \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of  
24 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$3,883,000:  
25 *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies

1 may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
2 not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately  
3 owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on  
4 official business within the limits of their official station.

5 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per  
6 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsist-  
7 ence, such payments to be made on the certification of  
8 the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as  
9 provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C.  
10 577), \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
11 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and  
12 expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
13 approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be  
14 conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum  
15 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more  
16 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which  
17 fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:  
18 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United  
19 States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on  
20 behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity  
21 in connection with which such person is employed, his travel  
22 expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the  
23 appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of  
24 such employee.

25 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not



1 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
2 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
3 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
4 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
5 ordered by the court, \$305,000: *Provided*, That, except  
6 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
7 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
8 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
9 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
10 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
11 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
12 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
13 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

14                   FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes :  
16 For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United  
17 States; for the protection of the person of the President of the  
18 United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and  
19 preservation of identification and other records and their  
20 exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
21 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such  
22 other investigations regarding official matters under the con-  
23 trol of the Department of Justice and the Department of  
24 State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal  
25 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase,

1 not to exceed \$25,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation  
2 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at  
3 not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation  
4 of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and  
5 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,  
6 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
7 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
8 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including  
9 expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at  
10 meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when  
11 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-  
12 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal  
13 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifi-  
14 cally authorized by the Attorney General for information  
15 leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, includ-  
16 ing not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of  
17 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of  
18 the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
19 amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not  
20 to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
21 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
22 expended, \$7,858,000.

23 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
24 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the

1 purposes and under the conditions specified in the pre-  
2 ceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve  
3 for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping,  
4 extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure  
5 in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General  
6 may determine.

7 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
8 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
9 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
10 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
11 person of the President of the United States; the acquisi-  
12 tion, collection, classification, and preservation of identi-  
13 fication and other records and their exchange with the  
14 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
15 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-  
16 gations regarding official matters under the control of the  
17 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be  
18 directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the  
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed  
20 \$300,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-  
21 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammuni-  
22 tion; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and  
23 telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
24 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
25 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses; pay-



1 ment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney  
2 General for information leading to the apprehension of fugi-  
3 tives from justice, including not to exceed \$150,000 to  
4 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,  
5 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
6 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such  
7 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and  
8 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for  
9 the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
10 \$34,810,000.

11 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
12 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
13 any civil-service employee.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
16 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, nec-  
17 essary for the administration and enforcement of the laws  
18 relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration,  
19 and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the  
20 District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, mainte-  
21 nance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the  
22 deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons  
23 subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States  
24 and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards;  
25 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-

1 graph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses,  
2 including attendance at meetings concerned with the pur-  
3 poses of this appropriation; purchase, hire, maintenance, and  
4 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
5 boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks,  
6 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange  
7 thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
8 tion fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage  
9 and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United  
10 States; stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
11 wise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of  
12 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
13 and allowances (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person)  
14 for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act  
15 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), \$24,321,000: *Pro-*  
16 *vided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reim-  
17 burse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal,  
18 State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be  
19 necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in  
20 rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice  
21 in connection with the administration and enforcement of  
22 said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall  
23 be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
24 Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
25 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the At-

1 torney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, im-  
2 provements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien ene-  
3 mies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and  
4 for all necessary expenses, including household equipment,  
5 incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
6 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
7 and dependent children, including transportation and other  
8 expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide  
9 residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the  
10 Attorney General, and for the payment of wages to alien  
11 enemy detainees for work performed under conditions pre-  
12 scribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That  
13 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat.  
14 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-  
15 tion and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiv-  
16 ing from the United States compensation in the form of  
17 subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance  
18 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work  
19 performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not  
20 apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's  
21 compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or  
22 in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive  
23 similar benefits for injury or death: *Provided further*, That  
24 not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be ex-  
25 pended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of at-



1 torneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regu-  
 2 lations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and  
 3 not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
 4 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
 5 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
 6 amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he  
 7 may think it advisable not to specify, and every such cer-  
 8 tificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
 9 therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further,*  
 10 That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization  
 11 may contract with officers and employees for the use, on  
 12 official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further,*  
 13 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-  
 14 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to  
 15 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and  
 16 Naturalization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and  
 17 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)  
 18 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

19

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

20 Salaries, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries in the District  
 21 of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervi-  
 22 sion of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners,  
 23 \$336,700.

24 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
 25 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,

1 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
2 correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transport-  
3 ing remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends  
4 in the United States; expenses of transporting persons  
5 released from custody of the United States to place of  
6 conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within  
7 the United States or to such place within the United States  
8 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the  
9 furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the  
10 Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30,  
11 regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed  
12 fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one  
13 bus at not to exceed \$2,000; maintenance and repair of  
14 passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at  
15 meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison  
16 System when authorized in writing by the Attorney Gen-  
17 eral; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of  
18 members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred  
19 in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uni-  
20 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
21 employees in the performance of their official duties; news-  
22 papers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition;  
23 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;  
24 under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of  
25 the appropriations under this heading used for payment

1 of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison  
2 commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earn-  
3 ings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the  
4 amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That sec-  
5 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed  
6 to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any ap-  
7 propriation herein under this heading when the aggregate  
8 amount involved does not exceed \$500:

9 Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and  
10 operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories,  
11 including not to exceed \$4,710,000 for salaries and wages  
12 of all officers and employees, \$7,573,000.

13 Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance  
14 and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners  
15 at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed \$272,000  
16 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees,  
17 \$595,000.

18 Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and  
19 operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, includ-  
20 ing not to exceed \$1,818,000 for salaries and wages of all  
21 officers and employees, \$2,987,000.

22 Prison camps: For the construction and repair of  
23 buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and opera-  
24 tion of prison camps, \$469,000.



1 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
2 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
3 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
4 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
5 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
6 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
7 duties, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
8 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
9 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
10 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
11 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
12 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
13 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the  
14 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service  
15 for the other objects mentioned above.

16 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
17 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
18 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
19 medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and trans-  
20 portation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence  
21 in the United States, or such other place within the United  
22 States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and  
23 including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of build-  
24 ings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied

1 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
2 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners be-  
3 coming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
4 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
5 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased  
6 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States  
7 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are un-  
8 claimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and re-  
9 turning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture;  
10 and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United  
11 States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,384,000.

12 Construction of buildings and facilities: For construc-  
13 tion, remodeling, and equipping buildings and facilities for  
14 penal and correctional institutions and for all necessary ex-  
15 penses incident thereto, including the acquisition of a site,  
16 there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appro-  
17 priation such amounts as may be agreed upon by the At-  
18 torney General and the head of any department, agency, or  
19 corporation of the United States as reimbursement for the  
20 National Training School for Boys or for any other penal  
21 and correctional facilities appropriated for under this head-  
22 ing, transferred to any other Government department,  
23 agency, or corporation, to continue available until expended.

24 None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
25 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem

1 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
2 than one of such capacities on the same day.

3 None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
4 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
5 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
6 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
7 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

8 Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
9 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
10 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
11 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
12 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
13 the District of Columbia.

14 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
15 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 16 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

### 17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

18 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
19 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
20 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
21 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign  
22 minor routine official papers and documents during the tem-  
23 porary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and  
24 the Assistant Secretary of the Department, \$534,000.

25 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the



1 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
2 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
3 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
4 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
5 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
6 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
7 papers (not exceeding \$1,500) ; purchase of atlases or maps,  
8 stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting,  
9 oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel,  
10 lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles;  
11 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks and bicycles;  
13 freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries;  
14 telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls  
15 (not to exceed \$1,000) ; first-aid outfits for use in the  
16 buildings occupied by employees of this Department;  
17 \$88,000.

18       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses  
19 of the Department of Commerce except the Weather Bureau,  
20 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aero-  
21 nautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, such expenses to  
22 include the examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
23 field, \$110,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$2,500 of  
24 this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automo-  
25 biles for travel on official business, without regard to the

1 provisions of the act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and  
2 not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for expenses of at-  
3 tendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office  
4 of the Secretary of Commerce.

5       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
6 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
7 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, and work done  
8 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau author-  
9 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
10 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,  
11 220), \$380,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed  
12 \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries  
13 of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office  
14 for service as copy editors.

15       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-  
16 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
17 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
18 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-  
19 ing expenses, \$125,000.

20                   LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

21       Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for  
22 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the  
23 supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
24 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reor-  
25 ganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered 9071

1 of February 24, 1942, \$150,000 is hereby made available to  
2 the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith, in-  
3 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
4 where; printing and binding (\$3,000) ; lawbooks, books of  
5 reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
6 temporary employment of persons or organizations for special  
7 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
8 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when specifically  
9 authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation and  
10 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
11 lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their  
12 home, without other compensation from the United States,  
13 in an advisory capacity to the Secretary: *Provided*, That none  
14 of the funds made available by this Act for administrative  
15 expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended  
16 unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall  
17 have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation  
18 warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall  
19 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget  
20 and Accounting Act, as amended.

21 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

22 Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-  
23 penses: Not to exceed \$308,600 of the funds of the Export-  
24 Import Bank of Washington, continued as an agency of  
25 the Government by the Act of September 26, 1940 (15



1 U. S. C. 713b), shall be available during the fiscal year  
2 1944 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
3 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
4 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
5 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,  
6 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;  
7 lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for  
8 periodicals, newspapers, and maps; not to exceed \$19,000  
9 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for  
10 special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to  
11 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and rent in the District  
12 of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-  
13 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but  
14 not including other personal services) in connection with the  
15 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-  
16 tion of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or  
17 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections  
18 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative  
19 expenses for the purposes hereof.

20 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

21 Not to exceed \$9,583,000 of the funds of the Recon-  
22 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of  
23 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the  
24 fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Cor-  
25 poration and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including

1 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
2 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
3 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
4 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; printing and binding; law-  
5 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for peri-  
6 odicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia;  
7 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks;  
8 and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*,  
9 That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisi-  
10 tion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of  
11 any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation  
12 or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an  
13 interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral,  
14 shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the  
15 purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any  
16 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in  
17 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect  
18 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other  
19 obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and  
20 paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of Janu-  
21 ary 22, 1932, as amended.

22 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

23 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
24 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census

1 records and supplying information incident to carrying out the  
2 provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
3 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
4 services in the District of Columbia and binding records,  
5 \$250,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the  
6 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-  
7 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations  
8 approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the  
9 Social Security Board.

10 Customs statistics: For all salaries and expenses neces-  
11 sary for the collection, compilation, and periodic publication  
12 of statistics showing the United States exports and imports,  
13 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and  
14 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation  
15 "Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce," \$470,000.

16 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
17 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-  
18 ing the census reports provided for by law, including personal  
19 services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees  
20 at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census;  
21 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records;  
22 preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work  
23 of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construc-  
24 tion and repair of tabulating machines and other me-



1 chanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and ex-  
2 change of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
3 \$1,900,000.

4 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
5 shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not  
6 to exceed \$500, for attendance at meetings concerned with  
7 the collection of statistics when incurred on the written  
8 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

9 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

10 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
11 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
12 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
13 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-  
14 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
15 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
16 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
17 ganizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
18 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
19 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
20 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance, and  
21 repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments,  
22 equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance,  
23 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
24 \$1,800,000.

25 Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-

1   quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
2   of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-  
3   tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction  
4   of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling  
5   and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration  
6   and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the  
7   acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and  
8   hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
9   ing automobiles, \$2,413,000: *Provided*, That this appro-  
10   priation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations  
11   heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1942 and  
12   1943 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and  
13   accounted for as one fund and remain available until June  
14   30, 1944.

15       Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
16   For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-  
17   navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal  
18   services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire, main-  
19   tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
20   mobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in  
21   privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
22   posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and  
23   operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities;  
24   \$19,650,000.

25       Technical development: For expenses necessary in

1 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
2 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such  
3 developmental work and service testing as tends to the  
4 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including  
5 landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-  
6 ances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal  
7 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning  
8 and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
9 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase  
10 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$542,000.

11 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
12 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
13 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
14 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S.  
15 C. 751-752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
16 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
17 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
18 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment  
19 of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed  
20 \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
21 senger-carrying automobiles; \$2,300,000.

22 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
23 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-  
24 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National  
25 Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of



1 passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$1,000  
2 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$505,000.

3       The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Admin-  
4 istrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the pur-  
5 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
6 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; sala-  
7 ries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to at-  
8 tend courses of training conducted by the Government or  
9 other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, clean-  
10 ing, and repair of special wearing apparel (including  
11 skis and snowshoes).

#### 12                   CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

13       Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For all  
14 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercis-  
15 ing the powers and performing the duties vested in and im-  
16 posed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
17 U. S. C. 401), as amended, including personal services in  
18 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses  
19 (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental  
20 to the investigation of accidents involving certificated air-  
21 craft operated by air carriers occurring outside the con-  
22 tinental limits of the United States); contract stenographic  
23 reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other wit-  
24 nesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, con-  
25 sultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without

1 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and  
 2 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
 3 training conducted by the Government or industries serving  
 4 aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropria-  
 5 tions in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books  
 6 of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation  
 7 of aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
 8 senger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special  
 9 wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (in-  
 10 cluding rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$1,150,000:  
 11 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, when  
 12 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for  
 13 expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organiza-  
 14 tions, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with  
 15 aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

16       Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
 17 \$12,000.

#### 18                                   COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

19       For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and  
 20 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four  
 21 motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair,  
 22 and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles,  
 23 purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500,  
 24 surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber  
 25 boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats,

1 and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing,  
2 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-  
3 missioned officers when transferred from one official station  
4 to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers  
5 who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of com-  
6 missioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
7 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at  
8 not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a  
9 vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader,  
10 extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each sta-  
11 tion to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau  
12 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
13 services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at  
14 not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise  
15 appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for  
16 operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photo-  
17 graphic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of  
18 field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be  
19 expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the  
20 Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of  
21 Commerce, and under the following heads:

22       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
23 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
24 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
25 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-



1 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
2 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
3 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
4 of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and  
5 nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
6 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
7 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
8 retary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic  
9 Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies  
10 furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in  
11 remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily  
12 provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$500 and  
13 actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force tem-  
14 porarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia  
15 for consultation with the director, \$444,000.

16       Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing mag-  
17 netic and seismological observations and to establish meridian  
18 lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United  
19 States; making magnetic and seismological observations in  
20 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;  
21 purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instru-  
22 ments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of  
23 temporary magnetic and seismological buildings, \$80,000.

24       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
25 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; deter-

1 mining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to  
2 establish the control for a national mapping program, and  
3 for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and  
4 other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the  
5 United States; including printing and binding and traveling  
6 expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation  
7 and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding  
8 \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the vari-  
9 ation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of  
10 the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithers-  
11 burg, Maryland, not exceeding \$2,700 each; establishing lines  
12 of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangu-  
13 lation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
14 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
15 States and for making such observations in regions under  
16 the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and  
17 coasts adjacent thereto, \$374,000.

18       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-  
19 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
20 chandlery, \$85,000.

21       Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
22 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
23 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
24 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
25 authorized by law, \$630,000.

1 Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
2 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
3 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
4 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
5 six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the  
6 Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), \$790,000.

7 Office force: For personal services, in the District of  
8 Columbia, \$1,060,000.

9 Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
10 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
11 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
12 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; journals, books of  
13 reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates,  
14 chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for  
15 electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photo-  
16 graphing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photo-  
17 lithographing and printing charts for immediate use; sta-  
18 tionery for office and field parties; transportation of instru-  
19 ments and supplies when not charged to field expenses;  
20 telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous  
21 expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90  
22 for streetcar fares, \$300,000.

23 Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
24 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District



1 of Columbia (not to exceed \$213,000), operation of airplane  
2 for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground  
3 surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photo-  
4 graphic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equip-  
5 ment, \$394,000.

6 Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or  
7 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available  
8 for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence  
9 while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore pro-  
10 vided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington  
11 for short periods for consultation with the director), except  
12 as now provided by law.

13 The appropriation in this title herein for traveling ex-  
14 penses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$650,  
15 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
16 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on  
17 the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

18 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
19 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the  
20 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
21 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engi-  
22 neers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by  
23 the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay  
24 not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

## 1           BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

2           Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
3 ices (not to exceed \$1,354,480) and other necessary ex-  
4 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at  
5 the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by  
6 law or in pursuance of law; newspapers (not exceeding  
7 \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; contract steno-  
8 graphic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and  
9 other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia;  
10 \$1,409,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and  
11 binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys  
12 conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall  
13 be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

14          The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
15 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for  
16 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the pro-  
17 motion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and  
18 also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of For-  
19 eign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts,  
20 and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written  
21 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

## 22                           PATENT OFFICE

23          Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
24 bia and elsewhere, \$3,410,000.

25          Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly

1 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of  
2 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,  
3 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers  
4 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost  
5 plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;  
6 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-  
7 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000:  
8 *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented  
9 cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the pur-  
10 pose of photolithography.

11       Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of  
12 law, professional, and other reference books and publica-  
13 tions and scientific books; expenses of transporting publi-  
14 cations of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign  
15 governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; main-  
16 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying auto-  
17 mobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale  
18 of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications  
19 for patents, and such other questions arising in connection  
20 with applications for patents and the prior art as may be  
21 deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for ex-  
22 pense attending defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
23 missioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscel-  
24 laneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$65,000.

25       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of



1 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and  
2 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official  
3 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for  
4 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,  
5 \$800,000.

6 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
7 be available, in an amount not to exceed \$500, for expenses  
8 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
9 Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the  
10 Secretary of Commerce.

11 NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

12 Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
13 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establish-  
14 ing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3,  
15 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of  
16 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the  
17 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth  
18 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
19 merce Appropriation Act 1935", including personal services  
20 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
21 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-  
22 tion service, transportation service; streetcar fares not ex-  
23 ceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, com-  
24 pensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public  
25 Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards

1 for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making  
2 clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific  
3 and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's  
4 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most  
5 effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, elec-  
6 tric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories  
7 of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including sup-  
8 plies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and  
9 toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons;  
10 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; opera-  
11 tion, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile;  
12 purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and  
13 exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their  
14 exchange; and translation of technical articles:

15       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
16 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
17 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
18 tions to buildings; \$441,000, of which amount \$11,000 shall  
19 be available immediately.

20       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
21 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
22 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
23 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
24 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
25 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-

1 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
2 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
3 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
4 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
5 neering; \$1,010,000.

6 Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
7 velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
8 ment of improved methods of measurement; the determination  
9 of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
10 investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
11 economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
12 and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,  
13 radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
14 affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
15 chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
16 properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
17 utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
18 the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
19 the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
20 \$808,000.

21 Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
22 ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
23 tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
24 for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
25 the utilization and standardization of building materials: for



1 the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-  
2 practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
3 quality and performance, \$190,000.

4 During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any de-  
5 partment or independent establishment of the Government  
6 having funds available for scientific investigations and  
7 requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of  
8 Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of  
9 the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau  
10 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its  
11 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of  
12 Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards  
13 such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investiga-  
14 tions. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the  
15 books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be  
16 authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to  
17 the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for per-  
18 formance of work for the department or establishment from  
19 which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
20 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia and in the field.

22 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in  
24 an amount not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance

1 at meetings concerned with standardization and research  
2 or either, when incurred on the written authority of the  
3 Secretary of Commerce.

4 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau  
5 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment  
6 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of  
7 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians  
8 as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in  
9 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
10 for any person so employed.

11 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
12 Standards not to exceed \$2,200,000 may be expended for  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### 14 WEATHER BUREAU

15 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
16 sary for carrying into effect in the United States and pos-  
17 sessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the  
18 Secretary of Commerce, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of  
19 an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313),  
20 and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
21 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric  
22 phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and  
23 societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of  
24 reference; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500  
25 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the

1 Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce;  
2 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
3 repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings  
4 and care and preservation of grounds, including the con-  
5 struction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public  
6 streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of  
7 temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; tele-  
8 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
9 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of  
10 Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the  
11 service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
12 meteorological offices and stations, \$8,970,000, of which  
13 not to exceed \$872,800 may be expended for departmental  
14 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
15 \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost  
16 of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteor-  
17 ological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
18 maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for  
19 the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and  
20 other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be  
21 done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Gov-  
22 ernment Printing Office without impairing the service of  
23 said Bureau.

24 Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, ap-  
25 pointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of



1 the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may  
2 perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement,  
3 alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property  
4 and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be  
5 prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

6       Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
7 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska,  
8 and in other territorial possessions for taking and trans-  
9 mitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

10       The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air  
11 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-  
12 nautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall  
13 be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-  
14 tary of Commerce, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
15 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau in  
16 Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or  
17 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
18 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
19 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
20 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
21 ture for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the  
22 Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau,  
23 available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses  
24 of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement  
25 in the United States to their posts of duty at any point out-

1 side the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

2 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
3 Appropriation Act, 1944".

4 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

5 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in  
6 this Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for  
7 the current and future volumes of the United States Code  
8 Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current  
9 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

10 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
11 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any  
12 position for which he or she has been nominated after the  
13 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
14 person.

15 SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in  
16 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
17 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
18 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
19 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
20 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
21 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
22 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
23 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
24 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
25 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-

1    ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
2    the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
3    ment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appro-  
4    priation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and,  
5    upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or  
6    imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
7    *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition  
8    to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
9    law.

10        SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
11    of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944".



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78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 2397**

[Report No. 343]

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# **A BILL**

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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By Mr. RABAUT

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APRIL 5, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed







SEC. 2. The payment authorized to be made by this act shall not be made until the said Christine Lund has released, in a manner satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury, any judgment or other claim arising out of such accident which she may have against the said H. T. Schnaman.

SEC. 3. *Provided*, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 2130) was laid on the table.

EVERETT A. ALDEN, ET AL.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2312, for the relief of Everett A. Alden; Robert Bruce; Edgar C. Faris, Jr.; Kathryn W. Ross; Charles L. Rust; and Frederick C. Wright.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there are hereby canceled the claims of the United States against Everett A. Alden (formerly Chief, Duplicating Section, National Bituminous Coal Commission, and now Chief, Duplicating Unit, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior) in the amount of \$218.51, against Robert Bruce (formerly Chief, Machine Tabulation Section, National Bituminous Coal Commission, and formerly Chief, Machine Tabulation Unit, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior) in the amount of \$427.74; against Edgar C. Faris, Jr. (formerly Assistant Secretary, National Bituminous Coal Commission, and now Chief, Records Section, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior) in the amount of \$669.73; against Kathryn W. Ross (formerly senior clerk-stenographer, National Bituminous Coal Commission, and now senior clerk-stenographer, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior) in the amount of \$218.51; against Charles L. Rust (formerly Assistant Chief, Voucher Audit Section, National Bituminous Coal Commission, and now Assistant Chief, Voucher Audit Unit, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior) in the amount of \$109.25; and against Frederick C. Wright (formerly Assistant Chief, Central Graphic Section, National Bituminous Coal Commission, and now Assistant Chief, Central Graphic Unit, Bituminous Coal Division, Department of the Interior) in the amount of \$109.25; arising from the fact that the rate of compensation for personal services to each above-named person authorized by the National Bituminous Coal Commission was, during all or part of the period from June 28, 1939, to February 28, 1941, both dates included, in excess of the average of the compensation rates specified by the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, for the grade under which the position of such person was classified, contrary to the provisions of the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1939, the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1940, and the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1941, whereby each such person became and was liable to make restitution to the United States in the amount by which the compensation paid to him or her exceeded the amount lawfully payable; and the Comptroller General is hereby directed to allow

credit in the accounts of the disbursing officer and to cancel any claims against the certifying officers for such payments of compensation so made.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JANE THAYER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1870, for the relief of Jane Thayer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MCGREGOR and Mr. BUFFETT objected, and the bill, under the rule, was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

#### REREFERENCE OF BILLS

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, the bills H. R. 2351, to amend title I, section 1, of the Alien Registration Act, 1940 (U. S. C., title 18, sec. 9); and H. R. 2352, to amend title I, sections 1, 3, and 5, of the Alien Registration Act, 1940 (U. S. C., title 18, secs. 9 and 11), were referred to the Committee on Immigration. I ask unanimous consent that these bills be re-referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### LEGISLATIVE AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. O'NEAL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 2409) making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which was read a first and second time, referred to the Union Calendar, and ordered to be printed.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my own remarks and include therein a bill I introduced.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein an article appearing in the Boston Sunday Globe of last Sunday.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HEIDINGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a resolution passed by the General Assembly of the State of Illinois.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own

remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter I received from one of my constituents.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### STATE, COMMERCE, AND JUSTICE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Pending that, I ask unanimous consent that general debate may continue throughout the day, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], ranking minority member of the committee, and myself, and that the first paragraph of the bill be read before the Committee rises tonight.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think that will give us ample opportunity to debate this measure and for those who desire to make speeches on other subjects to be heard also.

I have no objection to the request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan that general debate on the bill shall continue throughout the afternoon, the time to be equally divided between the gentleman from Michigan and the gentleman from California, the first section of the bill to be read before the Committee rises?

There was no objection.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently, no quorum is present.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 43]

Anderson, Calif.	Doughton	Knutson
Arnold	Elliott	Lambertson
Baldwin, N. Y.	Ellison, Md.	Lewis, Colo.
Barden	Englebright	McGranery
Bates, Ky.	Fisher	McKenzie
Bates, Mass.	Fogarty	Maas
Bell	Ford	Madden
Bonner	Furlong	Magnuson
Boykin	Gavagan	Mansfield, Tex.
Bradley, Pa.	Gibson	May
Burgin	Gilchrist	Morrow
Byrne	Gordon	Miller, Conn.
Cannon, Fla.	Gorski	Mott
Case	Green	Murphy
Clark	Griffiths	Myers
Compton	Guyer	Newsome
Cooley	Hale	Norman
Costello	Harness, Ind.	O'Brien, Ill.
Cox	Hinshaw	O'Toole
Culkin	Howell	Peterson, Fla.
Cullen	Izac	Plumley
D'Alesandro	Jarman	Poulson
Dawson	Judd	Randolph
Dies	Kearney	Reed, N. Y.
Dingell	Kee	Robertson
Dirksen	Kelley	Robison, Ky.



Rogers, Calif.	Smith, Maine	Walter
Rolph	Smith, Va.	Wasielewski
Rowan	Sparkman	Weaver
Sabath	Spence	Weiss
Sadowski	Stevenson	Wene
Schwabe	Thomason	White
Sheppard	Tolan	Winter
Sheridan	Treadway	Woodrum, Va.
Sikes	Wadsworth	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and thirty Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. RAMSPECK, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

Mr. VINSON of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Naval Affairs may be permitted to sit during the session of the House today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON]?

There was no objection.

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2397, with Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LANHAM].

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Chairman, I wish to bring to the attention of the Members of the House a policy which has been adopted by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds which, in my judgment, may well be followed by the various committees of the House of Representatives.

There is frequently a great deal of misunderstanding and lack of collaboration between the legislative and administrative branches of the Government. That misunderstanding and lack of cooperation are frequently due to the fact that very seldom the representatives of these two branches of the Government have an opportunity to get together and confer. Consequently when the administrative authorities come before our respective committees with reference to bills pending before those committees we have an accumulation of misunderstanding for approximately 1 year.

In order to keep current with the business of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, especially insofar as it pertains to housing under legislation emanating from that committee, we are holding on the first Tuesday of each month an informal conference of the committee and these administrative authorities so that the necessary explanations can be made, misunderstandings obviated, and collaboration and cooperation increased. If any Member of the House of Representatives has a problem in his district bearing upon legislation emanating from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, we shall be glad to have that Member appear at

these stated meetings on the first Tuesday of each month in order that the necessary explanations and corrections may be made.

If this policy were followed by the various legislative committees of the House of Representatives, in my opinion, we could with very much greater smoothness and efficiency get the laws which we enact administered in accordance with the legislative intent. We are, insofar as we know, pioneers in this field of collaboration, and we hope that we are setting a laudable example for the other committees of the Congress. And I may say that the administrative authorities have indicated their complete accord with this program.

Mr. KENNEDY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KENNEDY. I want to congratulate the gentleman on inaugurating this program. I am wondering if he would not be good enough to extend this invitation to all Members of the House rather than to those who may have problems? I think the gentleman's program should be adopted; and if he will set the example and allow us to come in and see what he is doing, we who are serving on other committees may urge our chairmen to do likewise. Therefore, I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds will extend his invitation to all Members rather than to those who have problems concerning matters pending before his committee.

Mr. LANHAM. The invitation, of course, is extended to all Members, but specifically to those who have problems concerning which our committee may help in the solution.

The first meeting of that character was held in our committee room this morning. It was very, very helpful. We were able to eliminate a great deal of the confusion that exists and to effect a basis of mutual effort to carry out the laws in accordance with the legislative intent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I am delighted to hear of the gentleman's innovation so far as the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is concerned. I am only sorry that I did not know about this meeting today before this, because just over the week end a very serious problem respecting defense housing has arisen in my congressional district. If I had thought that the committee was having that sort of meeting this morning, I certainly would have appeared. It strikes me as a very fine innovation on the part of the committee. However, the committee will not meet again for the same purpose for another month. My problem must be taken care of very shortly.

Mr. LANHAM. In the meantime I would suggest to the gentleman, who was a former distinguished member of this committee, that he confer with the administrative authorities, and the committee will be glad to be of any assistance possible in getting his problem solved.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. EATON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. EATON. I think the arrangement proposed by my distinguished friend from Texas is very valuable. I am wondering if it would violate the Constitution of the United States if we could get these executive heads on the floor of the House to give us all information at one time.

Mr. LANHAM. I defer, of course, to the judgment of my very erudite and distinguished friend from New Jersey as to whether that could be done without some amendment of the law or Constitution. But the policy which we have inaugurated, of course, can be carried out without any legislation and I think it will afford an abundant opportunity to keep current with reference to these problems and not have an accumulated mass of misunderstanding annually.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LANHAM. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. STEFAN. I, too, want to congratulate the chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, of which I was at one time a member and served with the gentleman.

I am sorry I did not know you had this meeting, because just now I received the following telegram from the Governor of Nebraska:

Schools not eligible for Lanham Act funds unless they show deficit in operating costs. Going broke to get aid is wrong principle. Federal Government should assume all increased educational costs in local schools due to war activities in school district. Condition serious in many Nebraska communities where airports have been built.

I am sure it was not the committee's intent that a State would have to go broke to ask benefits from the Lanham fund. I am sure that is not the philosophy of the chairman.

Mr. LANHAM. May I say that the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER] and those of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] indicate the wisdom of the policy the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has adopted. I hope this example will be generally followed in order that legislation may be administered in accordance with the intent of those who enacted it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON].

(Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)



Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, before I begin my debate on the State Department appropriation, I want to read a telegram I have just received from Andrew J. Higgins, of New Orleans. This telegram was also sent to the various Members of the Louisiana delegation in the House and to the two United States Senators from Louisiana. It reads as follows:

The following telegram was sent to Senator OVERTON, of Louisiana:

"Associated Press dated Washington, April 1, carried account Senator WILEY, of Wisconsin, charged that Donald Nelson had made a serious mistake in permitting Higgins Aircraft, Inc., to build and equip a plywood factory in New Orleans, stating such plant was not definitely needed, that the approval given would cost into millions of dollars, that industry experts advised establishment of such plant was a direct threat to war production, that records of the War Production Board and the Aircraft Scheduling Unit at Wright Field proved present industries were producing more aircraft plywood than needed, that the keymen and personnel required was manpower problem, as keymen and personnel would have to be acquired from present northern plywood manufacturers."

Senator JOHN H. OVERTON, of Louisiana, has telegraphed to the undersigned Andrew J. Higgins, Sr., a copy of a telegram given him and apparently sent to other United States Senators. The telegram was signed by Lawrence Ottinger, president of the United States Plywood Corporation, and also reputedly one of the most active men in the plywood industry, its organizations and combines. It is alleged and believed by many that the United States Plywood Corporation has contracts with or otherwise handles the output or has some control over the sales of many plywood manufacturers not actually owned outright by the United States Plywood Corporation. It is significant that Ottinger would refer to his previous connection with Plywood and Veneer Section of the War Production Board. He did not refer to the fact that at the present time there are several principals in the Plywood and Veneer Section of the War Production Board that were recently active in the veneer and plywood industry and also in the plywood manufacturers' associations.

The telegram sent by Ottinger to Senator OVERTON follows:

"The Higgins Industries, of New Orleans, La., have been granted equipment by Executive order for the manufacture of plywood over the protest of the War Production Board and the Aircraft Scheduling Unit at Wright Field. The plywood industry, including many small manufacturers, has at its own expense so equipped itself that its production is now several times present or anticipated requirements. The granting of machinery and equipment as well as the buildings for a plywood plant to Higgins, who has no experience, with Louisiana as a very bad location, is a waste of public funds and interference with the war effort and involves the use of a large quantity of critical materials needed for other purposes. As we operate large plant in your State we request you immediately to file a vigorous protest with Senator TRUMAN and Donald Nelson. The undersigned was until recently technical consultant to the Plywood and Veneer Section of the War Production Board.

"LAWRENCE OTTINGER."

Contrary to Senator WILEY's misinformation the veneer and plywood machinery including buildings will cost considerably less than \$500,000, not as stated into the millions of dollars.

It is a well-known fact there is largely in the Northern States and on the Pacific

coast a considerable amount of veneer and plywood facilities and many if not most of these must secure the logs and the veneer for the plywood facilities in locations remote from the location of the plants. The movement of logs from point of growth over long distances is double burden on the railroad transportation system particularly as but 50 percent of the finest selected logs can produce veneers that will pass the rigid inspection for aircraft use. Less than 5 percent of aircraft veneer is producible from the No. 1 and up run of the forest. New Orleans is the chief and cheapest port of entry for Central and South American mahogany. Why ship these logs to the North and again burden the railroad transportation with a rehaul on the veneer or the plywood? Temperatures and humidity cannot be controlled in railroad cars; again there is considerable breakage in transportation. The plywood manufacturing groups and their spokesmen in the Plywood and Veneer Section of the War Production Board claim there is sufficient capacity for the present aircraft manufacturing need. If this is so then why has it been the case repeatedly and why is it the case right at this time that we have been unable to secure proper quantities or deliveries of plywood panels of poorer—that is, an easier—specification for our use in bulkheads in motor torpedo boats or get adequate deliveries in sufficient quantities of ordinary gum and/or fir plywood panels for building barges for the Army? Our plants have shut down repeatedly because even the largest of plywood manufacturers do not make deliveries of a common medium grade specification of plywood panels for vitally needed landing craft. These are not claims or allegations but facts that can be proven by us and the United States Navy and the United States Army. Sometime ago in desperate need, we financed a small plywood plant in Louisiana but found purveyors of the necessary veneers for making plywood asked exorbitant prices for same and many veneer plants with surpluses on hand refused to sell. We refused to give one of these veneer manufacturers a letter they requested for their assistance in their effort to get allocation of ship tonnage for additional mahogany logs. We made this refusal because of the exorbitant prices they asked. We understand that the Office of Price Administration has not as yet put ceiling prices on veneer. What are the facts and the records of these people who talk about waste of taxpayers' funds and speak of retarding the war effort? Before Pearl Harbor one big veneer concern required a high price of \$42.50 per thousand for one-eighth mahogany veneer, rotary cut from the run of sawmill logs. In September 1942 they raised the price on the same material to \$69 per thousand and strangely other producers asked similar prices. As a comparison, before Pearl Harbor, Higgins industries was building tank-carrying lighters at a cost of \$32,000. Since Pearl Harbor this equipment has been improved and enlarged and the cost has been progressively reduced down to \$18,200 per unit. Similar reductions have been made on all articles we manufacture in spite of increasing cost of materials and labor. We recently voluntarily refunded to the Navy over \$3,000,000 on contracts competitively taken at lowest price. Improved manufacturing technique, control of and low overhead costs, patriotic and hardworking, earnest craftsmen have made these low costs possible, coupled with maximum quantity production; and, again, all made possible because on our own initiative and at our own risk and expense, we created and obtained facilities necessary for the accomplishments. Contrary to Senator WILEY's opinion or statement this small new plant is definitely, if not desperately, needed to insure success in rapidly, properly, and cheaply completing contract for Army's plywood

cargo planes. We can control and develop high standards and effect advancements and improvements in the making of bonded wood for the improvement and advancement of aircraft fabrication and construction. A plant at New Orleans will not be paying freight on waste or offal.

Contrary to expressed opinion of Senator WILEY we do not and will not need additional keymen as we are very competent and well staffed and have been conducting research and have achieved important developments and improvements by our own efforts and at expense of Higgins Industries, Inc., and at no cost to the Government. Again, contrary to Mr. Ottinger's statement that we have no experience, I was an important factor in the timber business and manufacturing and exporting all forest products since 1907.

I also had extensive dealings with the German trusts or cartels in plywood and have had some dealing and considerable knowledge of German cartels, interest in control of synthetic resins as used in many plants of the American plywood industry. It is very strange that the plywood cartels are so actively opposed and concerned that this facility, long needed and justified by all economics, should be established here in the South. This possibly accounts for Mr. Ottinger's statement that Louisiana is a very bad location.

Presume Mr. Ottinger will admit plywood and veneer plants in the North have to depend on the South for a big percentage of the logs. Ottinger's statement that the scheduling unit at Wright Field protested these facilities is not correct. He also states that equipment which has been on order, and which is now nearly completed or ready for shipment, involves the use of a large quantity of critical materials and that this is unfair to other existing plants; then why is this a crime in face of the great amount of machinery furnished to many of the northern plywood corporation group or manufacturers associated or possibly combined with them? A representative of Haskellite made the statement to us recently that they had obtained from the Government approximately \$4,000,000 of veneer machinery to go into a plant in a northern State location although their source of supply for timber most likely lies largely in the Southern States. The log supply for our small plant at New Orleans will come largely by barge or by raft down the many rivers from the banks of which and the adjacent territory where timber abounds. The lumber and the off fall below airplane grade veneers, will relieve another alleged critical item.

It is a recognized fact that there are many changes during manufacture of airplanes. If we depended on remotely located suppliers for veneers or panels, such to be expected chance orders would multiply the difficulties, whereas a small plant here being elastic and facile for our needs will prevent delays. The Higgins' industries and its large organization and plants were built without 1 cent of Government subsidy. This organization has absorbed considerable costs of research and development and has many years of experience not alone in timber and lumber but in veneers, but more particularly in the latest techniques and practice in bonding of all species of woods.

This has been a contribution for the benefit of all in the war effort. This small plywood facility is needed to advance and improve the fabrication and the manufacture of cargo planes of wood for the Army Air Corps. The facility is to be provided by the Defense Plant Corporation. There is no contract with the Defense Plant Corporation whatsoever, for any of our interests taking over these facilities at any time during or after the war. We volunteered and insisted on



negotiating the lowest-fee contract for the manufacture of these planes.

Despite many handicaps, accidentally or intentionally imposed, we are considerably ahead of schedule in building facilities and preparation for manufacturing the airplanes, and if we are not hindered by ignorance or by greed, or by red tape we will construct these planes excellently, fast and at a surprisingly low cost. The Government and the taxpayers will benefit by our efforts and the war may be won the sooner.

We intend to submit to the United States Attorney General's Office a considerable accumulation of facts and circumstances that some time ago forewarned us of the objections and obstructions and the protests that have been made and are now being made.

We ask on the basis of simple common sense that continued protests and hindrances be stopped regardless of the possible inconvenience our operation of a Government-owned facility may cause certain manufacturers during or after the war.

We ask you to analyze Mr. Ottinger's statement that "the plywood industry including many small manufacturers has at its own expense so equipped itself that its production has now several times their present or." The question arises, Did they do this to stifle the building of veneer and plywood facilities at a seaport at which the mahogany logs arrive and at New Orleans the local point for many rivers down which could be rafted large quantities of timber that now is being picked over for the choice logs to be shipped to the North by railroads?

At the risk of burdening this telegram I do not consider extraneous the comment that there is a wide range of interpretation and considerable latitude allowed under the present Army and Navy specifications of plywood. Obtaining plywood from different sources involves many important matters such as moisture control and the variance of humidity at the plants in different locations and the exposure of panels or fabrications not alone to the burden of freight breakage but to changes caused by various fluctuations in humidity and in temperature. On the contrary we will control all the conditions from the felling of the tree to the finished plane, maintain uniform and high standards, and develop new processes and improvements so that the planes we build can be flown by your son or mine with safety.

We have been advised by the various manufacturers that had been in default on deliveries their inability was due to scarcity of logs, scarcity of veneers, or labor troubles. These facilities at New Orleans will not have any of these burdens.

We have the timber available cheaply transportable from point of growth by flotation or by barging.

We have ample storage and no labor troubles. Labor here for this operation is abundant and loyal and we are not exposed to the threat of strikes because there exists here a proper understanding and cooperation between management and labor.

Ottinger has charged the granting of machinery and equipment is a waste of public funds. In this connection Higgins Industries, as a private concern, endeavored to secure this equipment a considerable time ago at its own cost but this attempt was blocked. In this connection Higgins Industries still stand ready to purchase the equipment for their own account and cost if it were now possible to so arrange.

At this point for clarification Higgins Industries in all their plants and activities are a private concern and have received no Federal financial help or any subsidy. Be it understood that Higgins Aircraft is actually an agent of the Government building facilities for the Defense Plant Corporation without fee and operating same on a contract with the Army Air Corps to build 1,200 cargo planes at a fee of 3 percent which fee we

insisted upon and is considerably lower than any other similar contract. In addition several important officers, including A. J. Higgins, Sr., president, have been working for the Aircraft Corporation without a salary, their reward being an expected successful production in the war effort.

By incorporating these facilities in the Defense Plant Corporation project producing for the Army Air Corps, there will be no excessive profits as may be desired elsewhere, the low cost production of plywood and veneers, burdened only with the low agents fee of 3 percent.

Plywood manufacturers attempted to justify their terrific high cost of aircraft plywood—attribute it necessary due to their acknowledged heavy losses for nondisposal of rejections and off falls and freight cost burdens.

These facilities are a proper economical development for the South at any time but are a vital one in time of war.

In view of the great efforts made to block this project Donald Nelson and his deputy, Charles Wilson, displayed both courage and good judgment in approving the project.

ANDREW J. HIGGINS,  
*President, Higgins Industries, Inc.*

Now, ladies and gentlemen of the Committee, I shall start my debate on the appropriation. My remarks shall be confined to the appropriation asked by the State Department.

For 1942 the State Department asked for \$700,300. For 1943 the State Department asked for \$1,685,000, an increase of almost 300 percent. For 1944 the State Department is asking for \$6,000,000, or an increase over 1942 of approximately 900 percent.

Mr. Chairman, to get down into this proposition I am going to take up some of your time. I am not going to try to burden you with too many figures, yet I am going to go step by step and try to give you, to a certain extent, exactly what the State Department is trying to do in regard to getting far more money than it should get and than it is entitled to.

Let us begin with agriculture. It says here: No. 1. Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations and development of complementary agricultural products other than rubber, \$4,028,200. In the 1942 appropriation Congress gave them only \$36,775, and the 1943 appropriation was halved when they asked for \$200,000.

The State Department now asks for a bureau of plant industry for the development of rubber production, asking for \$275,000. The last appropriation was \$150,000 for 1943.

There are many agencies of the Federal Government that are today doing everything they possibly can to get all the rubber they can out of South America and the Central American countries. You can bet your last dollar that the State Department will not get 1 pound of rubber out of South America no matter how much money you give them. You have in full charge of the rubber production, Mr. William Jeffers, who incidentally is doing a wonderful job, I think. He is one of the few bureaucrats here who is not afraid, who will speak out his mind and say what he believes is right, and stands up for his convictions. You have working on the rubber problem the Bureau of Economic Warfare as well

as other agencies, and millions of dollars are being spent down there in South America for rubber projects. I believe I could successfully eat every pound of rubber the State Department will get with its \$275,000, for the simple reason that they will not get any rubber.

The total amount of the agricultural appropriation is approximately \$939,000, which is almost a million dollars. That compares to a 1942 appropriation of how much? Fifty thousand dollars. In other words, for 1942 they asked for \$50,000, but it looks like the gravy train is getting good, so for 1944 the State Department asks for approximately \$1,000,000.

To go on, we have here the Department of Commerce. In 1942 the Department of Commerce got approximately \$15,000 for civilian air pilot training. They now ask for \$1,211,040. There perhaps would be some excuse for giving this amount for civilian air patrol and training down there in South America and Central America, but I just heard in the argument yesterday that \$19,000,000 was given to other departments to do this job. If there are any millions to be given for the training of air pilots in South America and Central America, I assure you that the last department in the world to do a good job on that is the State Department. If the State Department handles that as it has handled the Martinique situation and other jobs that have been fumbled, there will not be one pilot trained in South America, regardless of how much money is spent.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. No, I am not going to yield just now, but I will take on all comers when I get through. I do not have much time, so I want to keep on going at this time.

We had for the Coast and Geodetic Survey a total appropriation for 1942 of \$32,000. In 1943 they raised that to almost double, \$52,000. In this appropriation they want \$95,000.

We have now here the Weather Bureau. For 1942 the Weather Bureau got a total of \$15,000. For 1943 that Bureau got \$50,000, and for 1944, they want \$196,000. In other words, there is an increase of practically 300 or 400 percent.

We come now to the Federal Security Agency. The 1942 appropriation for this was \$12,000. For 1943 it was \$30,000, and this year they want in that particular item \$50,000. In other words, the total for the United States Health Agency for 1942 was \$39,000; in 1943, \$30,000, a little reduction, quite an unusual thing; for 1944 it is \$175,000.

Here is a real good one, and this one takes the cake. The Department of the Interior: No. 1, Fish and Wildlife Survey, and Mexican Fish Commission; (B) Fishery Exploratory Project; Fish Stocking Project; Fish Resurvey of the Amazon Basin; Fishery Science, just a little item of \$125,000. For 1942 they got \$15,300 and this year they want \$125,000. How do you think the men in the armed forces, those soldiers up there in the gallery, think of the State Department



asking Congress for \$125,000 for fishing in South America? The fishing is not very good in my district, and if there is any money to be spent for fisheries, I have been taught that charity begins at home, and I would just as soon that money for fishing would go into my district in Louisiana.

We have another proposition here, and here is one for the book. The Department of Justice got out a pamphlet last year and got \$6,000. Something evidently happened to the State Department, because they did not ask for anything in this appropriation for 1944. But, my friends, that is only a small amount, just \$6,000. To go on, we have the Department of Labor. For 1942 the Department of Labor got \$15,000; for 1943 the Department of Labor got \$30,000, but what do you think they are asking for today? \$94,000.

Here is another, and this is a good one—the Woman's Bureau. They did not get anything in 1942, and they started out in 1943 with \$10,000, and today they want \$16,000. Here is the Division of Labor Standards. This is a new one. They did not get a dime for 1942 or 1943, but today they figure it is an easy gravy train, and the money is flowing like water.

I am not going to burden you with too many figures, but I want to take up those that are interesting. We have here a music division. For 1942 they asked for \$13,000 and got it. For 1943 they asked for \$16,000. Something must have gone wrong in the State Department, because for 1944 instead of asking for three times more, lo and behold, they ask for a little less—only \$9,500. That is really one for the book.

We have here something more—Cooperation in the Field of Anthropology. I imagine that anthropology is very, very important to the Department of State, but to the American public in time of war, it is certainly unimportant, and for the study of anthropology they asked for \$116,000. They did not get a dime for 1942, for the study of anthropology and they did not get a dime for the 1943 appropriation for the study of anthropology, but now that money seems to be flowing so well and so easily, they ask for over \$116,000.

They have what they call a Tariff Commission. The Tariff Commission did not get anything for 1942, and for 1943 it got \$8,000. This year they asked for an increase of \$2,000, or \$10,000.

We now come here to the Department of State for cultural relations, and so forth. The Department of State for 1942 got \$252,000, for 1943 they got \$675,586, and this year they ask for \$2,454,260. They have another division here in the Department of State which they call the Division of Cultural Relations, which takes care of students they send from South America up here. That takes care of the transportation and expenses of various men from South America. In other words, that amounts to a total of over \$1,000,000. I checked into those records to see exactly what those provisions were made for. In other words, I wanted to see where that money was going, and incidentally I may say they

asked for nothing in 1942, and that they asked for very little in 1943, but this year they want a large amount of money. So I have a few records here of what they intend to do with this money.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I would like to have an additional minute or two.

Mr. RABAUT. I have no more time.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Maybe I can get a little more over here on the Republican side. I am just getting started.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 15 additional minutes.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I am going to change from the Red Network over to the Blue Network.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Yes.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is referring to the items in this bill which make appropriations for cooperation with the South American countries.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Exactly.

Mr. STEFAN. This money to which he refers is for part of the program for evolution of industry in South America. In other words, it is a one-way passage—the money is not coming back.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. That is correct. It goes down there. But this is not the only money that is going to South America and Central America. We just gave Mexico \$20,000,000 and now the State Department wants more. We are also sending millions of dollars to South America through other departments.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Certainly.

Mr. STEFAN. Has the gentleman also noticed that we are sending 5,000 fishhooks down there?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Well, I did not know about the fishhooks, but I thank the gentleman for telling me.

Mr. STEFAN. Does the gentleman know anything about the relief program in Honduras, where we are spending about \$1,000,000 a year?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. No; but I am glad to know about those fishhooks, because my folks down home cannot get any.

Mr. STEFAN. In other words, this is a part of a program.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Now, I have a few propositions here about where these millions are going. Remember, this is not peacetime; it is wartime. After all, American boys are going into the armed forces and are spilling their blood and losing their lives, while at the same time the State Department asks Congress to send millions down to South America so that South American boys can come to the United States and attend colleges in America free of charge. Many an American boy cannot do that now, because he is in the armed forces. Many young boys and girls cannot go to college because they lack funds. Many men and women in America today who have a young son or a young daughter are sacrificing, depriving themselves of every luxury to send that boy or girl to

some college. Soon that boy will be in the Army. Soon that girl may be in one of the women's Army organizations.

Well, here are a few of them from South America. We have here from Costa Rica, travel grant to study mathematics at a college in Missouri. We have another party who is going to study psychology up here at Ohio State University. From Cuba we give a gentleman from there a maintenance grant of \$100 a month to study architecture at Harvard University. Then we have another fellow from Mexico. This is a real good one. You want to get this. Remember, we just gave Mexico \$20,000,000, and here we are giving a man in Mexico enough money to come to the United States to go to Harvard University, to learn what? What do you think? To study alcoholism and epilepsy.

Now, we sent a sum of \$3,700 down to Santiago, Chile, for the Institute of North American Culture. Then we have a grant-in-aid of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, to send a prominent scholar to certain other American republics, \$5,800. Then we have a working fund for the distribution of donated books, \$1,500; continuation of national extempore discussion contest on inter-American relations for college students, \$15,000.

Here is a good one: From Argentina we are paying \$90 a month to a gentleman by the name of Simonelli to go to the University of Michigan to study library science. Remember, Argentina has not severed relations with the Axis. Argentina has not declared war on the Axis Powers. Here we are sending our tax money, if this appropriation is agreed to, down to Argentina to send one of their distinguished gentlemen up here to Ann Arbor, Mich., to study what? Library science. Maybe the idea is that Argentina wants to get that student close to Detroit where our munitions are being made so that he can report to Argentina, free of charge, what is going on here in America.

Here we have another once: Bolivia, maintenance grant \$100 a month to study social work; not in one of the southern schools, but they go away up to Boston, to the Boston College of Social Work. I know that my distinguished leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK], had nothing to do with that.

Now, we come down to Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Chile, and all these other countries. They all have one or two or more students who are going all over the United States to schools to study anything from psychology, social science, political science, and anything and everything except what pertains to the main thing that we are all vitally interested in, the winning of the war.

For instance, funds were transmitted through the following agricultural institutes: Rio de Janeiro, \$3,700; Caracas did not get very much. They only got \$750. And there are other countries. Buenos Aires got \$10,000. Cordova got \$2,500.

Now, I come to another man from Argentina. I thought I was through with him. We have a man by the name



of Marisa Regules. He gets \$100 a month to study what? Where? He gets \$100 a month to study piano at the Philadelphia Conservatory of Music. In other words, here is another case of Argentina, which has not broken with the Axis, sending a student at the expense of our taxpayers right up here to Philadelphia to study what? Piano.

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. SHORT. Perhaps this is just the forerunner of a world-wide W. P. A.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I am coming to that in just a minute. You are a little ahead of me. When you consider these piano lessons, that is humorous. But when you consider Philadelphia, is that humorous? We have a port of debarkation there. We have the Baldwin Locomotive Works that manufacture our tanks. We have a naval base there. We have a quartermaster's depot there. Here we are, at the expense of the taxpayers, bringing a man from a country that evidently is not friendly, to Philadelphia, so that he can go to school to learn piano and look out of the window or run around and see what he can find to report back to Argentina.

There is a lot more here, but I will skip over this because my time is limited, and as I am now on the blue network.

Mr. SHORT. I wonder if they overlooked the fan dancers.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. If they provided for them they did not put it down in writing.

We have here the amount of \$3,700 that goes to Rio de Janeiro. They talk about their getting \$10,000, these are funds for an institution in Brazil, funds that have been requested by the American Council of Learned Societies.

Here is another item that may interest the Members, Mr. Chairman, and that is the State Department does not seem to feel that the people in South America are getting enough magazines and periodicals from North America. What do they do? They ask for \$105,000 to distribute the latest magazines and periodicals down there in South America. Let us look at the names of some of the periodicals. I could not believe my eyes when I read one of them. Here they are: The Pocket Book. I always thought a pocketbook was something in which one kept one's money, but this is not that kind of pocketbook; this is a pocket book on America; it is an anthology of prose and poetry. All right; then we have another one for which they are spending part of this \$105,000 and this is called the Pocket Reader. This also is an anthology of United States literature with less emphasis on political subjects than the previous book. They said they did not put much political emphasis on that, but just listen to this one and I will leave it to you how much political emphasis there is. I could not believe my eyes when I read this, Mr. Chairman. Here is the other book, "This Is America" which has photographs of the American scene and commentaries by none other than Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I yield.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Could the gentleman enlighten us as to how many miles the lady has traveled since there has been a shortage of transportation?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I do not know how far she is traveling, but I do know that, according to this appropriation of \$105,000, her books ought to go a long way.

Mrs. LUCE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I yield.

Mrs. LUCE. Is it the gentleman's contention that now having isolated ourselves from the rest of the world we should proceed to isolate ourselves from South America and to have no contact with the hemisphere culturally, economically, or spiritually?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Lady, I am very grateful for that question because I was going to get to that in a few minutes, but this has saved me the trouble.

Mrs. LUCE. I am afraid the gentleman may forget to answer my question.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. I will answer the gentlewoman's question first; it will save my having to deal with this a little later. Here is the proposition: If this were all the money that the South and Central American countries were getting, I would say that we should shut our eyes and let the State Department send it down there, but they are getting millions and millions and millions of dollars from other countries; and if there ever was a group of people that ought to be thankful—that ought to get down on their knees and pray to the good Lord every night that they have as a neighbor such a land as the United States of America, it is the Central and South American countries because we have done more for those groups of people than any other people on the face of the earth or for any other country. I will go even further: We have not only got down on our knees but we have begged, we have pleaded, we have given them everything they wanted, lowered our pride and done everything to help South America and Central America. Rather than being in any position of the United States being isolated from South or Central America, exactly the opposite has taken place. I am one of those who firmly believe in and will support any measure that will cement the Americas and the United States together more closely. I do not believe anything has been left undone by the Congress or by the various departments of the American Government, as far as South and Central America are concerned. I do say, however, that it is time we reviewed some of the things this Department has been doing, and I do not feel I should be criticized for taking the floor and objecting to money being wasted and squandered by a department that does not know what it is doing. According to the figures I have been furnished, this Department is asking for 900 percent more than they asked for 1942. I say it is time to call a halt on this Department.

If that money were given to some other department I would say surely and gladly, and instead of speaking against that appropriation I would speak for it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 additional minutes.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I want to get back to the gentlewoman's "gentle" question.

Mrs. LUCE. There is nothing "gentle" about it and I would like a straightforward answer. Does the gentleman want to be isolated from South America as well as from the rest of the world?

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Absolutely I do not. There is not a man or woman in this assembled, honorable place here called Congress, who wants to be isolated from South America or Central America, and the closer we get the better I like it. As a matter of fact, I think that our great traveler, the honorable Vice President, is doing a very noble job in going to South America and in going to Central America, and whereas he disagrees with a few of the gentlewoman's political policies, and I refer to the gentlewoman who just asked me that question, nevertheless I think he is doing a very good job, a very fine job in bringing together better relations with Central America and South America. I understand the Vice President travels rather nicely and on a good-sized expense account, but it is a whole lot cheaper to send him down there than it is to appropriate approximately \$6,000,000 of which \$4,000,000 will be squandered more or less in sending different people of the State Department down there and back up here again.

May I ask, How many people do you think it is going to take to carry on this program to spend \$6,000,000? They spent only \$700,000 in 1942. They are going to need many men in the State Department and according to what I heard that is a good place for men who are trying to get deferred from the draft. If you cut this appropriation the Army will be better off because there will be many men in the State Department of draft age who will join the armed forces of America.

I have here a little ad that came out in one of the magazines. It shows a tender little girl, an average American girl, praying. She has her hands up to the Lord and says: "Please, dear Lord, send my brother the airplanes he needs quick."

The ad goes on and says:

The scene—America—the home of millions of decent men who are willing to sacrifice their lives for freedom.

Surely, these ungrudging, unselfish millions who are giving their lives—surely these heroes are not only worth praying for—but paying for, too.

Before victory and peace we've got a war to pay for first. You, me, everybody.

Ten percent of our pay? Yes. Every pay day. At least a dime out of every dollar—a dollar out of every ten. More if we can. We're in this together so let's pay for it together.

In other words, this ad urges the American public at every turn to sacrifice and give money, yet on the other



hand the State Department wants more, more, and more money, 900 percent more than in 1942. To do what? Send fish-hooks to the Amazon? I told you what they want to do. Anything that the State Department handles in this line I assure you will be bungled.

This picture or ad should say: "And please, dear Lord, keep the good Congress from giving our money to the State Department who gives so much of it away on nonessential work instead of the war effort."

Here we have another one:

War bonds buy victory.

No. 1. It shows a man buying a bond:

Every time you buy a War bond you are bringing victory a little closer.

No. 2 shows an airplane:

They fight with your dollars, your guns and ships, your bonds help to buy.

Now, we have another one here in which a captain says:

I am going to shock you? Because I am going to hit right from the shoulder, starting now.

Out there, our boys are fighting, and they are falling, not 1 or 2 at a time, picked off by a nice clean bullet. But 50 at a time in the roaring, flaming hell of a shell burst.

It says further:

Give to the Red Cross to help save lives and to help the wounded.

How does that sound in comparison with the money that the State Department is asking you to give to South America to send a student or two to Harvard to study epilepsy and alcoholism? How does that sound when the State Department asks for \$65,000 to help out the fisheries in South America? Think of what that \$65,000 would mean to an organization like the Red Cross.

Mr. Chairman, I have seen little newsboys, school kids, boys and girls, go around sacrificing to buy those 10 cents in War stamps, the 25 cents in War stamps. The reason they buy them is because they know that those dollars are going, or they think those dollars are going, to help the war effort.

Mr. Chairman, here we have a poster put out by the Department of the Treasury. It says:

Do your part to win the war. Buy more Savings stamps.

And it tells us that one 25-cent stamp will pay for 1 month's feed for one carrier pigeon. Six 25-cent stamps will buy one hand grenade. And it goes on to say that three 10-cent stamps will pay for two sandbags.

Twenty-seven 25-cent stamps will pay for one blanket. One 25-cent stamp will pay for a clip of bullets. Twenty-two 25-cent stamps will pay for one puppet. And so it goes on.

Have you not seen those little newsboys that take their Saturdays to go around and sell War stamps? Have you not seen those little school kids go by a store and see a big red apple there or a bag of candy? Will they buy that? No. They go to the supreme sacrifice, and they go there and buy that 10-cent War stamp or that 25-cent stamp. Why? Because they are helping out this war effort.

What do you think they would think of you people here in Congress if you gave away to the State Department to squander all these millions and millions of dollars that they are asking for, so many more than in 1942?

This is most serious. I say that these bureaucrats can sit up there and figure out all kinds of ways of spending money, but they do not provide that money; all they do is think about spending it. They are not accountable to anybody, but we Congressmen are accountable to the people. I say that we must lower this appropriation, and lower it to a large degree to help those taxpayers who are counting on us.

This reminds me of a man who finds that the roof of his house is on fire. He has \$10 in his pocket, or he may have \$25. He could take that \$10 and run up town and get a fire extinguisher to help put out that fire. But what does he do? He does not go get that fire extinguisher; he runs down the street and sees a man that he wants to stay in good with, and buys him a \$10 bowl of goldfish. In other words, our house is on fire, and every dime, every dollar, all the money should go to winning this war and winning it in a hurry.

We have done everything we possibly could to help out our South American neighbors in peacetime and wartime. They are at war as much as we are. Their lives are being threatened as our lives are. Their country is being threatened as our country is. Talk about sticking together, we have got to stick together. They need us just as we need them, and maybe they need us a little more than we need them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 additional minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. In other words, when you have a good baseball team that is playing raggedy baseball, what do you do when they are losing games? Do you give the players more money? No; you do not give them a dime extra. You change the line-up. If that does not work, why, you get some new players. If that does not work, why, you get a new coach. That is just exactly what should be done about the State Department.

You have a four-cornered proposition in the State Department. You have Mr. Hull, the Honorable Cordell Hull, and the Honorable Sumner Welles. For a long time they have not even been on speaking terms socially. There is a lot of dissension there. On the other hand, you have Mr. Adolf Berle, the Honorable, and you also have Mr. Dean Acheson, the Honorable. The latter are so busy worrying about trying to outdo each other on post-war planning that they have forgotten about the present crisis that looks us square in the face today.

When you boil it down, this is what you have. You have a 1942 appropriation of \$700,000. You have a 1943 appropriation of \$1,685,000. Today they are asking for \$6,000,000. From the way they have been going in the past, by the same percentage, next year they will

want \$20,000,000, and the following year they will want \$65,000,000.

Now is the time to call a halt to it. Now is the time for the State Department to clean up its own house and start doing its own job, instead of trying to ask for more money from the taxpayers of this country.

Remember, our great Ways and Means Committee chairman got up and said about the Ruml plan, "We need money. We need money to fight this war. We need money. We cannot forgive anything. We must have more money for the Treasury." For the Treasury to do what with? Send men to Harvard to study epilepsy?

Mr. Chairman, it looks to me that if we do not nip this in the bud, if we do not cut down this appropriation—and personally I favor an amendment not to give them a dime more than they got last year—we will be setting the stage for the beginning of a world-wide W. P. A. Since I was a little boy I have been taught that charity begins at home. If you are going to start a world-wide W. P. A., do not start it down in Central America, do not start it down in South America, but begin it with those poor farmers and working people that I represent down there in the Sixth District of Louisiana.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 3 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, in the first place, I never so thoroughly recognized the truth of the old adage that a little knowledge of a subject is very dangerous.

In the second place, the sum was not \$6,000,000 but \$4,500,000.

In the third place, the State Department only coordinates the foreign relations of all agencies in the foreign field. It does not perform the functions. If the gentleman had read the committee's report on this bill he would have seen that the 32 major projects contained in the cooperative program are to be actually carried out by 10 different agencies and departments of the Government, and not by the Department of State alone. It is only because of the fact that the Department of State is directly responsible for the determination and execution of the Government's policy in relation to our international affairs that this program was placed under its jurisdiction and general supervision.

The gentleman spoke about the weather. He is such an isolationist that he thinks we could control it within the United States. We are trying to gain all the knowledge we can about the weather, with the idea of protecting our aviators and those who fly for us. It should be pointed out that this country's interest in aviation and in flying conditions extends at this time far beyond the limits of our borders, and the money recommended for this purpose is to be used for the purpose of securing for this country information necessary for a clearer understanding of the weather processes and for determining the depth, extent, and rate of movement of moisture-laden streams of air passing over the United



States. This information is vital both to our aviation industry and to agriculture.

Moreover, the whole of the gentleman's statement was very much uncalled for at a time like this, when 11 of the countries in South America have joined us in the war effort and 20 have broken off relations with the Axis.

The gentleman talked in a very lucid way about fishhooks. Those fishhooks have been sent down to the Amazon district in order that food may be caught by means of them for Americans who are down there directing the program for the obtaining of rubber, that the gentlemen and the rest of us may ride in our automobiles. This country cannot afford at this time to overlook any possible source, no matter how limited, of this strategic and scarce material which is now desperately needed for every conceivable instrument of warfare—on land, on sea, and in the air.

The German Government spent \$6,000,000 for schools alone during the period between 1933 and the outbreak of the war. It is further estimated that the three members of the Axis spent many times the amount of the appropriation recommended for this item on political, cultural, and scientific projects in the South American republics between 1933 and the outbreak of the war, and most of the countries were flooded with professors, students, lecturers, scientists, and other individuals whose sole interests were the interests of their respective countries. We at last have seen the light, and are trying to get down there now and do things that we should have done years ago.

American statesmen have recognized for a century that the defense of the United States is inextricably interwoven with the defense of all of the American countries, and vice versa. This program seeks to develop mutual appreciation and support of that view on a sound basis throughout the hemisphere at an incredibly small cost. We are spending billions for battleships, bombs, and guns, yet none of these can produce the friendly relations, understanding, and support that flows from a program of this kind. The conquered countries of Europe are living evidence that peace cannot come through force. If the mutual understanding and good will which this program seeks to establish had existed throughout the world prior to 1939 it would not be necessary now to spend the billions we are called upon to appropriate for war today.

This program of cooperation with the American republics is a program of peace and friendship. Friendship is never based on all take and no give. The United States has asked its American neighbors for extensive and material cooperation and assistance in connection with the war. They expect, and are entitled to, assistance and cooperation in return. If our friendship is to be trusted we must not fail to demonstrate its existence in a practical way. As a part of the Western Hemisphere, the American republics are of immeasurably greater interest to this country—economically, socially, and politically—

than to any other nation. Yet the Axis aggressors have so far been ahead of us in the cultural field. Let it not be said again that our efforts are too little and too late.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS].

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Chairman, I tremendously enjoyed the entertainment furnished by the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON]. About a year ago it was my good fortune to visit 16 countries of South and Central America. Before I get into that, let me say this: I think there is no one in this House who will accuse me of being bureaucratic or in sympathy with bureaucracy. My record on that score is pretty well known by all of you. I have never stood in this well and defended bureaucrats. When we were in South America, however, we wondered why it was the countries of South and Central America seemed to have so little liking for us of the United States, their neighbor. We started looking around, and we found, and you will find, and no one will dispute this, that the culture of South and Central America today is European—British, Italian, German. Why? Because those countries and the countries of Europe long since have interested themselves in the welfare of the people of South America. My distinguished friend from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] says that the United States has done great things in the past for South America. No, my friends. We have been very negligent in that respect. Anyone advised on the subject must know that. Yes; we must start now if we are ever going to start. We must win this war, of course. It is idle, I think, to wave one's arms and scream at the top of one's voice, that all the money must be now expended to win the war. Everyone agrees to that. That is not an original thought. After the war is over we will have something else to do, I think; that is, to maintain a peace that I hope we are able to win. If we do, we have to live with our neighbors in South and Central America, all of the neighbors down there, who will mean more to us in the post-war period than any other neighbors of the world.

This is chicken feed that we are spending. I doubt that it is enough. I doubt that even with this thing that distresses my friend so much it is even a beginning. Why, Germany and Italy have sent subsidized colonies throughout the past 50 years at government expense, into all of the countries of South America. Great settlements are there, of the German and Italian people, financed by their governments. They have moved in with the South Americans. Not only do they trade with them, but they marry them, and thus the culture of South America today is European, and thus it is that we have today such a need for proper relationship with our neighbors, the countries in South and Central America.

For many years past Germany has expended large sums of money to take

South American soldiers, officers, and men to Germany for the purpose of teaching them German war tactics and imbuing them with German philosophy. The European and particularly German culture which is predominant in the Argentine is probably the reason that she has not yet joined the United Nations.

Do not be alarmed by this yapping. All this is nice vaudeville, but it is too serious to be laughed off. I do not know what is in this bill; I do not know how much is provided for better relationship between South America and this country, but whatever amount there is in the bill I doubt that it is enough. I am one who would like to appropriate vast sums of money to send students of the United States to the universities and colleges of South and Central America. I am one of those who would like to see Spanish a compulsory course in the public schools of this country.

Furthermore, I believe that anyone from Louisiana should be the last person to complain about anything that would be of aid to South America because Louisiana is probably the beneficiary of South American trade to a larger extent than any other State in the Union. New Orleans is the largest port in the United States for the export and import of South American goods.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SHORT].

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Chairman, war always breeds crime. Under the strain and stress of these trying times there has been an alarming increase in juvenile delinquency. Only yesterday morning before a subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations the Chief of the F. B. I., Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, a competent, courageous, and efficient public servant who has rendered such valiant and valuable services to this country in time of peace and war, stated:

That prostitution by girls under 21 had increased 64.8 percent as compared with last year, other sex crimes by girls 104.7 percent, that arrests for assaults by males under 21 had gone up 17.1 percent, and rape 10.6 percent.

Mark you, most of these arrests, practically all of them, were of a civilian character, notwithstanding the fact that millions of the youth of this land have been inducted into the armed services. There are many and varied reasons, of course, for this increase in crime—the high wages paid to youths today, the fact that some of them, perhaps, would rather spend time in jail than in the armed services of the country, and with others it is done simply for the thrill, with a "don't care" attitude, realizing that they perhaps will soon be on the battle front, a "let's go" attitude, which always lowers all moral standards and which always happens in war. Also, perhaps, of course, the increase in this delinquency is further caused by decreased control of parental care, because of so many fathers and mothers who are engaged in industry today. I think it is generally admitted that what we need most in this country at this hour,



more than ever before in our history, is more internal conviction and less external compulsion, and more attention and care given to the youth of the land, not only in the home but in the church and in the school, and I am glad that Mr. Hoover stated before the committee yesterday morning:

You cannot disregard the home and the church in the building of a nation.

However, the sad fact remains because of human nature there will always be necessary law-enforcement officers.

That is the reason I have arisen to address you today, because, under the recent Executive order of work or fight, many of our law-enforcement officers, sheriffs, State highway patrolmen, detectives, employees in our State prisons, with this threat issued by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, work or fight, feel that they must give up their jobs, go into industry, go to work on the farms, or go into the armed services. Therefore they are leaving their present jobs that are so essential to the protection of the life and property of our civilians left on the home front.

There is in the gallery at this minute the director of the penal institutions of the State of Missouri, Col. Loyd "Boots" Miller, who came to Washington a few days ago to urge the War Manpower Commission to declare that employees of our State penal institutions are engaged in an essential industry or occupation; not asking for their deferment but that they might remain unmolested until their time of call arrives. He has received a flat, cold denial, and today in Missouri we are threatened with the loss of 130 chefs, guards, superintendents of industries, and officers in our penal institutions that will be very difficult if not impossible to replace. I know that you gentlemen have received similar requests.

I want to read to you this telegram which I received last month from the sheriff of the largest county in my congressional district:

CARTHAGE, Mo., March 10, 1943.

Hon. DEWEY SHORT,

*Congressman, Seventh District, Missouri, Washington, D. C.*

Throughout our country experienced law-enforcement officers such as sheriffs, highway patrolmen, policemen, and detectives are being inducted into the armed service, leaving the law enforcement of our entire country in the hands of older inexperienced officers. When we take into consideration that the majority of the criminals are exempt or in the IV-F class it makes us wonder how such inexperienced law-enforcement officers are going to cope with experienced criminals. I personally feel that any man who has been connected with law enforcement for a period of 2 years and is still in that service should be deferred. I wish here to say that I have no relative or personal friend whom I am interested in seeing deferred but know from experience that proper enforcement requires officers in the apprehension of criminals or the prevention of crime to spend long hours without relief and much physical exertion which older men cannot do successfully.

I might say here that at the present I have 1 deputy sheriff inducted into service last November and on this coming Friday night 2 more well-trained, experienced men are called up for their physical examination. This will practically clean my force out as far as com-

petent men are concerned. Jasper County is the fifth largest county in Missouri. We have in operation 3 big powder plants, 5 big flour mills, and a population of 80,000. Twenty-two miles to the south is an Army camp with 50,000 soldiers, and I feel that urgent action should be taken immediately to correct this situation. Feeling this a matter of importance to every citizen of the land, I am wiring requesting your prompt consideration and such action as you may be able to take to make secure our law-enforcement organizations.

GEORGE H. TATUM,

*Sheriff, Jasper County, Carthage, Mo.*

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. SHORT. I think it is generally agreed by all fair-minded and well-informed people that our present war manpower muddle is in a terrible mess. We have the Army pulling for men, the Navy asking for men. We have the Selective Service System in operation, the War Manpower Commission and the Department of Agriculture making their demands. What we need is an over-all, unified, authoritative, and absolute command of this whole problem in order that we may prosecute this war in the most effective manner. Unless we do this we will lose this war.

Mr. SHAFER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHORT. I will be glad to yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. SHAFER. I merely want to make an observation. In Michigan where everyone will agree a great contribution to the war effort is being made, several State police posts have been closed because the Manpower Commission has refused to designate police work as essential. Commissioner Oscar Olander stated in a letter to me last November that his department had lost 140 men to the armed services, and that more were leaving each week. In fact, 22 percent of the men have left the department. These are all highly trained officers and cannot be replaced. I complained to the Selective Service Commission and the Director, General Hershey, passed the buck to the State director, stating that local boards are responsible and are expected to give proper consideration in the deferment of trained police officers.

Mr. SHORT. I also want to say that the telegram from the sheriff of Jasper County comes from the third most important defense area in the United States, near Camp Crowder in my district, Fort Leonard Wood to the north, Camp Chaffee in the district represented by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS], the Jawhawk ordnance plant in the district represented by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. WINTER]; and yet this sheriff has been robbed of his most experienced officers, and the War Manpower Commission in Washington arbitrarily and stubbornly refuses to declare it an essential industry or occupation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has again expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 20 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES].

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I want to begin my remarks with this understanding, that I am for everything that is necessary in order to win this war, and to win it quickly and decisively. I am for anything that these departments think they want if they can make a record to convince me they need it to aid materially for that victory and to speed it up. I cannot minimize the good work that I think this committee has done by recommending a \$17,000,000 cut below the 1943 appropriation bill and a \$6,000,000 cut below the estimates for the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments' bill for this year. The entire bill recommended by the committee would supply the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments with \$189,729,000.

I think the committee did a good job from the standpoint of the objective that we pursued. The objective that we pursued was to hear the requests of the departments, to listen to the Budget Bureau recommendations, and try to come to determine what employees, what branches of the service, could be eliminated and not disturb the present system as it is now established by the Chief Executive. We just provided funds for these three departments so they could conduct their essential services as presently organized. With this point of view we did the best job we could considering the relative numerical positions of the minority and the majority Members. It is a compromise bill, but I think that we cannot continue to look at appropriation bills from the point of view with which this committee has recommended this bill and not unlike the committees that have recommended other bills in the past. The fundamental differences in point of view between some of us on the committee and the majority concept as reported and written into this bill represents a postponement of the job that Congress inevitably must do. The hearings demonstrate beyond a doubt that there is a duplication of effort between the old-line agencies and the new war agencies. I think the hearings will demonstrate that they are treading upon each other's work, that they are all into the same fields, and that they waste manpower, money, and material that we cannot afford. We may have afforded it in peacetime. Both political parties may have condoned it in the past; however, if we could afford it in times past we definitely cannot afford this waste now, when there is a shortage of manpower and when the Treasury is being raided as it has been during the last 10 years.

I am not unmindful of the letters that appear in the hearings on the State, Commerce, and Justice appropriation items. At page 44 you will find one of those letters which is part of an exchange between Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State. It is an attempt to state to the committee that everything between those two agencies, the State Department cultural-relations program and the Coordinator's program has been straightened out to the complete satisfaction of both agencies and that neither



one does the work of the other. It reminds me of the ad one frequently sees in the personal columns of the newspaper, and if I may be pardoned for doing so I paraphrase it in this discussion by summarizing it this way: "Dear Sumner, all is forgiven; come home, Nel." If these letters ended the matter, it would be all right, but we must discount them in the light of past performance. The State Department came before us and presented their claims for the Budget estimates a year ago. In their testimony we were given every assurance that there was no duplication of effort between the Coordinator's Office of Inter-American Affairs and the cultural-relations program of the State Department. They said they had arbitrarily divided via an arrangement with the Bureau of the Budget the programs for South America. Mr. Rockefeller's group was to handle all that was immediately necessary to be done in South America. It seems from their testimony that the State Department had the over-all, long-range, cultural-relations program. There continually crept into the hearings such a confusion of this stated division presented by the State Department that the hard-working, sincere, and able chairman of the committee, always alert to duplication, felt it necessary to call Mr. Nelson Rockefeller before our committee for an explanation of some of the things the Coordinator was doing that seemed to be similar to what the State Department was doing.

I do not want to hide the fact that I asked Mr. Rockefeller how much money he had this last fiscal year. Bear in mind that we had spent several weeks on the cultural-relations program and thought we had done a fine job—I believe we did the best job we could under the circumstances—in giving them \$1,685,000 to continue the State Department's long-range program. Imagine the surprise of the committee—we were nearly bowled over—when we learned that Mr. Nelson Rockefeller during the fiscal year had the sum of \$15,000,000 in cash and \$3,000,000 in contract authorizations. I ask you here and now: How can this committee do a good appropriating job for the State Department under its control when the Coordinator's organization beyond its control gets nearly nine times as much money in the same fiscal year to cover competitive Government work in the same territory? These are the fundamental bases of duplication of effort that Congress fails year after year to solve.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Does the gentleman's committee have anything to do with the appropriation for the Board of Economic Warfare?

Mr. JONES. No; we do not. I will cover that in due time. I thank the gentleman for this reminder, because I am anxious to cover B. E. W.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am introducing a resolution of inquiry to

find out exactly what are the functions of Mr. Rockefeller's office. I should think a complete report as to the functions would be very helpful to the gentleman in his work on the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. JONES. It would be a much desired contribution. Certainly, we have not eliminated the duplication by the division the Bureau of the Budget has made; the agencies in question have not confided in us. The committee can make no adequate survey. We have only general statements of the top-ranking officials who have written these love letters to each other. That is all there is to enlighten the committee.

Bear in mind we did not ask that the love letters be written. They were written in August of 1942. They were written last summer. The heads of these two organizations must have had in mind that there was confusion of functions which each Department handled in the South American program. I think the gentleman's suggestion will be very good.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. I am under the impression the gentleman would rather continue an existing office and improve that rather than to branch out and have another duplicating office?

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman. I was about to give my theory of how to straighten it out. In the first place, I have great confidence in the old-line establishments of the Government. I think it is a crime and a shame that the administration, as each new problem came up, started out a new war agency with great fanfare and extravagant publication. They start out with a new crew, a new research staff, publicity bureau, and everything on the administrative menu from snobs to nuts. When they start to get the basic material for their research the world-horizon long beards and new world-order boys at once become isolationists. They isolate themselves from basic facts and costly research already to be had in the old-line establishments of the State, the Commerce, the Justice, and Interior Departments, and all the way down through the old line agencies of Government. It is a crime and a shame to me to let a new deified war agency tackle each new problem that might be solved by these old-line agencies—it is a crime and a shame I say—to dissipate their manpower, their experience in handling the problems that these new agencies take over. It is a shame to dissipate them in favor of some new panacea that accompanies the publication of the establishment of the new agency. I am for the old established agencies.

But here is our problem. We have here only the appropriations for the old established agencies. We have to consider these appropriations and these requests for appropriation in light of the fact that we do not get to touch B. E. W., O. W. I., Lend-Lease, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and others. We never get to see them except as we may call them in to get straightened out on some item that they are doing, that we learn from the many press releases that they spew from their offices. This year

we do not know just what will be in Nelson Rockefeller's program for the year 1944. His application or request for funds has not come before the House. I have just talked with members of the subcommittee that would handle it and they say they have not come up.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman. Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. ZIMMERMAN). The Chair will count. Seventy-four Members being present—not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 44]

Anderson, Calif.	Gorski	Peterson, Ga.
Barden	Green	Plumley
Bates, Ky.	Guyer	Poage
Bates, Mass.	Hale	Randolph
Beckworth	Howell	Reed, N. Y.
Bell	Izac	Robertson
Bonner	Jarman	Robison, Ky.
Bulwinkle	Johnson	Rogers, Calif.
Burch, Va.	J. Leroy	Rowan
Burdick	Judd	Sabath
Cannon, Fla.	Kearney	Shafer
Celler	Kee	Sheppard
Clark	Kelley	Sheridan
Cooley	King	Sikes
Cox	Knutson	Smith, Maine
Culkin	Lewis, Colo.	Smith, Va.
Cullen	Luca	Sparkman
D'Alesandro	McGranery	Starnes, Ala.
Dawson	McKenzie	Steagall
Dies	McLean	Stevenson
Dingell	Meas	Thomason
Doughton	May	Tolan
Elliott	Morrow	Wadsworth
Ellsworth	Miller, Conn.	Walter
Fisher	Mott	Weaver
Fogarty	Myers	Weiss
Ford	Newsome	Wene
Furlong	Norman	Whelchel, Ga.
Gavagan	O'Brien, Ill.	Winter
Gibson	O'Toole	Woodrum, Va.
Gordon	Peterson, Fla.	

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2397, and finding itself without a quorum, he had directed the roll to be called, when 343 Members responded to their names, a quorum, and he submitted herewith the names of the absentees to be spread upon the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The Committee will resume its sitting.

(Mr. NICHOLS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, before the quorum call I was talking about duplication of effort between the old-line agencies and the new war agencies, and calling attention to the letters on page 44 of the hearings of the State Department.

I was also discussing the apparent shotgun wedding between the State Department and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Whether it was caused by the action of the subcommittee or by the country at large, we deplore the duplication of effort. But I do not want the Committee to be fooled by this



transfer of \$4,000,000 from the Coordinator's program to the State Department, because it is not known at the moment just how much more the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs will get for his program of cultural relations in South America.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. Can the gentleman tell us where Mr. Rockefeller gets his money?

Mr. JONES. He originally got his money from the President's emergency fund, and he has had that sum supplemented since then by appropriations from another subcommittee. Another subcommittee will hear his request for the fiscal year 1944.

The proof of duplication is in a common, ordinary request coming from the Lima, Ohio, school officials in my district for moving-picture material on South America and our cultural-relations program. I wrote to the O. W. I., Nelson Rockefeller's group, and the State Department, and each of them had moving pictures on the South American program. Further, each of them had a separate distribution system. For the district schools in my district to get films on cultural relations with South America they would have to go through two or three different distributors in the State of Ohio and pay private distributors for the use of public films made with public funds. I have this request from the public schools of Lima, Ohio. The moving pictures from these three agencies, covering the same subject matter, will be sent to them.

I have thus far been talking about the duplication in Washington. I have been informed that throughout the field the O. W. I., the Lend-Lease Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs have one and one-half representatives for their agencies for every one in the Foreign Service of the State Department. How far these special agencies for the war emergency have grown; how far they have gone. Examine the Executive orders creating them and see the extent of the power of these agencies to the exclusion of the old-line agencies.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The gentleman stated something to the effect that the Board of Economic Warfare has more employees than the Foreign Service of the State Department.

Mr. JONES. The Board of Economic Warfare, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Lend-Lease Administration, and the O. W. I.

Mr. EBERHARTER. If the Board of Economic Warfare has a lot of employees down there who are developing some strategic material for war purposes, naturally it would have perhaps thousands of employees down there in a particular field. Therefore, I say that the gentleman's figures do not mean anything.

Mr. JONES. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will wait until my speech is concluded, he will find that I will cover that point in my remarks later. I do not ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to take my word for the duplication, or take my statement that these men are traipsing all over the world doing the same things, or that in the city of Washington they are all covering the same subject. I need only refer the gentleman to the study made by the Legislative Reference Service of this Congress, whose employees are appointed by the Democratic patronage committee, and who work in the Congressional Library, the head of which is appointed by the President of the United States. This is their study, Research No. T-175. As it applies to the State Department, I shall read portions of it. This thing is too serious to be mixed up with political sniping, and that certainly is not the purpose of my address. My purpose is to release this wasted manpower from wasteful bureaus and enlist them in the war effort. I believe this Government is the biggest waster of manpower in the country. I think we could get 1,000,000 men for the Army from these bureaus, on the basis of this study made by appointees of men on your own side of the aisle.

The Legislative Reference Service says this:

Any Government agency which sets out to solve a particular problem almost necessarily finds itself wanting to control or influence other more or less closely related areas which may have been assigned to other agencies for consideration. This is particularly true in wartime administration when a whole new set of agencies is superimposed upon an existing governmental structure.

I quote further from this report:

A second cause of duplication and conflict may be seen in the origin of many of these Government agencies. Frequently an agency is the result of the activity of a particular group in the economic life of the country. Most agencies have their specific clienteles in the electorate—trade unions, small business, banks, wheat farmers, fruit growers, etc. Insofar as these groups use government to assist them, it frequently means that conflicts in the economic life of the country are reflected in conflicts between the corresponding agencies in the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, that is shown in the Division of Commercial Affairs of the State Department, in the Cultural Relations of the State Department, the Bureau of Economic Operations in the State Department, the Division of American Republics in the State Department, the Division of World War and Intelligence in the State Department, the Division of Monetary Research in the Treasury Department, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiaries, the Export-Import Bank, the Supply Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

On the subject of economic warfare, there is the Maritime Commission, the

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Foreign Funds Control Division of the Treasury Department, the Bureau of Economic Relations in the State Department, the Division of Exports and Defense Aids of the State Department, the Tariff Commission, the Federal Reserve Board, and the rest of them, which I will put in the RECORD.

In the matter of the subject of planning for the post-war period, you have the whole bailiwick of governmental agencies, with all of their separate plans, that never could anticipate anything at all for the domestic or home front needs of the Government an hour before imminent peril in this country, as for instance in the failure to get enough rubber in our stock pile or in the fact that we had to ration sugar shortly after the war began. We have these additional agencies in post-war planning:

We have the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Commerce Department, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Labor Department, the Federal Reserve Board, the Division of Monetary Research of the Treasury Department, the Canadian-American Economic Committee, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Agricultural Department, the Department Committee on Post Defense Planning, the Army Industrial College, the National Resources Planning Board, the Office of Inter-American Affairs, the Division of Special Research of the State Department, and the United States Housing Authority.

Where the trouble comes with these agencies is just as I have indicated, and I hope that Members will read in the RECORD the list of duplications of the old-line agencies and the new agencies, so that we can put our shoulder to the wheel and cut down on this waste of manpower, and release them so that they may be by the side of the people in our respective districts, who are sacrificing and struggling to bring their boys back to this country safe and victorious.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. I know the gentleman wants to be fair. He is an able member of our committee, and would he not state in fairness to the people that he has just discussed, that in the office of every Ambassador in South and Central America sits his right-hand man from the Board of Economic Warfare, and that the Ambassador, the head of the representatives of our country in every foreign country, is in complete knowledge of whatever our activities are in those countries.

Mr. JONES. I would say that the gentleman has stated the testimony correctly, but I want to point out this, I attempted to ask the State Department, first Mr. Shaw, I think it was, how much we were going to spend all over South America. Nobody had a comprehensive picture. They said then that Mr. Sumner Welles would be up to testify about it, and I asked him, and I did not get



any comprehensive picture from him. Then Dean Acheson came, and still I did not get a comprehensive picture, and then they finally said that we would have an off-the-record session, and a young lad, Larry Dugan, came up who testified before us. The stenographers were sent out, and we were in executive session. I asked him how much we were going to spend all over South America under the over-all program. I do not believe his answer is any military secret if I let out what he said, because it amounted to nothing. He said that they had never added it up yet. All of the time I had in my hand a publication from the United States News that went into detail as to the extent of our operations in South America, to the tune of \$2,000,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has again expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. JONES. Think of it, Mr. Chairman—\$2,000,000,000 of our hard earned toil and sweat is proposed for expenditure in South America, and yet the State Department does not have a coordinate knowledge of all that is being done in their agency and the several war agencies, or they are unwilling to take us, the Congress of the United States, into their confidence. They are in two horns of a dilemma. I have a shelf of books containing every one of the hearings of the subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations. Then I have that five-foot shelf of books you see so much advertised, promising the owner a liberal education. There is a distinction between the five-foot shelf of books, containing the appropriation hearings, and the five-foot shelf of books recommended by Dr. Eliot. I must confess that the five-foot shelf of the books of appropriation hearings leaves one with absolutely little knowledge of what is going on in the executive branch of the Government, and what the people may expect from the Government. We have to look to the American magazine of this month to find out what the planners have in view, in an article by Harry Hopkins, and we have to find out what is necessary for us in rationing and prices in the same magazine in an article by Prentiss Brown. We had to look last week to find out what is happening in the Interior Department, and the general economic outlook from Mr. Ickes' penthouse window at the top of the Interior Building, by reading the Collier's magazine. Time and time again in the last few years in an unparalleled crescendo of volume misery baiting and "Harry Kari" horoscope we have to learn, along with the general public, what is planned for Congress and the American people.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. GORE. In connection with the gentleman's remarks that we are expending \$2,000,000,000 in South America, whether correctly or not I do not know, will the gentleman tell us some of these strategic materials we are getting from that area, which are absolutely vital to

the war effort as a result of our activity in South America?

Mr. JONES. It goes without saying, and I do not want to minimize the fact that we are getting some supply of rubber, and the gentleman can find that in the hearings. There was testimony as to our program in the Cultural Relations Division of the State Department appropriation bill, which amount to \$250,000, as I recall, for the hothouse rubber-seedling program, and that we are getting some rubber from there. Lo and behold, the Board of Economic Warfare has spent some \$7,000,000 to develop another program in South America. My criticism is not directed at the expenditure of money if it is necessary to solidify the South American people with the people of the United States to win the war. That is not my criticism at all. The gentleman misses the point of what I am trying to get at. I say that this program ought to be coordinated in one branch, an old-line branch, so that somebody, somewhere, in the State Department or any place else may handle it. If the administration does not have confidence in the State Department, let the Board of Economic Warfare take it over, but for goodness sake give somebody over-all control of what we are spending so that there is not this waste of manpower, running men from different agencies in the same place, doing a multitude of different things, when it might all be coordinated into one program. That is my criticism, and I ask the unified, unanimous approval of everybody on either side of the aisle to get that job accomplished in the name of the parents of the boys who are giving their all at the battle fronts.

#### SUMMARY

I am not unmindful of the fact that our committee chairman and this entire subcommittee have done their best to eliminate duplication from the appropriations that we have recommended, but I oppose our approach with every ounce of strength at my command.

The United States is making a bid for granting liberty and the four freedoms to all the peoples in the world, and I say today that if we cannot put our own administrative house in order better than we have to this date in war, God pity the peoples of the world if we foist our system upon them. If this Congress does not straighten out the duplication in the executive branch of the Government we will be the laughingstock of the world. We could save the waste of a million men that might well be used in direct war work—building munitions, building planes, tanks, and guns—if Congress tackles this problem of duplication and grabs the whiskers of the long-haired professors and theorists who want to make the country over and consider Congress an unnecessary hurdle to jump with glowing generalities and beautiful publicity material.

The entire hearings are replete with this struggle and jealousy between agencies that is attempted to be glossed over by love letters from administrators of the old and new agencies while down in the working ranks of these same agencies the workers are slugging it out with each

other and calling each other names that could not be printed in these hearings.

I quote further from the Legislative Reference Service Study:

#### (E) ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agriculture Department.

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Department.

Federal Reserve Board.

Division of Monetary Research, Treasury Department.

Division of Special Research, State Department.

#### PLANNING FOR POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

Canadian-American Economic Committee.

Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Agriculture Department.

Departmental committee on post-defense planning, Agriculture Department.

Army Industrial College, War Department.

Committee on economic policy, Business Advisory Council, Commerce Department.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Commerce Department.

Economic Defense Board.

Division of Research and Statistics, Federal Reserve Board.

Committee on post-war plans, Federal Security Agency.

Public Works Reserve, Federal Works Agency.

Division of Post Defense Labor Problems, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor Department.

National Resources Planning Board.

Office of Inter-American Affairs.

Division of Special Research, State Department.

United States Housing Authority.

It is not at all certain that actual control need enter in. Much might be accomplished by informal suggestions and consultation. This might lead to each researcher placing his findings at the disposal of the others and thereby lessen the work and strengthen the quality of the results. These suggestions would be particularly effective if they came from the Bureau of the Budget, in view of the ultimate control of the latter over appropriations. It has been suggested in certain quarters that the Library of Congress would be an appropriate location for such a registry of research. It would be particularly appropriate if the Library were to agree to service governmental researchers individually with notice of all new material relating to the field of their interest. In such a case, registration might well be obtained voluntarily, in view of the advantages thereby obtained by the researchers.

#### 5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The problem of duplication is one of growing seriousness. Particularly during wartime, there must be conservation and allocation of the limited administrative and scholarly resources among our people. Duplication is so much lost motion.

Congressional activity may be effective along two lines: (1) Investigation. (2) Directives. Directives could concern themselves with such matters as (a) establishment of a registry of research, (b) limitation of appropriations to agencies obviously duplicating.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I am sorry. I do not have much time.

At page 9 of the hearings Mr. Hull said:

Finally I ask the grant of moneys ample to enable the Department to carry on its publication program uninterruptedly.



If it had not been my fine friend and able statesman, the Secretary of State, I might have interrupted him at that point and said, "Where is Elmer?" There you run into another duplication of effort. Elmer Davis has more writers who have more ideas than a tomcat has sweethearts on a backyard fence; yet we have a plea by the State Department to get more writers in the Publication Division of the State Department. Where is it all going to end?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 3 additional minutes.

Mr. JONES. Can we not look at this thing from the standpoint of the great statesman from England, Hon. Winston Churchill, who on the 10th of November 1936 uttered the criticism, when the British Minister of Defense refused to undertake radical changes in organization and defense supply until there was urgent proof of its necessity? Winston Churchill said:

So we go into a strange paradox, decided only to be undecided, resolved to be irresolute, adamant for drift, solid for fluidity, all powerful to be impotent.

We cannot afford, in the name of the boys who are giving everything that they have, working all around the clock, eating what they can get hold of, wild rice or anything else; they know no hours or minimum wages or minimum standards. All they know is to listen to the command. "Theirs not to reason why; theirs but to do and die." Can we not look at it from the standpoint of the men at the front and decide that we shall not as a Congress be irresolute, but that we shall tackle this problem with all the will at our command, and say that one man shall do the job, and if the old-line agency has been equipped over long years of study to do the kind of a job that needs to be done today, we ought to build on that, instead of creating a new one from soup to nuts to flounder around and lose time and manpower and effort?

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I now yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. I just want to express my hearty sympathy for what the gentleman has had to say. I should like to call attention to the fact that by his own showing the State Department is not in a position to give information with regard to these other agencies, which, although they are under certain nominal control of the ambassadors to different countries, they are not under the control of the State Department. I should like to join with the gentleman in a full investigation of the Board of Economic Warfare, not only to the extent of its operations but as to the method by which untrained men are being selected to represent this country in other countries. But I do want to remind the gentleman and the Committee that it is the State Department bill we are considering.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman very much.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. I wonder if the gentleman could tell us how many of these different employees of the Government and of the different bureaus are over in South America at this time?

Mr. JONES. I do not have the figure. Partial information is scattered through different parts of the hearings.

Mr. O'HARA. Approximately the number.

Mr. JONES. I cannot give approximately the number because we did not have a report on O. W. I., Lend-Lease, and the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. If I understand the gentleman correctly, he is not opposed to certain of these activities?

Mr. JONES. The gentleman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY].

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, very briefly I want to discuss a matter in which the House of Representatives is placidly assuming responsibility and I think not looking out for itself.

As I have warned in the House of Representatives repeatedly, we are running rapidly into a shortage of oil for the purposes of the war and for domestic consumption. Pipe lines to the East from the Southwest may ease the oil situation on the seaboard, but a shortage of oil to transportation is imminent.

On December 16 I gave the House a report on conditions and trends in the petroleum industry. I presented statistics on supply and showed from the figures then available that current production was not adequate to meet the demand.

We were running behind then, and we are running behind now. The discovery record of 1942 was poor. Throughout the year, it was necessary to take oil from storage and the total of all oils, crude and products, was fifty-seven and one-half million barrels—about a 10-percent withdrawal.

In 1942, the Bureau of Mines' figures show, the demand for crude oil produced from the fields of the United States totaled 1,395,000,000 barrels and the wells of this country lacked 10,000,000 barrels of producing that quantity. There is some reserve producing capacity, but it is in areas not adequately supplied with the means of transportation. A committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council recently asserted that by the end of 1943 the demand for crude oil will exceed the maximum efficient producing capacity from all present fields in the United States, even assuming that new outlets could be provided for the few areas not well supplied with transportation.

There will then be no margin, no safety factor. Unless new, substantial fields

are discovered soon, we shall be scraping the bottom of our national oil barrel.

We do not know exactly what the demand for petroleum will be. The factors which we lack in estimating the over-all amount are the amounts which the Army and Navy expect to use. Such information cannot be revealed publicly. We do know that every official utterance on the subject points to sharp rise in petroleum requirements. The Bureau of Mines, on March 2, said:

Possibly the clearest factor, at the present time, is that the 1942 reduction of over 53,000,000 barrels in stocks of all oils cannot be repeated. If the total demand for all oils and imports in 1943 should approximate the 1942 levels, and there were no withdrawals from total stocks, an increase of about 4 percent in crude production would be required.

From somewhere we would have to get more than 57,000,000 barrels of crude oil in excess of that which was produced in 1942.

In 1942 we used 1,395,000,000 barrels.

In 1942 we produced 1,385,000,000 barrels.

In 1942 we used storage stocks to the extent of 57,950,000 barrels.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mrs. BOLTON. Does the gentleman's information mean that they are going to increase the amount of oil they will permit to be pumped from these wells? Some wells are going out of business because they are not allowed to pump enough to keep the wells in operation.

Mr. DISNEY. I think that will probably come about but the present price is too low to make it profitable. Price is really the subject I am discussing. The shortage of oil is going to continue unless we have a price which induces producers to bring in new wells and is such that they can afford to produce.

Mrs. BOLTON. It must be such as to provide an incentive to operate wells that could be productive.

Mr. DISNEY. Yes, indeed. From somewhere we would have to get 57,000,000 barrels.

Here is a brief summary that can be easily assimilated.

The statistics on discoveries of reserves are even more startling:

In 1934 we discovered 1,699,000,000 barrels of reserve oil.

In 1942 we discovered only 317,000,000 barrels.

That does not mean it was ready for production, but that is the amount of new discoveries that were made in 1934.

In 1942, 8 years later, we discovered only 317,000,000 barrels, less than one-sixth.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. CURTIS. What does the gentleman have to suggest to encourage exploration for more oil?

Mr. DISNEY. I think the O. P. A. with its stupid theory that you can continue the present price levels must be modified. Manufactured articles are not produced for pastime, they are pro-



duced with the idea of the producers making a profit. I am going into the question of price in just a little bit in such a way as will, I think, open your eyes. If you were in the oil business at the present time I do not think you would have any great encouragement to continue.

Mr. CURTIS. Is there any shortage of adequate drilling machinery so far as the gentleman knows, for the development of new areas and wildcatting?

Mr. DISNEY. There is some shortage of steel, but men will always find a way to drill oil wells if they can get a price.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. DISNEY. In regard to the matter of stocks on hand, last year there were 555,000,000 barrels of stock on hand. As I said, we used 57,000,000 of those stocks. But all those stocks are not available for consumable use; about 40 to 60 percent of that is necessary in the pipe lines to keep the oil moving, necessary in our refineries. So the only conclusion we can reach is that not more than half that quantity is what you would call consumable stocks instantly consumable.

In 1941 we drilled 20,089 productive oil wells. In 1942—listen to these startling figures—we drilled 10,988, half as many. Productive oil wells drilled from January 1 to March 22, to compare other years with this year: In 1941 in the period of time from January 1 to March 22 we drilled 3,618 wells; in 1942, 3,435 wells; in 1943, 1,787 wells—about one-third as many. Then total oil wells, gas wells, and dry holes drilled January 1 to March 22: In 1940, 6,937; in 1941, 6,051; in 1942, 5,742; in 1943, 3,812.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I wonder if the gentleman would not also indicate the reduction in the amount of actual oil produced? The gentleman has shown the decline in the number of wells drilled, but along with that the amount of oil produced has declined even more than the number of new wells drilled.

Mr. DISNEY. Yes; the gentleman is correct. I do not have the exact statistics on that subject.

The outstanding fact is that last year we produced 10,000,000 barrels less than we used, and we do not know what the needs of the Army and the Navy are going to be.

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. DISNEY. They cannot tell us because it is a military and naval secret. We do know however that there is no supply of oil from the East Indies to the United Nations. We do know that the available supply of the Near East, in Asia, is hampered by transportation and warfare problems. Nearly all of the world's high-octane gas is manufactured in the United States, manufactured for all the allies. We do not manufacture much high-octane gas from South American oil.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And the fact is that the demand is greater than our supply.

Mr. DISNEY. Tremendously.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And we are not doing a solitary thing to increase the supply; rather we are holding it down.

Mr. DISNEY. Not a thing. We have heard that there will probably be an announcement about price tomorrow, but I doubt whether that price will be sufficient to create the incentive to bring in new wells. Let me go into this for just a moment. The cost of producing a barrel of oil has risen enormously since 1937. The price of crude oil, except for rayon, has been at the bottom of the list of commodity prices for years. The price now of crude oil has very little effect on the rate of production, yet it is the independents who produce 75 percent of the production. They have been working under low crude prices for years.

Here is a summary of our situation:

In 1942, we used 1,395,000,000 barrels.

In 1942, we produced 1,385,000,000 barrels.

In 1942, we used storage stocks to the extent of 57,950,000 barrels.

The statistics on discoveries of reserves are even more startling:

In 1934, we discovered 1,699,000,000 barrels of reserve oil.

In 1942, we discovered only 317,000,000 barrels.

I call your attention to the following table. This is authentic, coming from Mr. E. DeGolyer, Assistant Deputy Administrator of Petroleum:

Year:	Barrels
1934-----	1,699,000,000
1935-----	1,934,000,000
1936-----	1,894,000,000
1937-----	2,119,000,000
1938-----	1,894,000,000
1939-----	943,000,000
1940-----	945,000,000
1941-----	361,000,000
1942-----	317,000,000

When reserves of petroleum are discussed, we must keep in mind that these reserves produce slowly. It has taken over 25 years to recover 20,000,000,000 barrels of petroleum, during which time the average number of productive oil wells drilled has approximately 16,000 wells per annum and approximately 6,000 dry holes per annum.

The monthly production of crude petroleum is interesting. The range is downward as illustrated by the following table taken from the reports of the United States Bureau of Mines—except February 1943, which was procured from the Oil and Gas Journal:

Monthly production of crude petroleum	Barrels
Month and year:	
December 1941-----	128,434,000
January 1942-----	128,262,000
February 1942-----	113,961,000
March 1942-----	114,473,000
April 1942-----	105,053,000
May 1942-----	110,192,000
June 1942-----	108,595,000
July 1942-----	111,782,000
August 1942-----	120,429,000
September 1942-----	115,801,000
October 1942-----	120,311,000
November 1942-----	116,101,000
December 1942-----	120,519,000
January 1943-----	117,227,000
February 1943-----	108,301,000

Referring again to the use of petroleum stocks, 57,950,000 barrels of which

were withdrawn from December 1941 to January 1943, the following table is authentic from reports of the United States Bureau of Mines:

All petroleum stocks (above ground)	Barrels
Month and year:	
December 1941-----	555,810,000
January 1942-----	553,291,000
February 1942-----	555,982,000
March 1942-----	546,108,000
April 1942-----	532,556,000
May 1942-----	524,356,000
June 1942-----	515,132,000
July 1942-----	507,779,000
August 1942-----	513,641,000
September 1942-----	512,050,000
October 1942-----	512,249,000
November 1942-----	502,533,000
December 1942-----	497,405,000
January 1943-----	497,860,000

Decrease, December 1941 to January 1943, 57,950,000 barrels.

It must be borne in mind that a large portion of the oil in stocks above the ground is static—40 to 50 percent—needed for retained use in pipe lines and in refineries. So the entire volume of petroleum stocks on hand are not available for use as consumable products.

Looking into the matter of productive oil wells drilled, the following figures are authentic, in my opinion:

Productive oil wells drilled	
1941-----	20,089
1942-----	10,988
Productive oil wells drilled from Jan. 1 to Mar. 22	
1941-----	3,618
1942-----	3,435
1943-----	1,787
Total oil wells, gas wells, and dry holes drilled, Jan. 1 to Mar. 22	
1940-----	6,937
1941-----	6,051
1942-----	5,742
1943-----	3,812

The slump in field work that has been forecast in recent weeks has been definitely under way for some time. It is noted that there were only 33 completions in the week ending March 24 in both Kansas and Oklahoma, as against 57 completions the preceding week, followed by only 50 completions the following week. My information is that this trend is continuing in all the oil fields.

As I have stated, the Army and Navy uses and needs of oil for all purposes are matters of military and naval secrets. However, we do know that there is no supply of oil from the East Indies for the United Nations. We do know that the available supply of the Near East, in Asia, is hampered by transportation and warfare problems. We do know that the United Nations are depending almost entirely upon production in the United States for the manufacture of high-octane gasoline. Without new discoveries and a real incentive for the production of oil, we may reasonably expect that the shortage of oil, with the downward trend of production that I have pointed out, will continue until there is a rude awakening.

The average daily production of crude petroleum, based on the reports of the Bureau of Mines, for October, November,



and December 1941, and January 1942 was 4,114,300 barrels daily. The average daily production of crude petroleum from February 1942 through February 1943, inclusive, was 3,776,438 barrels per day, indicating a drop in the latter period averaging 337,862 barrels per day.

The report of the United States Tariff Commission indicates that operating, general, and administrative expenses of crude production increased for the second quarter of 1942 over the third quarter of 1941 a total of 14 percent.

In this connection, the price statistics are interesting. In January 1937, Oklahoma 36-gravity crude oil brought \$1.22 per barrel. On March 15, 1943, the same quality of oil brought \$1.17 per barrel. During the same two periods, 63-67 octane gasoline, f. o. b. tank cars in Oklahoma refineries was priced on January 25, 1937, 5.125 cents per gallon while on March 15, 1943, the price was 5.5 cents per gallon. In other words, the refineries, chiefly the large major companies, have gotten a raise in the price of their refined products, while the independent producer of crude oil is getting less now for his oil than in 1937.

We hear it currently stated that "the independent oil producer, really the backbone of the industry, is on his way out." Such statements are not surprising. Independents are selling out to the major companies constantly because they cannot continue in business profitably under existing circumstances.

As in every other industry, the price produces the goods or vice versa. In 1920, \$3.07 per barrel for crude oil resulted in the drilling and reopening of 56,000 oil wells or a net increase of the total number of operating oil wells of 40,163. In 1931, 67 cents per barrel for oil resulted in the abandonment and shutting-in of over 22,000 oil wells. A net loss of producing oil wells during that year, 1931, of 15,020.

The cost of producing a barrel of oil has risen enormously, by comparison, since 1935. Oil has been at the bottom of the index for years. The price of every other commodity has gone up, except oil. The price of crude oil has little effect on the price of refined products. So, it is the producer, chiefly the independent producer, who has taken the gaff on low crude oil prices for many years. The public has not suffered, since the price of gasoline has not advanced appreciably.

It is conservatively estimated that it costs 50 cents per barrel more to produce oil than in 1937, chiefly due to rising prices of labor and materials.

It should be obvious to every Member of Congress where the fault lies. Men do not produce cotton, wheat, manufactured articles, or oil for pastime. Like any other article of commerce, oil is produced for a profit. If it cannot be produced at a profit, it remains in the ground. The time approaches, in my judgment, when a cry to the high heavens will go up about the shortage of oil. We will then look back and see that the executive department's delays, stubbornness and shortcomings have brought about this shortage. I believe that the Congress should act before it is too late,

because it is apparent that the executive department will not act effectively.

The public has not suffered on account of refined products because that has moved along at an even keel.

It is conservatively estimated that the cost of a barrel of oil has risen at least 50 cents per barrel since 1937 owing to higher labor costs and the higher cost of materials. The average daily production of crude petroleum based on the report of the Bureau of Mines for October, November, and December 1941, and January 1942, was 4,114,300 barrels daily.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 additional minute.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, here is the solution to your problem. In 1920, \$3.07 a barrel for oil resulted in the drilling and reopening of 56,000 oil wells or a net increase in the total number of operating wells of 40,163. In 1931, 67-cent oil resulted in the abandonment and the shutting in of over 22,000 oil wells, a net loss of producing wells during that year of 15,020. If we are going to sit here and take the responsibility of saving the face of the O. P. A. then we are not as intelligent as we ordinarily deport ourselves.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DISNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It ought to be indicated that even though there may be a rise in the price on a barrel of oil of 50 cents, as far as a gallon of high-octane gas is concerned, it is infinitesimally small.

Mr. DISNEY. It will not change the price of refined products at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE].

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, the bill now before us for consideration carries with it an appropriation for three of our executive departments, \$33,358,100 for the State Department, \$102,657,300 for the Department of Justice, and \$53,714,000 for the Department of Commerce, a total of \$189,729,400, or a decrease of \$17,895,155 compared with last year. It would be impossible in the few minutes allotted me to attempt to analyze the justifications submitted to your committee upon which the appropriations are based. No doubt you will find a number of items in these appropriations that are somewhat misleading. This is particularly true of items in the appropriation for the State Department. I think it is proper to say that some of the titles to these appropriations do not register the real purpose of the appropriation. Some of them are entirely new. They did not exist 2 years ago or 5 years ago and some of them not even 1 year ago. But we are in a great war and we are making appropriations to be used for the execution of this war in the most efficient way possible.

The State Department today has been subjected to a great deal of criticism. The appropriations for the Department

have been subjected to some criticism. Reference has been made to a number of the items, and it would be impossible for me in the time allotted to make public the exact grounds upon which these appropriations are based. One illustration, however, might serve.

We have an appropriation in here for the Bureau of Fisheries to be administered in the State Department, but that appropriation is going to be used or a similar appropriation was used last year ostensibly to investigate or study the fishing industry in South American waters but the real purpose was to investigate and report on the activities of our enemies in these waters. The evidence before your committee was to the effect that the appropriation for last year contributed materially in finding out definitely and unmistakably the plans, the purposes and the designs of our war enemies in the waters adjoining South America. The information obtained as to their plans and placed in the hands of our military experts or those charged with the responsibility of prosecuting this war, aided materially in frustrating the plans of the enemy activities in those waters.

A number of other appropriations have been made available that on their face appear to be absolutely useless and without the information brought to your committee off the record I would be constrained to question the wisdom or the advisability of some of them.

I make this statement for the purpose of showing that while we would not subscribe to some of these appropriations and your committee would not subscribe to some of these items as they appear on their face, unless we felt and had information to the effect that they were going to be used for the welfare and best interests of our country in this emergency. Some of you who serve on other committees, particularly subcommittees of the Appropriations Committee, know that all the appropriations for the prosecution of this war are not confined primarily to appropriations for the War Department or to the Navy Department or the Marine Corps. They are often lodged in the appropriation for some of the other executive departments.

The question has been raised why appropriations should be made for other departments and included in the State Department appropriation bill, for example. One reason is that the expenditure of funds in various countries, for the purposes named, looking toward the prosecution of the war, the State Department is that department of our Government which is charged with the responsibility of maintaining State relationships that probably have existed under treaty, under agreement, or otherwise, for many years. The State Department, therefore, is well advised, is well posted, is familiar with all the laws, all the practices, all the customs, and all the diplomatic arrangements with such countries. It would be unfortunate to make an appropriation for one department to be expended in a foreign country, it matters not how efficient the individuals who expend them may be in their particular line of work or activity, they may not be



in position to know how far they could go under existing diplomatic relations and how far they could go under the diplomatic relationship between the two governments. Therefore, it is necessary that the State Department be associated or connected in some way with these appropriations so that the expenditures might be correlated and expended without violating long-established rules, long-established understandings, or long-established agreements between our Government and governments of other countries in order to avoid what might develop to be serious complications. They might develop complications as serious as some of those existing with countries with which we are now at war.

I wish it were possible to take some of these items and discuss them, so far as I might be justified in doing so, but that would not be possible in the 10 minutes allotted. But before leaving the State Department let me reply to the question raised here this afternoon as to what kind of war materials we obtain from South America, indicating by the question that we are not getting anything in the way of materials for the money spent for this purpose in South America. Now, what kind of strategic materials are we obtaining from South America? I took the liberty to jot down a few of them. Aluminum is one; antimony is another; asbestos, chrome, copper, commercial diamonds, graphite, iron, lead, manganese, tin, platinum, tungsten, mercury, and so forth, all of which are highly essential materials. It may be that some of these materials are obtainable from other sources, but they are all available and are being obtained from South America.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 5 additional minutes.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, we all know they are highly essential, and they must be obtained. Some of us believe that some of them must be obtained at any price, because they are indispensable in the manufacture of equipment so essential in the prosecution of this war.

The State Department, therefore, carries these appropriations in its appropriation bill, and obtains experts from various other departments to supervise the expenditures in such a way that we shall be able to obtain the greatest amount of strategic material and avoid the possibility of going contrary to long-established relations of our Government with others.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

I would not attempt to minimize the activities of other divisions in this Department, but I want to give a few moments' attention to the Antitrust Division in the Department of Justice. In 1943 its appropriation was \$1,800,000. The estimate for 1944 is \$1,600,000. The committee approved that estimate, so the estimate for next year will be \$1,600,000, or a decrease of \$200,000.

Evidence before the committee was that the work of this Division had materially increased on account of additional work brought to the Division by

the Board of Economic Warfare, the War Production Board, the Office of Price Administration, and other newly created agencies of the Government following the declaration of war. This Division inherited additional work from the Board of Economic Warfare, primarily because it had valuable information on the business activities, the business policies, and the business programs in Germany and Japan.

The many cases arising in the War Production Board on account of priorities logically found their way into this Division.

The Office of Price Administration soon found in its work the possibility of a real monopoly problem which commanded immediate and prompt action. Some of us have heard that the activities of the War Production Board, the Bureau of Economic Warfare, and the Office of Price Administration have tended to create monopolies instead of decrease them. Consequently, the work of this Division has materially increased.

I am convinced by the testimony that one of the drawbacks to the efficiency of this division is a mistake made by Congress in the passage of the original antitrust law. The penalties placed in the original law were too low. Since the passage of the original antitrust laws the penalties have become of little value as to what they should be today. Monopolies have grown to such enormous proportions that the penalties placed in the original act today amount to nothing more than chicken feed and have little or no restraining effect.

For instance, the Antitrust Division brought suit 2 years ago against a number of fertilizer companies, charging them with violating the antitrust laws. Last year 100 of these companies plead guilty at Winston-Salem, N. C., by coming into court and entering a plea of nolo contendere. What was the fine? The maximum under the law, as I understand, is \$500 on a count. The court fixed a fine totaling a little less than \$300,000. They paid the fine, snapped their fingers, and walked out, and then by agreement increased the price of fertilizers in some cases as much as \$5 per ton, when 6 cents per ton would have paid the fine.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. HARE. My thought is that the penalty clause in the antitrust laws should be amended, and be amended to a great extent so that the penalty would be much higher, particularly when the plea of nolo contendere is entered. I think the penalty in that case should be fixed by law at not less than \$10,000 on every count. Monopolies would not then come into court and innocently as they say plead guilty, take a little fine, and go out and appear to have a clear conscience.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mr. Chairman, I should like to say a word now with reference to the work of

the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Department of Justice.

According to the testimony furnished, the appropriation for 1943, combining both the regular and national defense items, totaled \$38,836,000, the estimates presented by the Bureau of the Budget for 1944 being \$43,568,000, or an increase of \$3,932,000. Of the total amount requested, \$7,908,000 is for what is called the regular appropriation of the Bureau and the national defense appropriation requested for 1944 is \$35,560,000. The committee reduced the total appropriation \$800,000.

We would not have the time to call attention to the various activities of this Bureau, but in order to give some idea as to the volume of work required we find for 1943 appropriations were made for 13,921 employees and 14,337 are requested for 1944, there being 7,218 of this number employed in the city of Washington and 7,119 in the field service, of which latter number 4,677 are classed as special agents and 2,422 as clerks. The Director of the Bureau stated in his justifications of the appropriation that all employees are now on a 48-hour work-week program and that the voluntary overtime service last year amounted to 9,992,346 hours. The Identification Division, where all fingerprint records are received and recorded, will have 5,158 employees this year. In this Division they maintain a 24-hour-a-day work basis, the total number of fingerprints recorded to date being placed at 61,778,536, and the number is increasing progressively. During the first 6 months of 1942 this Division received 4,071,230 sets of fingerprints and during the first 6 months of 1943 15,507,377, an increase of over 11,000,000 prints in the first 6 months of this year, the daily receipt being 105,914 sets. Of course, the increase is largely due to the fact that all United States Government employees, military personnel and applicants for employment in war industry and civilian agencies of the Government are required to be fingerprinted and placed with this Bureau for handling and recording.

During the first 6 months of 1942 2,406,523 sets of fingerprints of employees in war industries were received, and 11,662,431 such sets were received during the first 6 months of 1943. It is said to be highly important for the reason that these persons are working in commercial industry, aircraft factories, munitions factories, and other plants engaged in the manufacture of military equipment, and so forth, for the Army and Navy with the hope that they would obviate as much as possible sabotage or espionage in our war-production program.

There has also been a decided increase in the administrative and investigative work of the Bureau, which is not only an important factor in law enforcement throughout the country but in furnishing information relative to crime trends as well as the probable causes or influences which give rise to what appears to be a substantial increase in different types of offenses against society. We will not attempt to go into this phase of the Bureau's activities at length, but some of us were impressed at some of the data pre-



sented to your committee and the suggestions of Mr. Hoover, Director of the Bureau, as to the causes and possible influences necessary to avoid continued increases in crime. For example, the arrest for assault in 1942 by males under 21 years of age increased 17.1 over the number of arrests for previous year; rape by men under 21 increased 10.6 and disorderly conduct by men under 21 increased 26.2, despite the fact there is a large volume of young men who have gone into the military and naval service. The arrest for prostitution among girls under 21 years of age increased 64.8 and other sex offenses increased 104.7. The highest number of arrests made in the calendar year 1942 for any single age group, including both sexes, was 18 years of age, the number of arrests for this age reported were 26,371, the number 19 years of age 25,738, at 21 years of age 22,465, at 20 years of age 22,455, and at 22 years of age 19,996, and as you go on into the adult age the number drops off.

In response to an inquiry I made of the Director, Mr. Hoover, of his opinion as to the underlying causes of these offenses and their increases and whether he had any suggestions to offer as a remedy he stated there were a number of factors contributing to this situation, and, in view of his long experience, study, and observation of crime, its causes and consequences, I feel justified in quoting some of the observations he made before your committee. Referring to some of the factors that contributed to crime he said:

Today, of course, youth is able to obtain employment at very large compensation when you compare it with what they could get 3 or 4 years ago; we have also fathers and mothers working away from the home which tends to lessen the home influence; we have also the lack of recreational facilities available for public use.

Proceeding further, he said:

The matter of juvenile delinquency is one which can be remedied only by the combined efforts of homes, churches, schools, and civic organizations of our country. If, during this trying period, we forget the moral needs of the next generation we have not fulfilled the trust placed in us. You cannot disregard the home and the church in the building of a nation. It cannot and never has been done in the world and the thing that we need today, I think, is the return to the old-fashioned method of life so far as the home and the church are concerned.

In concluding this particular statement in his justification, he said:

Today these young men and young women are going to work in factories, they are getting large salaries, making them feel free and independent; this feeling leads them into the crimes they are committing. The restricting factor of the home and the church playing the part they should play is not there.

The figures shown by this agency of the Government to me are alarming. They cannot be passed by with a wave of the hand.

It is a question this country cannot ignore. Here is a great problem for somebody. I do not know whether it is solely for the Congress to solve. It may be for the people—our constituents.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has again expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman. I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, to my mind, this picture presents to us more than a legislative problem; it brings a challenge to the churches of this country; it brings a challenge to the homes of this country; it brings a challenge to the civic life of the American people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has again expired.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield now to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, for the information of the Members of the House, I give a full explanation of the various publications on the continuity of objectives and the program of marketing laws survey. I have a list of publications regarding this survey and respecting its several interests which I now present.

In press release No. 4-1663, issued by Works Progress Administration on April 3, 1938, announcing the marketing laws survey, Corrington Gill, then Assistant Administrator of W. P. A., stated that a project had been approved—

to survey State marketing laws throughout the United States \* \* \* to obtain legal and economic data concerning laws on the State statute books, and make it available in useful form to all Federal and State governmental agencies, trade associations, businessmen, lawyers, students, and teachers of law and marketing.

In this same press release in announcing the type of studies to be undertaken, Mr. Gill listed as group I the State anti-trust laws modeled after the Sherman Act; group II as including cooperative marketing, food, drugs, cosmetics, and chain tax laws; and group III as State laws pertaining to the marketing of specific agricultural and industrial products.

This same release said further:

To assist in the planning and execution of the survey a Federal advisory committee will be established on which representatives from the following bureaus and departments will be asked to serve: Department of Commerce, Treasury Department, Federal Trade Commission, Business Advisory Council, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Consumers Council of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Consumers Council of the Coal Commission, Department of Justice, and National Resources Board.

The men who served on that committee were:

Joseph J. O'Connell, special assistant to the General Counsel, Treasury Department.

Donald E. Montgomery, Consumers' Council, Department of Agriculture.

Frederick V. Waugh, Department of Agriculture.

Nathanael H. Engle, Department of Commerce.

Walter White, assistant to chairman, Business Advisory Council, Department of Commerce.

Francis Walker, Chief Economist, Federal Trade Commission.

Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.

Dr. Stuart A. Rice, Chairman, Central Statistical Board.

George T. Toss, Consumers' Council, Bituminous Coal Commission; and

Robert M. Cooper, special assistant to Attorney General, Department of Justice.

Outlines of studies which had been prepared by the marketing laws staff which on the economic side was headed by Dr. John H. Cover, of the University of Chicago, and on the legal side by Dr. S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, of the George Washington University, were considered in detail by the advisory committee.

It was the advisory committee which decided the objectives for the survey, defined the basic methods to be followed and the character of the published findings. The basic outlines are presented in volume V.

During considerations of what the survey should seek to discover in the complexity and confusion of State and Federal marketing laws and the objectives that would best serve to promote the welfare of government and business, Maj. A. H. Martin, who had organized the survey under the general supervision of Corrington Gill, set up a board of legal consultants, or a legal advisory council, seeking the foremost authorities among the law professors of the country in the field of trade regulations. This council was to work directly with the staff, act as a final board of review and analysis. Its major purpose was to give legal validity to the findings of the survey.

This advisory council, which met regularly until its work was completed, was composed of James A. McLaughlin, Harvard; Breck McAllister, Yale; Frank A. Strong, Ohio State; Frank Horack, Indiana; A. W. Fuchs, Washington of St. Louis, and S. C. Oppenheim, George Washington.

Since 1938 to the present March of 1943, there has been no change in the direction of these studies and objectives. There has been a sharpening of focus since December 7, 1941, attention being given primarily to problems which have been brought into bold relief by the war effort. Among others, outlines were drawn up and approved by the Advisory Committee of governmental departments and the legal advisory council for a study of food supply and controls.

The trade-barrier work of the Department of Commerce began in 1939, and was originally located in the Secretary's office. At that time an interdepartmental committee on interstate trade barriers was organized, with the Department of Commerce representative acting as chairman. In January 1940 all of this work was transferred to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. When the Marketing Laws Survey was transferred to the Bureau in November 1941, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, it was consolidated with the Trade Barrier Section, the new organiza-



tion being called the Marketing Laws Unit. The Chief of this Unit also acts as chairman of the interdepartmental committee.

The interdepartmental committee was organized at a time when trade-barrier problems assumed significant proportions. A national conference was decided upon to be held by the Council of State Governments in Chicago in April 1939. Marketing Laws was requested by the Council of State Governments to prepare for publication from its statutory findings a complete chart of typical trade barriers.

The council asked the Marketing Laws Survey to limit its report to the following categories: Liquor legislation; motor vehicles; itinerant trucker; ports of entry; oleomargarine; dairy products; livestock, poultry, and general foods; nursery stock; use taxes; general preferences for State products and labor.

President Roosevelt endorsed the national conference of the Council of State Governments on these subjects in these words of his message to the conference April 1, 1939:

The last few years have seen the rise of virtual tariff barriers along State lines—damaging restrictions that have hindered the free flow of commerce among the several States.

Business, agriculture, and labor have all suffered because of State and regional discriminatory measures adopted in the vain hope of protecting local products from the hazards of economic fluctuations. \* \* \*

The Federal Government is seeking to break down trade walls between this and the other nations of the world, and to remove the hampering restrictions that have been placed upon world commerce.

Interstate trade barriers, if allowed to develop and multiply, will, however, constitute social and economic problems even more serious than international tariffs.

So much interest was aroused by this conference that the Survey had to rush into print its charts and scope notes on the trade barriers considered by the conference. The result was a volume entitled "Comparative Charts of State Statutes Illustrating Barriers to Trade Between States." Public demand has exhausted 3 printings at the Government Printing Office and the first edition issued by Marketing Laws Survey—considerably more than 10,000 copies.

Immediately after this conference, the advisory council decided that the general study of food markets should be completed, not only because of the Nation's concern with the consumer's market basket and rising legislation in the field of price controls and regulation, but as sound research in illustration of the changing patterns in national distribution caused by shifting and multiplying State legislation. But the bulk of legislation in the whole field of food supply was so immense, it could not be compressed into a single volume. Therefore it was determined to break down the general project and as a result a study of milk and dairy legislation became volume III in the Marketing Laws series. This volume was issued in 1941 although all work had been completed in 1940.

In the foreword to volume III, State Milk and Dairy Legislation, appears this statement over the signature of A. H. Martin, Jr., director of the Survey:

The Survey undertook as the second phase of its research, the compilation and analysis of State legislation dealing directly with specific commodities.

The first of these studies in immediacy of interest to government, business, and the consumer is the milk and dairy products industry. The present volume is the result of that research. \* \* \*

The intricately detailed regulations governing the Nation's general food markets are now being analyzed and charted for final manuscript and as early publication as possible.

During 1939 and 1940, Marketing Laws Survey continued its commodity studies and, in cooperation with the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Barriers supplied the Council of State Governments with trade-barrier data in the milk and dairy industry, butter, oleomargarine and other margarines, motor-vehicle transportation, use taxes, State preferences.

From November 1941 on, the Survey's W. P. A. projects in New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago carried on research on divisions of the established objectives. Studies in oleomargarine, dairy products, milk-control acts, meats and meat products, cheeses and substitutes, grains and cereals, fruits and vegetables (to mention food products only in the 75 special studies) were completed by the W. P. A. projects for analysis by the review staff of the Marketing Laws Unit in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Early in 1942, the survey and the marketing laws unit in active daily consultation and cooperation with the war agencies—W. P. B., O. P. A., War Department, Navy, Office of Defense Transportation, Manpower Commission, Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor—prepared the agenda for the statutory compilations to be considered by State representatives, the specific restrictions in foods, transportation, construction, and labor supply for the Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions called by President Roosevelt to be held in May 1942, under the auspices of the Department of Commerce.

The materials on food supplies used at the conference were drawn from the compilations of the Marketing Laws Survey for its study on milk, butter, oleomargarine, and other foods, and from experts of the Department of Agriculture who appeared on the program of the conference.

In the final report on the proceedings of the May 5, 6, 7, 1942, Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions, issued by the Department of Commerce, appears this statement:

In the field of agricultural products, restrictive legislation and barriers were cited as to milk and dairy products, oleomargarine, eggs, commercial feeds, and commercial fertilizers. \* \* \*

In the milk and dairy industry the most serious barriers are caused by lack of acceptance by one locality of the inspection made by other localities.

Of the 17 States which have one or more of such restrictive provisions, only two stated an intention at the conference to take any real action to eliminate such restrictions. \* \* \*

Filled milk \* \* \* is prohibited in some 30 States. Recommendations for the removal of this proscription met with little acceptance. \* \* \* Two of the States did indicate, however, that consideration would be given to repeal of the law. \* \* \*

Of the States imposing excise taxes and license fees on margarine, only three stated that they would recommend repeal, and then repeal only for the duration.

\* \* \* The results further indicated, however, that this initial conference was only a beginning and must be followed up by continuous action and encouragement.

The current studies on trade barriers in the food industry, including milk, butter, oleomargarine, meat products, are in direct line and in direct fulfillment of the established objectives of marketing laws survey from its organization in 1938.

Below is a complete list of publications of the Marketing Laws Survey, the trade barrier section, and the marketing laws unit, including one bulletin prepared by the University of Michigan and published by the Department—to illustrate a research technique which could be used in other parts of the country:

Name	Prepared by—	Published by—
Comparative Charts of Trade Barriers Between States.....	W. P. A. (1939).....	W. P. A. (1939).
Vol. I—State Antitrust Laws (880 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1938-39).....	W. P. A.
Vol. II—State Price Control Legislation (558 pp.).....	do.....	Do.
Vol. III—State Milk and Dairy Legislation (595 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1939-40).....	Do.
Vol. IV—State Liquor Legislation (910 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1940-41).....	Do.
Vol. V—Interstate Trade Barriers—Outline of Studies (244 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1939-40).....	Do.
Vol. VI—State Occupational Legislation (457 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1941-42).....	Do.
Vol. VII—Trade Barriers in Food Industry (308 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1942).....	Do.
Digest of State Laws Relating to Trade Barriers—Nine States (42 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1939).....	W. P. A. and interdepartmental committee.
Source and Citation Manual (31 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1939-40-41).....	W. P. A.
Master Memoranda and Outline of Specific Categories (72 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1940).....	Do.
Bibliography of Barriers to Trade (87 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1941-42).....	Do.
State Oleomargarine Legislation (55 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1942).....	Do.
Bibliography of Defense Production Associations and Community Pools (16 pp.).....	do.....	Do.
Interstate Trade Barriers and Michigan Industry (42 pp.).....	University of Michigan.....	Commerce.
5 articles on Food Trade Barriers published in Domestic Commerce.....	Washington staff—Marketing Laws.....	Do.
Aspects of Trade Barriers (McLean report) (mimeograph).....	Commerce (1940) and interdepartmental committee.....	Do.
Trade Barriers—Summary of testimony before T. N. E. C. (40 pp. and charts).....	W. P. A. (1940).....	W. P. A. for 7,500S copies, Commerce 3,500 copy reprints.
Supplement to Vol. I—State Antitrust Laws (79 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1941-42).....	W. P. A.
Supplement to Pt. 1 of Vol. II—Price Control (197 pp.).....	W. P. A. (1942).....	Do.
Supplement to Pt. 2 of Vol. II—Price Control (185 pp.).....	do.....	Do.
Summary of proceedings: Federal-State Conference on War Restrictions (172 pp.).....	Commerce.....	W. P. A. funds.



(By unanimous consent, Mr. STEFAN was granted leave to extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL].

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, today the Members of this House have had the opportunity of hearing the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. DISNEY] analyze the oil problem confronting the Nation in a very able, constructive, and intelligent address.

I want to go on record endorsing his position and the facts he has so ably set forth. For several years now I have lived close to the oil problem, particularly as it affects Illinois and the tri-State area. The first oil wells in Illinois in 1937 touching off the big oil boom for my State were drilled in my district, the leading oil pool in the State being located in my county, known as the Salem-Centralia pool. I have seen it develop from that time to some 2,500 wells in my county, with thousands of other producing wells being brought in in my district spreading out to many counties over southern Illinois.

I have seen it bring prosperity to our entire section of the State, benefiting millions of people who by reason of such prosperity have not only built up their communities, redeemed their farms, and paid off their debts, but such production has placed our people in a position which enables them now to throw their full financial strength into the war effort, with the result that in every oil county in Illinois every Red Cross drive and every bond issue has been oversubscribed.

Better than that regardless of bureaucratic harassment and at times governmental restrictions there has been built up in this central industrial and farming section of the Nation a great oasis of oil reaching a production of 340,000 barrels per day. With such production within 65 miles of St. Louis and within from 50 to 300 miles of every war plant in Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, and Kentucky, I need not dwell on the importance of Illinois oil and the tri-State area in its support of the civilian needs and the striking power of the tri-State area in the war effort now, of the Nation.

I would like to make this point here. Had it not been for the efforts of a group of we men who were willing to go out and fight to protect this oil industry in its infancy this great production would not have been developed to a point where it can now render such substantial aid to the economic and civilian demands of the people, the Nation, and the war effort.

In 1941 in the midst of the development and expansion of the oil industry in Illinois there were those then, as there always have been, who wanted to slow down production by the passage of a proration bill. A number of businessmen and leading citizens of my section of the State who stood for continued and greater production organized public thought and sentiment against this move defeating the proposition before the Illinois Legislature.

Later in that year, in an effort to conserve steel, a Federal order known as M68 was issued by the Petroleum Ad-

ministrator which restricted drilling to 1 well to 40 acres. That move struck a disastrous blow at oil development in Illinois. It almost stopped the bringing in of new wells. We again called upon public sentiment to exert itself and in the fall of 1942 this order was modified permitting the drilling of 4 wells to 40 acres by the new order known as M68-5.

Within the past few days this order has been extended indefinitely, and I am glad to commend Mr. Ickes, the Petroleum Coordinator for War, and his assistants on the wisdom of their decision. It is to be hoped now that there will not be further attempts by the Federal Government or by any of the States to restrict the production of oil, now so vital to the Nation and to our allies. We need more production, more new wells. We need to explore and build up our reserves, not restrict them. Any move restricting oil development now cannot be justified on any grounds.

Now, I want to call the attention of you Members from the New England States and you of the eastern seaboard, who with your constituents have been shivering and suffering for the want of heat during the past winter and who may be suffering again next winter, to the importance to you of Illinois and tri-State oil production.

This production is of first importance to you and your people because these oil fields lie 1,000 miles nearer to your homes than do the oil fields of the Southwest. For this reason, twice as much oil can be freighted to you in railway tank cars in the same time at less expense and wear and tear on rails and railway rolling stock. It is important that you understand and remember this, for there likely will come a time when we in this oil-producing area will call upon you for help in this Congress, call for your moral support in keeping oil production up to top limits in Illinois and the tri-State area.

What the Nation needs now is more oil. To get more oil, there must be less interference with production, less restriction, more material and equipment allotted to the oil industry, a liberalization by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its red tape, which prevents thousands of trucking lines from freely crossing State lines and delivering the goods wherever they are needed. We need to use the scissors and cut red tape wherever it hinders production and distribution.

And in addition to the above suggestions there is one major necessary move that should be made at once. The price of crude oil should be immediately raised 50 cents per barrel. There has not been an advance in the price of oil since early in 1941.

In fact crude prices were frozen by the O. P. A. Administrator at that time. Since that time wages of oil workers have been increased, lack of proper truck transportation and various restrictions with loss of man-hours while waiting for repairs has caused the expense of production to be greatly increased. Added to that, many efficient young men working in the oil fields have vol-

unteered or been drafted into the armed forces, their places being filled with inexperienced help and often by older men. These difficulties have greatly increased the cost of production.

Those responsible for fixing oil prices, those whose job it is to see that enough oil is produced to keep our war plants and our Air Force, Navy, and land armies supplied to their utmost striking power are now confronted with an oil problem which plainly calls for more wildcatting, which means more exploration, more new oil wells.

To get this—and we must have it—requires only two major normal moves. First, a higher price. Second, less restrictions. It is that simple. You cannot expect operators to gamble their money and effort on bringing in new wells, when they know the price they get, if they get oil, will not pay off the price of production. This move, it seems to me, should have been made a year ago. It is imperative now. It cannot wait. Profit will increase production.

Our demand for oil for the war effort and the Nation increases with the production of every tank, truck, airplane, and battleship. We are spending billions for such expansion. The Government spends nothing for oil development. It should now make a move to let the civilian make such a profit on his investment as will permit him to stay in business and supply this vital product. This point must be admitted and seen before it is too late, before we are facing an oil-shortage crisis.

Since the present price was set at 1941 levels, production and reserves have gone down every month, to a low now of 3,860,000 barrels daily. The percentage drop has been 6 percent. The trend must be reversed. It cannot and will not be reversed until the price is raised. It will be difficult then, because of lack of skilled labor.

At this point I want to quote from a speech made by the Secretary of Interior, Mr. Ickes, at Milwaukee on January 21, this year, 1943, in which he said, and I quote:

The figures previously cited with respect to residual oil depicts a condition which has been with us since August. They show a condition of steady and continuous decline of inventories. Our stocks have been going down, down, down in inverse ratio to the steadily mounting requirements of the war program. The war plants and the great steel mills are consuming heavy oils in tremendous quantities, and there has been an ever-continuing demand for more and more oil from the railroads.

In this same speech he says again, and I quote:

Your association in the main is composed of independent operators and distributors. As such, it is representative of the men who constitute the backbone of the American oil industry.

Following Mr. Ickes' statement let me point out that the independent operators by the thousands have always been regarded as the ones who do the most pioneering or wildcatting. If this be true, they do the most exploring and bring in the most new wells. The Petroleum Coordinator wants more new wells brought in in 1943 than in any year



of the past. The little fellow, the independent, cannot do his full share because his capital is so limited he cannot carry on for a longer time at a loss. The major companies can carry on for longer, but it is grossly unfair to them to ask them to produce oil at a loss.

It comes down to these hard cold facts, the little fellow referred to by Mr. Ickes as the backbone of the oil industry is being forced out of business. Thousands of them have been forced to quit. This must be stopped. A price raise will help to do it. They must have this relief.

Mr. DISNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. Yes.

Mr. DISNEY. Does the gentleman know of any way on earth whereby we can get more oil and new reserves, except by a rise in the price, so that oil men will at least get their cost of production and enable them to make a profit?

Mr. VURSELL. I see no other possible way.

Mr. DISNEY. In other words, there is no way to get a larger production of oil unless there is a rise in price?

Mr. VURSELL. That is right.

Now let me make an observation with which most of you Congressmen are familiar.

Over a year ago the manpower question came before this House. The executive department practically informed the Congress the matter would be handled without congressional interference. You know it was not done. You know it now confronts the Nation with a crisis that has spread a wicked and unnecessary confusion throughout the land that has hurt tremendously the morale of the Nation.

The Congress saw a food shortage coming. It passed legislation in the hope of helping to prevent it. The President vetoed the bill and the Secretary of Agriculture, backed by the President, as evidenced by his vetoing of the Bankhead bill last week, refused to allow parity prices to the farmers, as was the intent of Congress. Now we have a food shortage impending which is inexcusable and tragic.

I hope such a condition will not be brought about as will affect our ability to produce the oil our Nation must have. I have confidence that Mr. Ickes and his Department will not allow this to happen.

This oil question is of such constant and continuing importance to the Nation that I feel the Congress should keep, at all times, close to and conversant with the facts. We must keep in close touch with it. It is our duty.

It is for this reason that I have presumed upon your time today to discuss the oil question briefly as it affects our national life. I hope the Members of this House, whether or not you live in an oil area, will take the same interest in oil as we Members who do. You all must use oil. It is of tremendous importance to all of us. Many of our comforts come from it, and we must produce it to win the war. Our national security, our liberty, depends upon it.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH].

[Mr. KEOGH addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS].

#### JEFFERSONIAN REPUBLICANISM VERSUS MONOCRACY

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I wish to disturb the deafening New Deal silence that marks the approach of Thomas Jefferson's Bicentennial, and the dedication of his memorial one week from today, by calling attention to this thought:

It is both curious and interesting that those supposed to descend politically from the party opposed to Jefferson should now be celebrating his birthday while those claiming political descent from him have nearly ceased to breathe his name everywhere.

I remember being very much amused at seeing two partially intoxicated men engaged in a fight, with their greatcoats on, which fight, after a long and rather harmless contest, ended in each having fought himself out of his own coat and into that of the other. If the two leading parties of this day are really identical with the two in the days of Jefferson and Adams, they have performed the same feat as the two drunken men.

But soberly, it is now no child's play to save the principles of Jefferson from total overthrow in this Nation.

Mr. Chairman, these are the words of Abraham Lincoln, which he wrote 84 years ago today, April 6, 1859. They apply with peculiar force today in the struggle going on between Jeffersonian Republicanism and what Jefferson called the Monocrats. Less advance publicity is being given to Thomas Jefferson's birthday than was given this year to the President's birthday ball. This cannot be because of the war, for that would affect both birthday celebrations equally. I believe the reason is that any prolonged attention to Jefferson's life and work will show, as Lincoln suggested, that the parties of today have changed coats and that the New Deal Party is the Federalist Party of today, and the New Dealers are the Monocrats that Jefferson fought all his life.

Thomas Jefferson was a very great man, versatile and complex in his life and work. Being President was not his most important work, according to his own estimate. In addition to being author of the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Statute for Religious Freedom, and the father of the University of Virginia, as he wrote in his own epitaph, he was a lawyer, an architect, a State legislator and Governor, a diplomat, a Cabinet officer and Vice President, a farmer, a militia officer, a violinist, a scientist, botanist, paleontologist, a scholar, philosopher, and educator, a manufacturer, a parliamentarian, a theologian, an inventor, and an excellent politician. His correspondence covers 40,000 letters in 236 volumes. This remarkable man through a long, active life of thought and action was not always perfect, was not

always consistent. By picking thought of his out of his context, by dwelling on single actions of his, a text can be found for almost any position. We will see examples of this in connection with his anniversary. There was one principle, however, which permeated his whole being and characterized his whole life. He was a Republican who believed in rotation in office, as opposed to the Monocrat principle of perpetuation in office.

In 1789 he wrote of the new Constitution:

I disapproved also of the perpetual reeligibility of the President.

On May 13, 1792, he christened his party when he wrote:

The Republican Party, who wish to preserve the Government in its present form at fewer in number than the monarchic Federalists.

In 1807 he wrote:

Believing that a definite period of retiring from this station will tend materially to secure our elective form of government, I have felt it a duty to withdraw at the close of my present term, and to strengthen by practice a principle which I deem salutary.

In 1808 he wrote:

Having myself high approved the example of an illustrious predecessor in voluntarily retiring from a trust which, if too long continued in the same hands might become subject of uneasiness and apprehension, could not mistake my own duty when placed in a similar situation.

In 1809 he wrote:

If the principle of rotation be a sound one as I conscientiously believe it to be, with respect to this office, no pretext should ever be permitted to dispense with it; because there never will be a time when real difficulties will not exist and furnish a plausible pretext for dispensation.

In 1812 he wrote on the subject when it was suggested that as ex-President he serve as Secretary of State:

I profess so much of the Roman principle as to deem it honorable for the general of yesterday to act as a corporal today if his service can be useful to his country.

In 1818 he again described his Republican principles, which he called Republican, as opposed to Hamilton, who wanted an Executive for life or during good behavior, and noted that Adams had returned to "the Republican rank."

In 1821 he wrote:

Should any President consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust he would be rejected on this demonstration of antithetical views.

This is no antiquarian, academic question in history or political science. The question is squarely before the country now, not because of conditions like war or depression, which arise from a number of circumstances, controlled by one man, but because of the ambition of one man. The fourth-term candidate which is embarrassing and distracting our war effort, is diametrically opposed to Jefferson's whole life and teachings.

The only force that has a chance of opposing this Federalist monocrat movement is the party that bears the name of Jefferson's party, the Republican Party. This fight to maintain Je



Jefferson's principles can only be won by the union of all the forces supporting Republican principles and opposing New Deal monarchy.

In the solid South leaders who oppose the New Deal are talking about the creation of a new third party. They forget the lessons of history. They realize that the one-party system in the South has disenfranchised them in national elections. A third party, sectional in character, would continue this disenfranchisement. The South needs to remember that Thomas Jefferson's Republican Party was founded in the South. The Civil War and Reconstruction have not caused Civil Service or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to be objectionable in the South. The dead hand of ancient wrongs should no longer bar the South from reclaiming its original right to the good Jeffersonian word "Republican." When Lincoln wrote his famous letter, he said it was 70 years ago when two great political parties were first formed in this country. He then belonged to a Republican Party that had been revived 5 years before at Jackson, Mich. Here is the way Lincoln ended his letter:

All honor to Jefferson—to the man, who in the concrete pressure of a struggle for national independence by a single people, had the coolness, forecast, and sagacity to introduce into a merely revolutionary document an abstract truth, applicable to all men and all times, and so embalm it there that today and in all coming days it shall be a rebuke and a stumbling block to the very harbingers of reappearing tyranny and oppression.

It is 84 years since Lincoln wrote these words. It is time to forget the differences which have separated Jeffersonians in the past, to remember the eternal principles that have united them in spirit for more years than they have been separated.

On July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the young Republic, Thomas Jefferson died. His last clear words were "the Committee of Safety ought to be warned." Was his mind going back to Revolutionary days, or was this prophetic soul looking ahead? On that same day, John Adams died. The man under whom Jefferson had served as Vice President, his old antagonist and then once more his old friend. The last words of Adams were, "Thomas Jefferson still lives." These words were prophetic for Jefferson still lives and his spirit in this year of crisis is a warning to those who are committed to protect the safety of this country against tyranny and despotism.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, it appears from the remarks of my good friend who has just preceded me, that not content with having taken Wendell Willkie as their candidate in the last Presidential election, the Republicans now propose to appropriate a good portion of the history and traditions of the Democratic Party. We appreciate the compliment, but we resent the tactic.

Mr. CURTIS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am sorry. My time is very limited.

Mr. CURTIS. Just for a question.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. If the gentleman will guarantee me that no one else will ask me to yield, I will yield.

Mr. CURTIS. Well, I cannot do that, but I wondered if you were using these principles of Jefferson that we have adopted?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I am coming to that, if the gentleman will permit.

It so happens that my purpose in asking for this time was in order to make a little speech about American history apropos of the article that appeared in the New York Times of last Sunday. I might say, however, to my namesake from Ohio, that, as far as I am personally concerned, my record is clear on Thomas Jefferson. During the course of the past few months I have been at some pains to write a book, the publication date of which has been deliberately fixed to come on Jefferson's birthday, and the major portion of that book is devoted to an exposition of the need of this Nation today to understand fully and profoundly the views of Jefferson upon the subject of public finance, and to apply some of the principles for which he stood.

The fundamental thing that divides political parties is, after all, the question as to whether those political parties stand for the opening of a wider and more certain field of opportunity for the common man, or whether they stand for the protection of privilege where it exists. I shall not offer any invidious comparisons except to say that the fundamental thing about the party of Jefferson was not the name by which it was known, but the fact that Jefferson fought a battle all through his life, the key to which has always seemed to me his insistence that the lands of the West should be open to settlement by any American, at a very low price. He was opposed by the forces led by Alexander Hamilton, who insisted that those western lands should only be for sale in large blocks, because, forsooth, it would take people of great resources and business wisdom in order to administer those lands in the West, and to see that they were "settled properly." No, Mr. Chairman, the fundamental thing about Thomas Jefferson was his faith in the common man, his determination that America, all through her life, should offer that common man the greatest degree of opportunity of which he was capable. It is for us to say—shall I say regardless of political party—whether we shall be devoted to that same fundamental purpose. Jefferson stood, in a day when it was not easy to do so, for the principle that men are capable of self-government; that the cure for the shortcomings of democracy, if there be such, is more democracy and more faith in the common man. It seems to me that I may follow with some remarks about American history which happens to have been my field of endeavor most of my life.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. At that point, the gentleman will not disagree, will he,

that the name which Jefferson gave to the party he founded was the Republican Party?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I disagree to a certain extent.

Mr. COFFEE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Let me answer and then I will yield. The name of the party of Jefferson, as I am quite positive, was "The Democratic-Republican Party."

In the course of time and usage it is true that a good many people used the term "Republican" by itself in referring to the party. I do not, however, believe that the gentleman will claim that the Republican Party of today would trace its ancestry back to Jefferson and repudiate completely its connection with such leaders of that day as Alexander Hamilton. Perhaps it would, but it must take its choice and either trace its ancestry to Jefferson or to Hamilton; you cannot have both, for the two men stood at the opposite poles of political opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. COFFEE. I was going to suggest to the gentleman from Ohio, through the courtesy of the gentleman from California that Jefferson also advocated the election of Federal judges for a definite term and also contended that these judges should be retired by a majority vote of the two Houses of Congress without an impeachment trial. If the gentleman wants to hug Jefferson to his bosom I could suggest many other Jeffersonian heretical theories that today might even be regarded as communistic, but I shall hope to get time in my own right to do so.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Parties, of course, change throughout the years, but can the gentleman conceive of a party devoted to the principles of Thomas Jefferson advocating a fourth term for a President?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I do not know that any party advocates a fourth term for a President; I only know that we are in a great war, that we have got to do the best we can to win through to the end of that war.

I was deeply disturbed by an article I read in the New York Times on Sunday about the ignorance of college students of American history. Having been an American history teacher most of my life, I should like to take just a very few moments on the part of the House in order to express some views on this subject which I hope may be helpful.

There has taken place in our country a controversy which seems to be coming to a head. It takes place between those people on the one hand who have advocated a factual and chronological teaching of the history of our own country with emphasis upon the mastery by the student of the facts of that history in chronological sequence. On the other hand there have been those people who



have emphasized the need of students in their preparation for participation in the life of our Nation to have the subjects taught in such way as to emphasize the relationship of the subject matter to the problems which those students would as a practical matter face in their everyday lives. It seems to me most unfortunate that these two points of view should be regarded as mutually exclusive. I do not believe they are. I want to say with all the earnestness at my command that I do not believe there is any subject of study in the curriculum of either primary, or secondary schools, or institutions of higher education in this Nation that offers so rich a field of profound education as the subject of the history of our own country. Could I make a choice as to the one occupation I would rather have for 1 hour before I died I would choose to stand before a class of American school children and discuss with them the history of their Nation.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Briefly.

Mr. RANKIN. Some time ago I went to the Library of Congress and asked for the best history that was taught throughout the country. They gave me a history written by a very distinguished doctor in a great northeastern university. I read it through, and among other misstatements it said that Col. David Crockett, who served in this House for 6 years, could not read or write. So I was not surprised when I read in this New York Times article the other day, I was not surprised at the ignorance of American history that prevails among the students when the history writers will palm off such stuff as that on the people who have to study history.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I thank the gentleman. It is most important for American citizens to be familiar with all the important facts of the history of their Nation. Nor does the teaching of those facts or the heroism of the leaders of our Nation or the struggles of its common people, exclude the possibility of relating the important matters connected with our history to the problems of today. I should like to illustrate what I mean. For example, in teaching the life of General Washington the teacher of understanding can point out that perhaps the greatest aspect in the life of that great man was the fact that although belonging to the group which enjoyed the highest social and economic position of his time, nevertheless, he espoused and brought his talents to the cause of the common people and their freedom and gave it leadership at a time when that leadership was greatly needed. What more practical application could be given to a lesson of history? What greater advantage from a historical fact could be brought to a group of American students than that?

In the teaching of the facts regarding the Constitution of the United States and its formation, it is not only possible to teach the facts thereof but to illustrate the need on the part of a great people of a Government possessed of at least certain fundamental powers which

our Government, immediately preceding the adoption of the Constitution, lacked.

It is altogether possible in teaching the period when our Constitution was formed to point out the amendments that have been subsequently made to that great document and to point out to students the importance to them of retaining into the future the fundamental freedoms and liberties and the tripartite form of government which that Constitution provides.

I could go on and I could illustrate that in the period of Theodore Roosevelt one could not only teach the facts about that period but point out that two fundamental battles were started in the period, one the battle for conservation of the natural resources of this country and the other to preserve the opportunities of people of small resources by preventing the control of business on the part of huge monopolies.

I could illustrate over and over again to show that there need not be a conflict insofar as these points of view regarding American history are concerned. I conclude, Mr. Chairman, by simply saying that I pay tribute to those people who today are pointing out the vast importance of widespread knowledge of our history and the great opportunity that exists for developing throughout the length and breadth of this land a deep and fundamental understanding on the part of all of our people of not only the facts of our history but its interpretation and significance.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY].

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. Chairman, because I think it is high time that Congress became really concerned over inflation, I take this time this afternoon in support of the President's veto of the so-called Bankhead bill.

I do not think that I am seeing things under the bed when I say that this country is in the first stages of the most dangerous cycle of inflation that we have ever faced. If we can hold the line—and that means on the Little Steel formula, as well as on the farm front, we stand a good chance of avoiding that cycle.

If we fail—and I am fearful lest a Congress fearful of the displeasure of various groups will cause us to fail—we light the fuse that sets off the first blast against the dam of inflation.

It will be argued, I have no doubt, that this bill, this Bankhead bill, is just a little charge of dynamite. That its effect on prices is small. Perhaps that may be true. But make no mistake about it, it is the charge that will ignite the next bigger charge up the line—the Pace bill, which has already passed the House and stands waiting in the Senate for passage as soon as this Bankhead bill is boosted through over the President's veto.

So it becomes impossible to consider one without the other—both these devices to move up parity prices to new and higher formulas that will unquestionably

increase the cost of living for all—the farmers included—by several points.

And, likewise, it also becomes impossible to consider them without taking into consideration their direct effect upon a new wave of widespread demands for wage and salary increases in all of our far-flung industries.

Mr. PRIEST. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PRIEST. I am very reluctant to interrupt the gentleman, but I want to concur with all of the emphasis at my command in the statement the gentleman has made that this House has reached the point where we must decide whether we are in dead earnest about this battle against inflation. May I say also, if the gentleman will indulge me for one more brief observation, that many times during the past year we have battled against the recurring threat to the barricades we have attempted to erect against inflation, my thoughts have gone back to the fall of 1941, before Pearl Harbor, when the gentleman from Oklahoma joined with my colleague from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], and with other Members of this House in an attempt to persuade the House at that time to accept an over-all price-control bill that would have been effective. I congratulate the gentleman on the position that he is taking with reference to the veto of the Bankhead bill.

Mr. RUSSELL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. RUSSELL. I also wish to congratulate the gentleman on the stand he took and which I took along with him in reference to the over-all price-control bill. I knew then that if we did not get it inflation would begin. But to the gentleman who has just been talking or addressing the Speaker may I say that it seems to me that he as well as the gentleman who is yielding to me wants to make the farmer the scapegoat in that they themselves have voted for inflation measures that have been turning loose wild money. Only yesterday the gentleman who has just taken his seat voted to increase the outflow of money by allowing an increase in salary amounting to nearly \$700,000,000. A few days ago the gentleman again voted to increase the inflationary flow of money by over \$5,000,000. Since that price-control bill passed we have increased the output of inflationary funds more than the whole output of farm commodities, more than the net farm income, would amount to in the last year or year before last. Let us not make that class of citizens who have been the most patriotic of any class in the country the scapegoats now and say, "You are the only ones who are trying to scalp the people and to bring on inflation," when it is altogether inconsistent with the actions we take here in this House.

Mr. MONRONEY. May I say to the gentleman from Texas I did not support the wage-increase vote yesterday. It is



not we who are protesting against this inching up of parity and inching up of prices who render a disservice to the farmers. It is the consumers that are making the farmers the scapegoats for any price increases. I will try to prove to the gentleman from Texas it is those who claim to be the farmers' friends who are going to make the farmer the scapegoat in this matter, without even benefiting him in his net farm income.

The demand by John L. Lewis for his miners for as much as \$2 per day is only one of the thousands these farm bills will touch off. One—the little one—is the Bankhead bill. Two, the Pace bill, and then the block buster that breaks the Little Steel formula, and we are in the center of the flood stream.

Coming from an agricultural district, it is no easy matter to deny to my farmers advantages that many undoubtedly seek. Especially is this so since I have, and still feel, that the farmer is grossly underpaid for his work and the products he produces. He has not and is not now receiving his fair share of the national income. I would like to see his lot improved.

But I do not feel I would be doing the proper job of representing him if I followed a policy that to me is short-sighted for his part and is dangerous to the Nation itself. At best the farmer stands to profit but a few cents a bushel or a pound on the Bankhead bill—or even under the Pace bill.

But I am convinced from a 2-year study of this inflation problem that these few cents will be the motive force that breaks our controls on inflation. They are the few straws that will break the camel's back.

That this is not an idle fear is evidenced by the veto message of the President, when he charges that even the Bankhead bill will result in increasing the price scale that housewives everywhere will have to pay by 5 percent. Add to that the additional increase that will be occasioned by the Pace bill and you will begin the cycle that cannot help but result in the destruction of the Little Steel formula and the ever-upward spiral of increasing wages and prices.

I have repeatedly claimed that the farmers as a whole would get mighty little benefit from either the Bankhead bill or the Pace bill. That what few will be helped by their few cents' increase, others will be injured, and in turn the farmer will be blamed by everyone for breaking the dam against inflation.

It is an utter impossibility to wage a war without dislocations and inequities for everyone. Every man in the service—and every serviceman's family is suffering from these inequities. They are glad to make this sacrifice for they know we are in total war.

With most of the farm families also touched directly in this way, I am sure that the farmers understand the inevitability of such inequities and know that in wartime these cannot be avoided. To try to correct them, desirable as some of the corrections might be, would be to multiply our difficulties as a nation and to damage our war effort. The adjustments sought by the Bankhead bill may

be desirable to the farmers—but his net gain will be so insignificant compared to the damage it will do to the Nation's fight against inflation that I feel it is unwise to demand it now.

Whether the Bankhead bill will be a bonanza to the farmer, as some of its supporters have implied, or whether it is just the harmless little gesture, as the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] contends, you will have to be the judge.

Under Mr. PACE's claim in the RECORD under date of March 24, he says:

There are really two principal commodities involved in this bill. Those are corn and wheat.

Later he amplifies this to state that only 6½ cents per bushel on 15 percent of the corn crop is involved. This represents payments of \$22,500,000 to these commercial corn farmers.

On the wheat side of the picture the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] says:

The supply of wheat up in the Minnesota area, the supply of wheat on the western coast on hand is so enormous that, whether this bill passes or not, it will have no appreciable effect upon the price of wheat.

Thus, the claim is the only two commodities involved in this bill are corn and wheat. And of these two he claims that wheat will not be affected because of the enormous surplus. And corn will be affected only as to the 15 percent of the crop that is sold commercially, and that to the extent of only 6 cents a bushel.

This procedure looks to me as though we were using "block-buster" bombs to swat a few flies. Surely, the net gain to the average farmer is not sufficient to justify the risk of upsetting the critical situation as it exists at this hour regarding price and wage control.

I am inclined to feel that many of my colleagues are taking the easiest way out of trying to help the farmer in his hour of need. I have recently circularized my district with farm-bulletin lists. This, as every Member knows, usually brings in numerous responses from the dirt farmers as to what they are thinking.

Strange to say, those asking for price increases of their products have been few and far between. True, they have problems that they want Congress to help solve. These, in principle, include the following:

First. More and better farm labor.

Second. More machinery and equipment.

Third. Fewer reports and less delay in securing small items needed in farm repairs.

But this Congress, instead of trying to help him solve his real and pressing problems—the problems that involve greater and more efficient production of food-stuffs—is intent only on rewriting the parity formula and to quarrel over a few cents on a bushel of commercial corn.

Perhaps it is because they can simplify the problem and raise a banner of higher prices and thus say that all who fight under that banner are loyal to the farmer—all who resist revising parity formulas now fight against him. As Members of Congress, we, as individuals, have the right to question the wisdom of any such leadership. And some of us sincerely

feel that such tactics lead the farmer into a blind alley—sell him a gold brick and make him the scapegoat of public resentment that must obviously follow skyrocketing wages and prices.

It is my opinion that the farmer knows far more about this danger of inflation than many in Congress give him credit for knowing. He has seen already his living costs advance 15 percent in 1 year's time. He knows that his parity price goes up with this advance, as it does with other farm production costs that he must meet. But he also knows that it is not the price that makes him well, but the real purchasing power of the money he receives for his product.

The same is true of the laborer, who should know that by this time it is not the wage but what it will buy that is important. The farmer, the laborer, the white-collared worker, the teacher, the small businessman—yes, and the veterans and the dependents of the 8,000,000 men in the service also will know that Congress has failed if living costs are permitted to skyrocket.

I have sat in on most of the discussions on price control since it first began. I have studied the charts of the last war and am convinced that no one—the very big or the very little—can escape the destructive influence of uncontrolled inflation. You just simply cannot win a race against it.

Much has been said that the President acted without authority in the Executive order providing for the inclusion of benefit payments paid the farmers in the computation of parity prices.

I believe that the evidence is on the side of the President in these instances for it has been shown, repeatedly, that the Congress in the 1942 Appropriation Act provided that such benefits be taken into account—88 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD 6345.

Amendment No. 81, inserted by the Senate in the parity provisions of the bill, provides for taking into account of the soil conservation payments in determining the market price received for his agricultural commodities. The House receded from its position of opposition to this amendment and the Senate agreed to the bill.

The Wickersham amendment, offered to section 3 of the second price control bill, sought to provide that these benefit payments could not be considered in arriving at the parity figure. The amendment failed of passage.

I think there is ample precedent in these actions of Congress for the President's position in this matter. It cannot be claimed that Congress was not on notice when this second Price Control Act was passed as to the President's intentions. For, in his message to the Congress on September 7, 1942, requesting amendments to the Price Control Act, he said:

In computing parity, we should continue to use the computations of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics made under the law as it stands today, and in determining whether a commodity has reached parity we should include all benefits received by the farmer from his Government under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program allocable to the particular com-



modity. For it is unfair to give a farmer a parity price, and in addition, to pay him benefits which will give him far more than parity.

It will be repeatedly argued that the Bankhead bill and the Pace bill are absolutely necessary if we are to have the food so vital to winning the war. I would like to call your attention to the fact that almost all of the vital war products are now at such a figure that the proposed additions to parity will have little effect on increasing the farmers' income who raise them. True, the proposed increases of feed prices for livestock will increase the farmers' cost of production in poultry, hogs, dairying, cattle raising and many other similar lines, without increasing his real net income.

I would like to show here a few of the most needed food products that cannot be affected as to the farmers earnings by these two bills:

	Parity or comparable prices	Average prices received by farmers, Feb. 15, 1943
Hogs.....	11.63	14.63
Beef cattle.....	8.67	12.36
Lambs.....	9.41	13.77
Butterfat.....	43.2	50.00
Milk, wholesale.....	2.63	3.06
Chickens.....	18.2	22.8
Eggs.....	30.3	34.2
Potatoes.....	114.9	125.7
Apples.....	1.54	1.71

It seems high time that this Congress should concern itself primarily with prevention of inflation, instead of encouraging it. Since the beginning of price-control efforts, the main basis for debate in this Chamber has been to insist upon bigger and better prices, ignoring the complete danger of internal fiscal collapse that would occur with uncontrolled inflation.

Most of the initiative in this whole affair of inflation prevention has had to come from the Executive, rather than from the direct representatives of the 135,000,000 people of this Nation. Again we hear the familiar cry of higher prices or higher profits or higher wages.

This country should awaken to the danger that this attitude of Congress presents. But perhaps they will wait calmly until the cycle of inflation has begun in full to realize that their life savings, their stocks and bonds, their insurance policies, and their earnings have been sacrificed because Congress wanted to be popular with all special groups, rather than fighting with their political lives to prevent such an occurrence.

Now with the veto of the Bankhead bill, the matter comes squarely up to Congress. Either we can override the President's efforts to maintain price control and hold to the Little Steel formula for wages, or we can sustain him.

If we refuse to sustain the President on this test, then the public will place the full blame for the inflation that is sure to follow right at the door of this Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, when I requested this time I did not know that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MONRONEY] was going to discuss the Bankhead bill and the veto message. I intend to discuss the same subject and I will in the course of it differ somewhat from the viewpoint expressed by the gentleman, although not altogether.

Mr. Chairman, the principal issue confronting the Congress in its consideration of the veto of the Bankhead bill is not that of inflation. Rather, it is a question as to whether Congress or the executive departments are going to write the laws of this country. The language in the second Price Control Act prohibiting ceiling prices on agricultural products at less than parity was clear, specific, and unequivocal. Nothing was left open to interpretation. The President, in his veto message, makes a feeble but unconvincing effort to justify the interpretation placed on the law by the executive departments. However, apparently in realization of the weakness of this justification, the President devotes the main part of his message to an attempt to further promote his consistent campaign to hold farmers, and farmers alone, responsible for whatever inflation has occurred or may be expected to occur in the future. I for one am getting mighty tired of the continued distortion of facts and figures carried on so persistently by the President and his aides in an effort to prove that the farmer, and the farmer alone, is responsible for whatever inflationary tendencies are now under way.

The effect of the Bankhead bill on either farm or consumer prices would be very small. The figures given by the President in his message are fantastic. The President seems to have ignored all figures submitted to him excepting a report from the Office of Price Administration. This report ought to be published. If it is, it will go down in history as one of the greatest pieces of fiction ever written. Its author, whoever he is, has a bright future as a writer of bedtime stories. There is no possible way to prove by legitimate figures that farm prices will be increased by the Bankhead bill more than \$200,000,000. It may not be nearly that much, depending upon whether there is a natural price rise to parity. In any event, the increase which occurs will mean very little in the way of increases in farm income for the reason that when prices rise to parity farmers will cease to receive parity payments out of the Federal Treasury. In other words, all the farmer is asking for under the Bankhead bill is that the Federal Government shall not, through the imposition of price ceilings and the payment of doles, prevent him from getting parity prices in the market place. Our agricultural policy, reiterated time and time

again by Congress and the administration, is that the farmer is entitled to parity in the market place. The present policy, and the one advocated by the President in his veto message, is to place price ceilings below parity and give the farmer a subsidy in an amount sufficient to bring his returns to parity. Of course, only those farmers who submit to Government control will receive the subsidy.

Farmers do not want inflation. They have fought for years, not for doles and subsidies, but for a balanced relationship between farm prices and other prices. They will and should continue to stand back of that principle.

Certainly no one can say that I am in favor of inflation. I was one of the few Members of the House who spoke for and voted for the Gore amendment when the first price control bill was under consideration by the House. The Administration bitterly opposed that amendment, which would have put ceilings on all prices and wages, mainly because of its opposition to ceilings on wages. This opposition to the Gore amendment on the part of the President and the administration is the first of a long chain of circumstances which clearly indicates that the administration has not and is not today willing to make a real fight to prevent inflation. Its sole effort up to date along that line has been an attempt to smear the farmer and try to convince the country that, individually and collectively, farmers are possessed with a swinish impulse not possessed by any other element of the population to get rich out of the war.

If I thought for one moment that the administration had any desire or inclination to wage an effective war against inflation I would be willing to waive the question of legislative integrity which is involved in any discussion of this veto message. I would be willing to say that although the executive departments have absolutely misinterpreted the will and intent of Congress that I would let that stand providing there is a real war on inflation. I am not willing to do so, however, unless the administration will clearly demonstrate by its acts that it means business.

Why do I say that so far we have had purely a phony war on inflation? I say it because up to date the administration has done nothing to meet the real cause of inflation which is the tremendous difference between buying power and the amount of goods and services available for purchase. The administration has talked about stabilizing wages. Up to date those have been mere words. Furthermore, the administration has not only failed to stop this expansion of purchasing power but by its very policies has brought about these increases. A few weeks ago the President announced that the workweek had been changed from 40 hours to 48 hours with time and a half for the extra 8 hours or, in effect, a 30-percent increase in weekly wages for all who had been working 40 hours per week previously, with a greater or lesser increase for those whose weekly hours had been either above or below 40 hours. The



President did not seem to worry as to whether the several billion dollars in wage increases which these increases would bring about would cause inflation.

Yesterday the House passed under suspension a bill which will cost the Federal Government almost \$600,000,000 in salary increases to Federal employees above the basic wage rates. This bill will contribute to inflation. I voted for it, as did many other Members of the House, because I felt that if general wage increases were taking place they should be given to Government employees and particularly because this bill, in effect, only gives Federal employees additional pay for additional hours at what amounts to practically straight time rather than overtime rates. However, if the President wants to start a real war against inflation and decides that in order to do so he must veto this bill, I will vote to sustain the veto.

We have a threatened coal strike and certainly no one is so naive as to doubt that there will be an increase in wages granted to these miners. The administration will, as it has done in the past, carry out a policy of appeasement toward John L. Lewis and his organization.

Some people may have the idea that wages were stabilized under the Second Price Control Act. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The regional offices of the War Labor Board are weeks and weeks behind with applications for increases for wages on the part of both employers and employees. These increases are being granted without any reference to the Little Steel formula. In many cases it is essential to grant increases in order to enable small business institutions to meet the competition of high wages in defense and other highly organized industries.

The best evidence that wages have not been stabilized is shown by the fact that weekly earnings from January 1942 to January 1943 in all manufacturing industries increased by 21.5 percent and that hourly earnings in the same industries during the same period increased from 80.1 cents to 91.8 cents. The increase in hourly earnings alone for the 1-month period from December 1942 to January 1943 was 1.1 cents. I do not have later figures, but if that rate is continued throughout the year the increase in hourly earnings for 1943 will be just as great as it was for 1942. The increase in weekly earnings will probably be greater because of the President's order putting into effect a 48-hour week with time and a half for overtime.

I believe that in spite of the poor showing made so far, the President should be given another chance to demonstrate that he is opposed to inflation. I think this House might well give him that chance before we take final action on the Bankhead bill. I do not know what the Senate may do today in its consideration of the veto message. If the veto is over-riden, however, the House will have the issue squarely before it. I believe that when the matter comes up in the House that we should refer the veto message and the bill to the Committee on Agriculture or Committee on Banking and Currency, with the under-

standing that it will not be brought up in the House until the executive branch of the Government has had an opportunity to demonstrate that it intends to really do something about inflation. If the Bankhead bill were to come up for a vote today I would vote to over-ride the veto. If the bill should be sent to the committee, however, and during the next 30 days the President takes definite action to halt inflation, then I would be willing to vote to sustain the veto. What do I mean by definite action? Well, for one thing, the President might rescind that part of his Executive order setting up a 48-hour week which provides for time and a half for overtime. That would get rid of a tremendous amount of potential inflation. As a second step the President might veto the bill providing for increased pay to the Federal employees. Another very salutary step would be to meet the coal-strike issue fairly and squarely by saying that the administration's soft policy on such matters was over and that there would be no increase in wages.

A fourth step would be to take some action to stop this steady rise in wages which is going on every day and at a rate in excess of the increase in the cost of living.

I have no authority to speak for the farmers of this country, but I know them well enough to feel certain that if the President will actually begin a war on inflation along the lines I have suggested that they will follow his leadership, irrespective of the effect on farm prices. I think I know the temper of Congress well enough to be safe in predicting that Congress will follow this type of leadership. I therefore feel that the wisest thing which this House can do at the present time is to send the bill back to the committee and give the President one more chance.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, today is the twenty-sixth anniversary of our declaration of war against the Central Powers and their associates. Twenty-six years ago we entered the First World War and at the end of 19 months we had won that war and conquered our enemies. I thought this day should not pass without making some reference to this anniversary and drawing a brief comparison between that war and the one in which we are now engaged.

We are engaged in a second World War, the greatest in the history of our country, an all-out war of service and sacrifice until we have won a final victory. In the last war we did not adopt a conscription or draft law until we had already been in the war for some time. This time we adopted the draft at least a year before we entered the war. I know that many of us who served in the last war were on the battlefields of France within a year of its declaration. Tomorrow this war will have been going on for 16 months, and we have hardly started the war in Europe. We are fighting on the fringes of the Japanese Empire, and our troops so far have not met great forces of the enemy. No one knows

of course, how long this war will last, whether it will last another year or whether it will last 2 or 3 years. Any one would be foolhardy to make any prediction at the present time. We are all of accord and determined to win the war as soon as possible with the least casualties.

We know that our soldiers and sailors morally, mentally, and physically are superior to any in the world. We know that they are being given the very best possible training and the most modern weapons, and that when they meet the enemy on equal terms they will defeat the enemy on land, in the air, and on the sea.

I do not know whether any Member of Congress should venture to criticize the conduct of the war so far. That is not my purpose. But I do believe that we have the right to express our views as to what should be the conduct of the war.

Before we declared war there were those who told us that we could destroy the Japanese Navy in 3 weeks' time and take Tokyo in a month. Certainly that timetable has slipped up considerably. The European theater of war is of necessity of paramount importance to Great Britain and Soviet Russia, but it seems to me that the far Pacific is of paramount importance to us and that we should realize it and concentrate a large part of our strength there in order to carry the war to Japan without further delay.

I say that for this reason. Every day we fail to conduct an offensive against Japan, she gets stronger and stronger. She makes use of the raw material that she has taken in the East Indies and builds up great defensive strength in those islands. If we wait another year, it will be a very costly and bloody undertaking to conduct a great offensive against Japan after she is entrenched in her conquered possessions and has had time to develop the natural resources of those nations. For that reason, I repeat what I have said on the floor of this House on several occasions. I believe President Roosevelt ought to appoint Gen. Douglas MacArthur as supreme commander in the far Pacific, and give him control of all our armed forces there including our air forces and the Navy, and furnish him with sufficient supplies so that he can carry on an offensive on a large scale against Japan in the immediate future, instead of waiting until we have defeated Germany in Europe. We all hope that that will be this year or within a year, but none of us knows and can guarantee it for a fact. I am convinced that unless we carry that war to Japan this year it will be far more difficult to defeat her a year from now, because by that time she will have made use of the vast resources she has conquered since the war began to build up her military, naval, and air strength, and particularly in fortifying her widespread naval and air bases.

I should also like to take this occasion to say that when the Kilday bill comes before the House—and I hope it will be brought up next week; we reported it from the Committee on Rules 7 legis-



lative days ago—if it is in order I propose to offer an amendment to provide that there shall be no draft deferment in any Government department, agency, or bureau of any unmarried man under 38 years of age, without one single exception. We are in an all-out war, and it calls for all-out service and sacrifice. I see no reason why any department of the Government should ask for deferment for a single unmarried man or for a married man without any dependents, under 38.

If this means that some department, maybe the War Department, needs a technician and he is unmarried, then take him into our armed forces and put him into a uniform, promote him to a technical sergeant, if you will, and send him back to do the same duty if it is essential to our war effort. But once you begin to make deferments and make exceptions, there is no end to them.

Therefore, I shall offer that amendment—and I hope the House will agree to it—to provide that no draft deferment be given to single men and married men without dependents. We should set the example. If I had my way and could do it legally, I would say that no one should be a Member of the House of Representatives or the Congress who is unmarried and under 38 years of age, but we cannot control that by law. That is a matter for the electorate to decide. But we can control the governmental departments, agencies, and bureaus. I submit there should not be one single unmarried man under 38 who is physically fit retained in any Government department or bureau. Older men or those physically disqualified for the draft or women could fill their places for the duration of the war without much impairment to the Government service. If we are sincere, if we are to lead the way, if we are to set the example to the rest of the country, the Congress which voted to put this country into the war has a clear obligation to perform. We should by our votes provide that no deferment be granted to unmarried men and married men without dependents under 38 to remain in the Government service any longer. We should have acted on this question of deferment a long time ago, but as we have sidetracked or bypassed it I propose to offer my amendment to stop an unfair, unnecessary, and discriminatory situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 1 minute more.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, also I suggest on this twenty-sixth anniversary of the entrance of the United States into the First World War, that there should be a supreme war council appointed just as we had in the last war, composed of the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and China, with equal rights and equal treatment for all, and may I add in conclusion that we should make more of an effort to get supplies into China. Half the Congress has spoken about it. I submit that where there is a will there is a way, and that we can find some way to get our airplanes into China. Put 1,000 airplanes into China, and the Chi-

nese Army will change from the defensive to the offensive, and will begin bombing Japan. Let us get on with the war, let us carry the war to Japan, let us bomb the Japanese cities, and do not let us wait until we have defeated Germany to do it. It is our mission, it is our destiny to defeat Japan. Let us not delay any longer, but let us give General McArthur the troops, the ships, and the airplanes with which to do it, and if you do, he will find a way to get airplanes and supplies into China and to destroy the Japanese armies, sink their ships, crush their air force, bomb their cities, and to carry the war to Japan and final victory.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT].

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I commend the statement made to us a few minutes ago by my colleague on the Banking and Currency Committee, the gentleman from Oklahoma, [Mr. MONRONEY]. I think it is especially praiseworthy, because he comes from a district which contains a very large percentage of farmers. It probably requires very little courage on my part, coming from a city, composed mostly of industrial workers in the great steel mills of Pittsburgh, and in their offices, workers in the railroads, with no farming population, to agree most heartily with his statement and his desire that the President's veto of the Bankhead bill should be upheld; but I am not speaking in an effort to be unfair to the farming people, because I certainly think that they are an essential part of the welfare of our Nation, and particularly a part of the war effort. I am concerned about the impact of this bill upon the already tight emotional situation in the attempt of the workmen to obtain increases and to break the so-called Little Steel formula. I feel that even though the figures given by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] may be correct—I do not know that they are, but they disagree with the figures given by the President in his veto message—that nevertheless this act can have an impact far greater than any cost which it specifically might add to the price of farm products, because it will be an opening wedge in this battle front we are maintaining against inflationary tendencies.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WRIGHT. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL. In the cafes a head of lettuce is sold for better than 50 cents to the consumer. The farmer realizes 4 cents out of that same head of lettuce. What does the gentleman say, and what is his position as to what is causing the rise in the cost of living so far as this head of lettuce is concerned? The consumer pays 46 cents more than the farmer who produced it receives.

Mr. WRIGHT. I do not pretend to be an authority on agricultural affairs. I know that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RUSSELL] has himself given quite a lot of study to that subject. The only

thing we know who do live in the cities is that the cost of living is terrifically high. You may say that increased wages of industrial workers makes it possible for them to pay these high prices, but we have large classes of salaried employees who have received little or no rise in their salaries and pay checks, and they are just not able to meet the burden. Even though the farmer might be entitled to more money than he is getting, and I would never be the person to try to keep the farmer from getting a decent return for his labor, because I know that it is hard work, but I think he would be better off in the long run if this veto be upheld. If the upholding of this veto be a means to stop the inflationary spiral, I think he would be far better off than if the veto is overridden and he gets a small increase in the price of his product.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman for his fairness, which he has always shown in this Congress. The illustration I gave him was for the purpose of showing it is not the farmer and the price the farmer receives for his commodity that is causing the high spiral in the cost of living. I wanted to show the gentleman that the farmer is getting the blame, and the credit, not only in the administration but in the Congress for this increase in the high cost of living, when it does not belong there.

Mr. WRIGHT. Oh, I assure the gentleman that I have never blamed the farmer for any deliberate attempt to get prices skyrocketing. I think there might possibly be some individuals who purport to represent the point of view of the farmer, who might make such an attempt, but I think the farmer himself does not. I know that the farmer is an honest, fine citizen.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 2 minutes more.

Mr. WRIGHT. I know that the farmer himself has a terrific stake in the winning of this war, the same as the industrial worker, the same as the business executive, the same as all classes. I know that his boys are fighting together alongside with the boys from my home State and city, and I know they want to win the war to save the country. But frequently legislation is introduced in an attempt to benefit the farmer, or to benefit the worker or the businessman that takes a very short-sighted view, and that will in the long run work more of a hardship upon not only him, but on the country as a whole than would be offset by the small amount of benefit that he would presently receive.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS].

(By unanimous consent, Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts was granted permission to revise and extend her remarks in the RECORD.)

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, 26 years ago I was sitting in the gallery right behind where members of the Appropriations Committee are sit-



ting on the minority side and I heard war declared. I can picture that tense and dramatic scene as if it were yesterday. It is mirrored in my mind and heart. I little thought that 25 years afterward I would be called upon to vote for another war.

Mr. Chairman, I feel that the present war is just a continuation of that First World War. At the end of that period we had just an armistice, not a real peace. Only the continuation has grown into a far more horrible war, a global war with far-flung fronts. I should like to pay tribute to the men who gave their lives for us in the first world conflagration and also to the disabled men who are still suffering as a result of that. We are grateful for their great contribution. We owe to them as well as to the soldiers of this war every bit of energy, every bit of thought that we have in the conduct of the second half of world fighting.

One of those duties we have is to make sure that this Government spends wisely at home as well as abroad; spends wisely for the men in the service at the front and wisely on the home front in the conduct of the business of the country.

Mr. Chairman, only a short time ago we heard a very able address by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] in defense of appropriating for existing bureaus and facilities instead of adding new facilities, facility upon facility, with duplication of effort, duplication of manpower, and duplication of expenditure. It was a very able address. To my mind, he made a most able plea indirectly—I may say almost directly—for the continuation of the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, an existing agency, the officers of which have done remarkably fine work. They are manned by men who are thoroughly trained, men who can take on added duties which come from the Board of Economic Warfare and other offices. The Appropriations Committee has eliminated the appropriation of the small sum of \$430,000 for carrying on those offices. They have proved of great assistance to other Government agencies which must open offices of their own, if these facilities are abolished, thereby creating an added expense. Their elimination, I have pointed out, would be a crushing blow to business; especially will it injure small business.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY].

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the appropriation bill, H. R. 2397, providing funds for the State Department is of special interest because of the fact that it involves funds to be expended directly by the State Department and other funds to be disbursed under their supervision. These funds will be used for matters of current importance, such as the developing and cementing of better relationships with the Central and South American countries.

In passing upon the sums appropriated for use in Latin America we must

be mindful of the background and culture of these countries. In my opinion, this element cannot be too strongly emphasized. I was sorry to hear one of my colleagues discuss certain phases of this bill in a flippant and ungracious manner. I feel sure that we shall overlook most of his quips.

We know full well that when the white men first came to the New World they found on the northern continent wandering tribes of savages or semisavages, the highest of whom had scarcely reached the nomadic state. However, when the white men came to South America they found a real civilization—cities, temples, monuments, statues, elaborate and ornate costumes, gold, jewels, an intricate and, according to our archaeologists, highly accurate astronomical system, and a method of keeping the calendars. The Spanish explorers and conquerors were delighted with the immediate riches of gold and emeralds, but they had scarcely seized them from the hands of the Incas before they began a thoroughgoing program of colonization. Where the New Englanders and the Virginia settlers had to break soil for their own fortresses to keep out the savage redskins, the Spaniards enslaved their predecessors and used them as workmen to build magnificent cities. I do not wish to give the impression that South American culture has any basis in slavery, for today the proudest boast of a fine gentleman in South America is his Inca or other noble Indian blood. The enforced labor soon turned into a partnership and undoubtedly hastened the growth of culture there.

The first university in the New World was founded long before our famous Harvard. It is the University of San Marcos in Peru, founded in 1552 by the Jesuit Fathers under royal decree from Spain. Today, from it and to it travel scholars from every part of our globe. The oldest church was built in Santo Domingo in 1511. The first printing presses of the New World were set up in Mexico in 1532; the first book was printed there in 1539. By 1641, both Mexico and Lima, Peru, had regularly published newspapers.

I scarcely need mention South American music, today a mixture of Indian and Spanish influences, which we enjoy equally in our great concert halls and for the gayer purposes of dancing. We know less of the artists and poets, but I can truthfully say that the one great epic folk poem of the Americas, *El Gaucho*, the only true epic folk poem which this hemisphere has yet produced, was written by a poet from the Argentine. His name was José Hernandez, and his fame, and that of his poem, far surpass any acclaim extended to his North American brothers.

Perhaps you saw, several weeks ago, that magnificent exhibit of South American photographs held here in Washington, at the Pan American Building. I mention it as an example of the combination of the purely artistic and the purely modern and mechanical accomplishments of just one phase of Latin American culture.

Our money spent to promote better relationships with our southern neighbors is not going to be scattered over a thousand unimportant mechanical gadgets. That is neither the desire nor the intention of this bill. We should encourage serious students from Latin America to exchange with our own serious students, so that both cultures will benefit by each other's universities. We want our art galleries to show exhibitions of Latin American paintings. We want more Latin American concert music. We want more translations of our books into their languages, and their books into ours. We want everything that will strengthen our comradeship and our shoulder-to-shoulder existence. We want no one to think that once more we are trying to buy Manhattan Island for \$24.

Projects under the leadership of President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and Mr. Frederick H. Hasler, president of the Pan American Society, are sure to bring about the right results. They know their jobs. Let us be guided by them and support the financial requests contained in H. R. 2397 for the use of the State Department.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] such time as he may desire.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. STEFAN was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, nearly 2 years ago I spoke to this House about the United States Weather Bureau. My purpose then was to discuss that Bureau's responsibility for forecasting floods in the rivers of the United States. Today I want to discuss its responsibility in the much more serious matter of the war.

I have learned recently that the Weather Bureau, in cooperation with the State Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture, is organizing an important new service. The purpose of this new service is to help safeguard and increase production in the Nation's food supply. This will be accomplished by helping the farmer to make better use of the weather than he has ever been able to make before—by telling him when and where and how the weather will help him most. Without giving out any news that might be useful to an enemy, this service will advise the farmer when to plow, when to cultivate, when to spray, when to pick tomatoes, or cut hay, or shear, or slaughter. Advice will be given also to aid in assignments of our wartime army of farm labor, and later on to guide the operations of logging, lumbering, and the movement of barge fleets and other large-scale transportation projects. I have called it an important service because it will improve our use of farm manpower, enlarge our harvests, and save precious man-hours in our basic industries, and I think anything that can do those things deserves to be called important.

These plans remind us again that the weather is everywhere; and wherever American interests operate, weather service may operate also to the Nation's advantage. The Weather Bureau knows



this well, and has demonstrated that the economic benefit of every investment we make in this service is paid back many times. The cost in the present case is not great; the accomplishment means simply that an organization always pushed to the limit for additional service has taken on another job to help win the war.

Not many of us understand very clearly the war work of the Weather Bureau. We read a great deal in the newspapers and in magazines about how weather influences military operations, and we can easily see that low-lying clouds may spoil a bombing raid. We have all read the recent statements from General MacArthur that a Japanese convoy approached New Guinea shielded for awhile by a weather front—which means in simple terms that the Japanese naval officers were taking advantage of what their meteorologists had told them, namely, that so long as the convoy kept a certain position with relation to that weather frontal zone the ships would be hard to see and hard to hit from the air. The forecasters of the United States Weather Bureau have pioneered in the kind of service the Japs are now giving to their fleet, and American forecasts now guide the flights of thousands of aircraft from factories to embarkation points and across the oceans to our theaters of war.

The necessity and importance of these jobs are obvious, and we notice them because they are associated with vital and spectacular operations. But they are by no means the only jobs the Weather Bureau is doing for the war. For example, in my State and some others in the central part of the country, where a large part of our war munitions are being manufactured, there are thousands of plant employees and very valuable stocks of explosives that must be protected from the risks of lightning. There is no way to control a lightning storm; but there is a way to find out when one is approaching so that munitions may be properly protected and employees sent to safe places. The Weather Bureau has organized a reporting system using hundreds of people—farmers, townspeople, telephone and telegraph operators, and so forth—to give reports of the development and movement of these storms. It has also sponsored the development of a mechanical detector in the laboratories of a Southwestern university to indicate precisely the intensity of these storms and has aided in the installation of these instruments in the munitions plants.

In the Great Lakes region, the shipment of ore from our northern mines to the smelters and manufacturing plants of the Northeastern States represents an essential link in our wartime production. Weather conditions influence these shipping operations in three ways—cold may freeze the ore in the holds of the ships so that unloading becomes an expensive and time-consuming job; the formation and drift of ice may seriously disrupt the movement of the boats in transit; and Great Lakes storms may endanger shipping. To prevent the loss of cargoes, ships, and men, and also to prevent costly delays in this traffic, the Bureau has set up a special Great Lakes weather-

forecasting service. It has proved eminently successful—a major contribution to the success of an essential wartime traffic that counts its volume in millions of tons.

I mentioned the transport of aircraft across the United States and the oceans to our theaters of war. Most of the details of the Weather Bureau's part in this process are not for public mention—they involve the location of forecasting centers, schedules of communication, new and more accurate ocean-weather forecasting techniques, methods of advice to pilots during flight, and codes for the transmission of information that might be of value to our enemies. But we all know that icing in the clouds can plunge a plane into the ocean, that lightning and violent turbulence in the upper atmosphere may bring it to disaster, that the difference between tail winds and head winds is the difference between speed and delay, safety and loss, economy and high costs. We have no way of knowing accurately the values of the weather forecasting service that guides this air traffic, either in time, planes, cost of fuel, or human life. It is enough to say that everyone who knows anything about it considers the service indispensable. From the economic standpoint, it is worth while to remember that we manufactured in this country last year about 30,000 planes and all of them flew somewhere, and that aircraft accidents due to unexpected bad weather are extremely rare. Without weather reports and forecasts modern air commerce is impossible, and the Weather Bureau's cost to the Nation is fully repaid by the increased efficiency and safety its services provide for air operations alone.

Besides these wartime functions the Weather Bureau operates the hurricane-warning service whose advices are transmitted directly to every aviation base and air-training school in our Southern States. It maintains the fire-weather service for the protection of the national forests at a time when our timber resources are of greater value than ever before. It conducts, in direct collaboration with the Army, a research unit for interpreting the meteorology of the entire world in military terms for military use. It still serves the farmer who produces our food; the land or water carrier who transports our goods; the merchant who markets them; and the consumer who uses them. If we look critically at the size and complexity of the job this Bureau is expected to do, most of us, I think, will admit that it is vastly bigger and more difficult than we had ever supposed.

Part of the Bureau's ability to handle that job is to be explained by its experience, by the fact that its observations and reports, its studies and forecasts, its judicious use of unpaid cooperation and other economies in operation, and its adjustments to changing needs, have been its schedule for 24 hours every day for nearly three-quarters of a century. That experience has taught the Bureau very thoroughly what the United States needs in weather service and how to meet such needs in the most effective and economical manner. This Bureau is useful

now; it could be vastly more useful than it is. Every passing year sees this Nation pay a billion dollars in unnecessary losses caused by weather simply because the possibilities of our national weather service have not yet been fully realized. In my previous speech about this Bureau, I pointed out, and I think it well worth repeating, that its services cost each citizen of the United States about as much as one airmail stamp a year, and that its per capita return in the actual saving of property, working time, crops, and shipping is not less than \$20. No one can question the profit of an investment like that; and no one who has looked into the unrealized possibilities of this Bureau can question the wisdom of maintaining and improving its service.

It is natural enough that we should ask how they do it. I cannot answer that question completely. However, there is one basic and very important feature of the service that I may speak of as its working foundation. In the Weather Bureau's language, this part of the organization is called the "basic synoptic network." It includes some hundreds of observing stations located in every State in the Union, in Alaska, in the Caribbean, and in our island possessions. Some of these stations are large in order to serve the varied interests of large cities or extensive farming or industrial areas; many of them are located at airports; some of them are in isolated places on mountains or in deserts. All of them make weather observations. They are the source of information upon which all weather forecasting in the United States is based. The stations are connected by wire, either by teletype or by telephone or telegraph lines that can reach a teletype circuit directly. The weather observations they make consist of measurements or computations of all weather elements prevailing at the station when the observations are made. The observations are made by established schedule at hourly intervals at some places, 3-hour intervals at others, and 6-hour intervals at others. They are all assembled in split-second order and placed on the teletype circuits which carry them to the points where they are needed—to the forecasting centers, to the Bureau's field offices, and to military and civil airports, where they are placed at the disposal of pilots and dispatchers. At the forecast centers they are entered by expert plotters upon blank base maps, which emerge from the plotting process as completed and analytical pictures of weather conditions prevailing simultaneously all over the country. This is the well-known weather chart from which the preparation of weather forecasts starts. What that preparation involves in way of experience, science, memory, judgment, talent, responsibility, and general skill I shall not try to discuss here; but the number of things that depend upon the result are very important and very numerous.

This forecast may start orchard heaters in California or Florida; it may send fire-weather crews into the forests of the Northwest; it may open a hydroelectric reservoir; it may call for the issue of flood warnings; it may ground a hun-



dred airplanes for several hours; it may change the course of Army maneuvers; it may send 10,000 children home from school; it may forestall the pouring of concrete for a war factory, a stretch of highway, or a flood-control dam; it may hold some portion of a trans-Atlantic convoy in port. To do a job like that certain requirements must be satisfied. First, the observations on that weather chart must be as numerous as possible and highly accurate. Second, the forecaster must be an expert—he must know his science; he must know how his interpretations are going to be used; he must have a self-confidence backed by long experience and proved skill; and he must bring to his job a responsibility that can be trusted with human lives and million-dollar values.

During the present war the uses of weather information in military plans and actions have been far greater than ever before. This is partly because aviation, which is so important in modern war, cannot get along without weather reports and forecasts. Another reason is that forecasting skill, efficiency of communications, and the character and content of weather reporting are of a much higher order than ever before; and still another that many modern military actions are so much faster than formerly that they require the closest coordination of all arms for complete success. One result of all these things is that the Army and Navy themselves have found it well worth while to assign specialized meteorological units with their field forces. The development of these units has required the high-speed training of weather personnel, along with close coordination in order to prevent overlaps and to make the new military units and the basic civilian service most useful to the military program. Naturally, a large part of the handling of these problems has fallen directly upon the Weather Bureau. A number of its keymen have been released to the military services as weather officers; several of its scientists have accepted assignments as instructors in the military meteorological courses; new codes have had to be developed to assure the transmission of weather information around the globe in such a manner as to be useful to our own and Allied forces without benefiting our enemies; the testing problems of a vastly increased aircraft production have absorbed Weather Bureau men to help with test-flight programs; forecasters have been assigned to advance aviation-training programs; military requirements have called for a large number of new stations and an increase of observations at many of the older ones.

Recognizing that its first purpose is to contribute everything it possibly can to the winning of the war, the Weather Bureau has gone the limit in meeting these wartime needs—at the same time never losing sight of its obligation to the civilian economy of the Nation, which has in many ways increased with the requirements of war. Needless to say, the closest meteorological liaison exists between the Weather Bureau and the military weather staffs. The duties per-

formed by each are different in purpose, but they rest on the common ground of the basic synoptic organization of the Weather Bureau, without which they could not function at all. The maintenance of this organization is the established responsibility of the Weather Bureau, and we must see that it is maintained in thoroughly practiced hands. Its output of observations and forecasts is available at all times to the Army and the Navy; and as their activities of training, transportation, and operations increase and shift from place to place, the work of the civilian service keeps pace. We have seen during this war a number of more or less successful examples of the coordination of civilian and military activities. Some of them, especially in industry, have been excellent; some have resulted in confusion, wastage of money, and even more disastrous wastes of time. I think we would look far to find a better example of military and civilian cooperation than has been demonstrated in the use of our weather service. It has called for the conversion of talents, facilities, personnel, and products into new channels without loss of benefit in old ones. The men who direct these operations have solved many difficult problems where the cloak of secrecy denied them public credit for their work.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the benefits of weather service developed for the war will not end with the war. No new idea or method or instrument or station will lose its usefulness. The lightning detector will serve the peacetime mill and factory as well as the munitions plant; the ocean-weather forecasting for bomber transport will be needed for post-war air traffic between our shores and those of Europe and Asia; the weather researches for military use in foreign theaters of war will guide our foreign post-war commerce; the young men being trained in the meteorology of war are learning a science that will also serve the commerce and industry and agriculture of peace. The wartime lessons are of first importance now in wartime uses; their lasting values will come later, in improvements in the service that helps to safeguard our crops and livestock and natural resources, our aviation and land and water shipping, our manufacture and merchandising, our utilities and industries, and, not least, our comfort and health and homes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read. The Clerk read down to and including page 1, line 6.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill H. R. 2397 had come to no resolution thereon.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] may have permission to address the House for 10 minutes on tomorrow, after the

disposition of other special orders heretofore entered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole today and to include certain extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JONES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Thursday next, after the regular legislative business of the day and other special orders, my colleague from Connecticut [Mr. MILLER] may address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

RE-REFERENCE OF H. R. 323

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that H. R. 323, which was heretofore considered by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of the House, and unanimously reported favorably by that committee, and is now on the Consent Calendar, be taken from that calendar and re-referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, on March 10 in volume 89, No. 42, certain remarks which I made concerning the one hundred and forty-first anniversary of the United States Military Academy appear. On March 13 a broadcast by General Eisenhower over the short wave came over from Africa. I am anxious to have that included in the same volume so that the permanent RECORD will show General Eisenhower's remarks immediately following the remarks I made on March 10. I ask unanimous consent that they may appear so in the permanent RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the permanent RECORD will be arranged accordingly.

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a privileged resolution I have just introduced asking the President to submit certain information regarding the Office of Inter-American Cultural Relations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]



Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in Committee of the Whole today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### V-FOODS TO FIGHT U-BOATS

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT] is recognized for 50 minutes.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, something over a year ago an officer in the Quartermasters Corps showed me a captured Japanese mess kit with the food packed therein for Japanese fighters in the South Pacific. An investigation of this mess kit showed that it contained a small compact square of powdered rice, some chlorine, and a tube about the size of a toothpaste tube filled with fish oil. The officer of the United States Army showing me this mess kit pointed out, as I recall, that it contained enough rations to supply a member of the Japanese fighting forces with rations for about 12 days. The chlorine was used to purify the water wherever it was found—in swamps, and jungles, or in flowing streams. The rice was then soaked in the water and caused to expand. The fish oil was applied to the rice or rubbed on the taste buds of the gums and tongue, and thus the fish-flavored rice provided a satisfactory and nutritious diet for a Japanese soldier.

Since that time, I have made a careful and complete study of dehydrated and compressed foods as time would permit, because I was then convinced and am growing more so daily, that our Army and Navy and the Lend-Lease Administration can greatly reduce the shipping needs of this country by moving in the direction of the use of compressed foods, in addition to and in substitution for the dehydrated foods which are now used in part.

If I needed any further encouragement in this connection it would have to come in this afternoon's issue of the Washington Times Herald which carries this banner headline across the entire top of the front page: "U-boat toll rising," says Knox. "Wolf packs" in Atlantic reinforced. New tactics used to cut supply lines." I shall read the first two or three paragraphs of the news article:

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox today reported that the Germans are concentrating more U boats in the Atlantic in an attempt to cut off vital supply lines to England and Africa, and disclosed that sinkings of allied ships increased considerably last month.

The sinkings of the cargo vessels have increased because the U-boats "have changed their tactics," the Secretary declared.

At his weekly press conference the Secretary declined to elaborate on the reported change in tactics, but said that more German submarines are concentrating in the mid-Atlantic.

#### INCREASED ACTIVITY

"There is evidence of increased submarine activity," Knox emphasized. "There have been more sinkings. The sinkings in March were worse than February, considerably."

Faced with that incontrovertible evidence from the Secretary of the Navy

it seems to me we might all well devote a little more of our thinking and action these days to any problem which envisions the possibility of reducing the shipping needs for our armed forces overseas and for the United Nations with whom we are associated in this war.

On February 23, just 6 weeks ago today, during the lend-lease hearings an interesting coincidence occurred in the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It happened that both Mr. E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Administrator of Lend-Lease, and I, without either one of us knowing the other was doing so, brought an exhibit to the committee room that day to demonstrate how modern processes of food preparation and processing could help solve the shipping problem about which the committee had been taking testimony for almost a month. This testimony had proved that shipping and shipping shortages were the details that were holding up American war activities throughout the world.

I ask unanimous consent at this point, Mr. Speaker, to include a portion of the lend-lease hearings of that date to bring out the colloquy between Mr. Stettinius and me on the subject of the various new-type foods being displayed before the committee.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

[Excerpts starting on p. 328 of the printed hearings]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Stettinius, throughout these hearing and certainly throughout your whole Administration one of the big difficulties which permeate the whole proposition all the time was the matter of shipping. I have had some representatives in my office calling attention to what they conceive to be a good way in which the shipping situation could be relieved by doing considerably more than they claim is now being done in the matter of paying attention to the shipping of compressed foods, not only dried foods but compressed foods, and some of them have said they have had some difficulty in getting their message across to the proper lend-lease officials. And I said there need not be any such difficulties because you certainly would be happy to have something on that problem.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to answer that?

Mr. STETTINIUS. I brought a food exhibit this morning. I don't know why, but I just brought it. I thought you would like to see the kind of thing we were doing in this whole matter of dehydration.

Mr. MUNDT. That's fine. I hope you will say something on the record about that.

Mr. STETTINIUS. I have six exhibits here with a detailed explanation of each stating exactly what it is that we are doing. I will be glad to tell you some of the technological advances in this whole question of dehydration for the record.

\* \* \* \* \*

Mr. STETTINIUS. Practically everything can be dehydrated, Mr. Chairman. It is perfectly amazing the number of vegetables and the number of cereals and the number of meats that can be dehydrated. And the technological advance in this field in the last 18 months has been one of the interesting chapters of this war.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any questions?

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Stettinius, in addition to the dehydration of these foods there is a process of compression, compressing them. There has been some experience, when we

simply ship down dehydrated vegetables, of course, it results in some loss because they have a tendency at times to crumble, and there are losses in powder. It has been brought to my attention by compressing them for example, this cube of cranberries brings it down 10 to 1.

Mr. STETTINIUS. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. This is similar to that. This is carrots, compressed.

Mr. STETTINIUS. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. This is onions.

Mr. STETTINIUS. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. And there are a large number of idle compressors in the country at the present time, which could be used for that purpose, and I just wondered what investigation your agricultural expert had made from the standpoint of the second step after dehydration in the matter of compressing so that there will be no such loss. Obviously we do not have to discuss that here. I am highly gratified at the progress you are making. I am wondering if you could tell me for the record to whom I shall send these experts in the field of compression of dehydrated vegetable foods.

Mr. STETTINIUS. Have the gentlemen call on me. I will introduce them to Mr. Byron Spence, our agricultural expert, and I will be delighted to take it up with Mr. Roy Hendrickson, Mr. Wickard's assistant in the actual carrying on of the research. Send them to me.

Mr. MUNDT. I will send them to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are your own samples?

Mr. MUNDT. They are my samples.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to have those for the record? Are those the samples submitted by Mr. Stettinius?

Mr. MUNDT. These are mine.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I say, they are your own. Do you want that for the record?

Mr. MUNDT. My testimony shows what they are. I want to keep my samples.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, in tribute to the extraordinary capacity of Mr. Stettinius and to his initiative and his cooperative spirit, too, I want to go on record here and now as to the great amount of progress that has been made in this whole program of food compression during the past 6 weeks.

At the conclusion of the colloquy which I have inserted in the RECORD, you will recall that Mr. Stettinius was asked whether or not he would give an audience or provide for somebody in his Administration to have an audience with certain food experts in this country who have been studying food compression. He said he would not only be glad to give an audience but that he himself would like to hear the story, and so, on the 25th day of February, just 2 days later, we held a conference in the office of Mr. Stettinius. Present at that meeting were the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD], whom I see sitting here today, and I, together with two of these food experts to whom I had referred in the hearing. These were Mr. W. W. Black, the secretary of the joint dehydration committee, and who incidentally has done a terrific piece of research and salesmanship work in bringing the whole subject of the compressed-food program to the attention of the proper governmental authorities, and also Mr. Carlos Van Leer, a writer for the American Chemical Society on war foods, who likewise has devoted a tremendous amount of time to help bring before the proper people the possibilities contained







remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a radio address which I delivered last night on the subject What Follows This War?

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. VAN ZANDT], may be allowed to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial on certain expenses of the administration.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Washington Evening Star.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BUFFETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. CULLEN] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### THE COAST GUARD CUTTER "CAMPBELL"

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will meet tomorrow at 10:30 o'clock. It is hoped and expected that we shall have present Commander Hershfield of the Coast Guard cutter *Campbell*. If Members of the House desire to meet

Commander Hershfield I extend the invitation to be present.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the Coast Guard cutter *Campbell* and to include therein the naval release with reference to the work of the cutter and other excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend in the Appendix of the RECORD my remarks on the Coast Guard in war and to include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### LICK THE PLATTER CLEAN

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, due to the interest that has been shown from one end of the country to the other in my lick-the-platter-clean campaign, I want to report to you today that we received from the War Department a number of posters, one of which I show you now, which they are in the process of distributing to all the Army camps, urging them to cooperate in my war on waste. Here also is a sticker which is being exhibited in a great many Washington restaurants.

Most of the restaurants in York, Pa., and many throughout the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania have them on display. The saving of food is quite evident.

I am glad the Republican leadership of this House in its wisdom has organized a committee to study the food situation. Those in authority have long ago declared that "Food will win the war and write the peace." I was made very happy yesterday when I was told that I was going to be asked to appear before this committee. I shall be pleased to turn over to them such information as I have with such recommendations as I think are helpful along this line.

Nothing is so important today as to conserve our food and conserve it while we still have something to eat. It is much better to save food than to hunt it.

I am grateful for the cooperation I have received, and I am going to continue my war on waste until everyone has enough to eat or for the duration.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

#### QUESTION OF PERSONAL PRIVILEGE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

#### CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BENNETT of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 45]

Anderson, Calif.	Gibson	Plumley
Arnold	Gordon	Randolph
Baldwin, Md.	Gorski	Richards
Baldwin, N. Y.	Guyer	Robson, Ky.
Barden	Harless, Ariz.	Rogers, Calif.
Bates, Ky.	Holmes, Mass.	Rowan
Bates, Mass.	Horan	Sabath
Bell	Howell	Sheppard
Bonner	Izac	Sikes
Boren	Johnson,	Smith, Maine
Cannon, Fla.	J. Leroy	Smith, Va.
Clark	Kee	Snyder
Cox	Knutson	Starnes, Ala.
Culkin	LaFollette	Stevenson
Cullen	Lewis, Colo.	Thomason
Davis	McGranery	Treadway
Dawson	McKenzie	Wadsworth
Dingell	Maa	Weaver
Elliott	Magnuson	West
Ellison, Md.	Merrow	Winter
Fogarty	Mott	Wolverton, N. J.
Ford	Murdock	Woodrum, Va.
Furlong	Myers	
Gavagan	O'Toole	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 365 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

On motion of Mr. McCORMACK, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CELLER. The gentleman in his remarks of April 2, Friday last, put into the RECORD statements which he did not make on the floor of the House. He said among other things:

I want to say in reply to the gentleman from New York that he has been attacking the white people of the South ever since he has been in Congress. He is doing the Jews of this country immeasurable harm.

I believe it is a reflection upon my integrity when he states that I am doing the people of my faith immeasurable harm, and I should like to spend a few moments with reference to countering that charge.

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman send that RECORD up to the chair? Does the gentleman from New York have the transcript and know that that was inserted?



Mr. CELLER. I have not the transcript with me, but I remember what was stated by the gentleman and it is not reflected accurately in the RECORD.

Furthermore, the gentleman made the statement that I was the Jewish gentleman from New York; and on that score I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to see the original transcript of the remarks of the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. CELLER. I can read more; there is more in that RECORD, Mr. Speaker, which was not uttered on the floor of the House. I shall be very brief, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not going to rule on this question without seeing the original transcript and it is not here. If there is no objection, the gentleman may proceed for 10 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I believe it violates unduly the esprit de corps that should exist in this House; it violates the decorum that should animate all Members thereof, to address anyone as "the Jewish Congressman from New York" as did the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] last Friday. If that were to go unabated and were to continue we would then have ourselves in this very anomalous and highly dangerous position where a Member would address another Member as "the Catholic gentleman from Massachusetts," as "the Protestant gentleman from Mississippi," as "the Czechoslovakian Member from Wisconsin," or "the Polish Member from Michigan," or as "the Mormon gentleman from Utah." That would violate beyond peradventure of doubt the spirit and traditions of the deliberations of this House. It would be violative of the very spirit of our Constitution.

Upon reflection, I am sure the gentleman from Mississippi regrets making the statement of characterization of me as "the Jewish gentleman from New York." I am sure that the man he praised the other day, the distinguished Senator from Louisiana, Judah P. Benjamin, of Civil War fame, would not have risen in the other Chamber and addressed the other distinguished Senator from Mississippi, Jefferson Davis, as "the Protestant Senator from Mississippi." Nor would Senator Davis have addressed the gentleman from Louisiana as "the Jewish Senator from Louisiana." Judah P. Benjamin held three Cabinet offices in the Confederacy and we are all proud of him. He was a Jew.

Danger, great danger, lurks in these characterizations and I do hope that the gentleman from Mississippi in the future will not use that type of address to any Member of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CELLER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, if the gentleman does not want to be called the Jewish gentleman, I have no objection to never calling him that again, but I want to say one thing: Judah J. Benjamin never would have stuck that stuff in the RECORD that was put in there on the 2d.

Mr. CELLER. I thank the gentleman for that statement and I hope he will abide by that good intention.

Mr. RANKIN. And I want to say this to the gentleman from New York: I am not withdrawing what I said about the gentleman from New York trying to stir up this fight against the South on these various bills that have been before the House.

Mr. CELLER. And I am not withdrawing the statements I may have made with reference to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. You will not get outside of this House and make those statements, and if you make them against any other Member here you will probably be expelled.

The SPEAKER. Now, the gentleman from Mississippi must be careful.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I think the gentleman from Mississippi ought to be careful in more respects than one in that regard.

I have a perfect right to quote from the teachings of St. Luke. I firmly believe in many of the glorious observations made by the Apostles. There is much of glowing mercy and charity and forgiveness in the words of St. Luke and the Apostles and I glory in the fact that my memory permits me on the floor of the House to quote their ennobling phrases, their inspiring phrases.

The gentleman from Mississippi with one breath seeks to praise the race from whence I sprang and in another breath seeks in his subtle way to stir up animosity. I hope he will not do that again. I hope that better judgment will reside within him. But he has in the past handed the Members of my race and you gentlemen of the House a stick of dynamite in a silk glove. I do indeed hope that he will not repeat those characterizations of my people.

There have been goodly numbers of my people in all the wars of the United States. I shall not enumerate them. You know them all. I could read to you of the many war decorations received by the members of the race of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as I did the other day. I shall not repeat those names. It is unnecessary.

I shall end this brief statement with what Washington said when he was visiting the Portuguese synagogue in Newport and was welcomed by its congregation in a pathetic letter of welcome. His reply is memorable and it is well oft-times to repeat:

The citizens of the United States of America have the right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy worthy of imitation. All possess alike, liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. Happily the Government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who live—

And so forth; and he wound up as follows:

May the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants, while everyone shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid.

If we continue to stir up religious animosities and racial difficulties, I fear that we cannot follow the admonitions of the glorious Washington.

I fear that we cannot sit in safety under our own vine and fig tree, for there will be those to make us afraid. I earnestly ask the gentleman from Mississippi in the future by his remarks and by his observations not to make us afraid.

Finally, in the revision of my remarks, it is well to quote from Peter, chapter 5, verse 5:

Yea, all of you be subject one to another, and be clothed with humility; for God resisteth the proud and giveth grace to the humble.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1944

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 2397, with Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece-work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$5,693,000, of which \$40,000 is hereby made available, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, for salaries of members and other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, on February 9, the House passed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill. The Members will recall the sound and the fury of that debate when an amendment was offered to strike the names of 36 people from the public pay roll for reasons of subversive activity. Mark you well the date. It was the 9th day of February, according to the calendar, that that bill was enacted and passed by the House.

There was considerable storm and considerable controversy. As a result, a separate subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations was created for the purpose of taking testimony and of according fair hearing to those who had been so charged. Since the 9th of February there have been six or seven appropriation bills enacted by this House; the independent offices bill, the first deficiency bill, the additional Navy bill, the civil functions bill, and now the State, Justice, and Commerce bill, to be followed by the legislative bill. The House has shown admirable restraint and patience in letting this matter reside in



that committee for a determination. But 60 days have elapsed.

I am wondering what this subcommittee has been doing. Frankly, it will be 60 days this week since that subcommittee has been created. Other appropriation bills will be submitted and they will include the names of some people on whom there has been a report by investigators of our own committee and whose names I propose to bring into this well unless some action is taken reasonably soon. I should like to hear from some of the members of this special subcommittee. I understand that only a single witness has thus far been brought before the committee.

I recognize, of course, that time is necessary for organization. I recognize that some procedural set-up must be developed. I recognize that a counsel has to be employed. But I submit on the other hand that assurance was given us by the chairman of the full committee that no time would be lost, and that we would not be foreclosed from an opportunity to deal with this thing on other appropriation bills in case that committee failed to report. So when we are ready to bring in the Agricultural appropriation bill sometime next week, I propose to exercise my rights and prerogatives, which I heretofore exercised when I had David Lasser stricken from the roll—and the Senate confirmed that action and the President signed the bill, and I propose to follow the same course unless there is some evidence and some indication of affirmative, positive, and speedy action on the part of the subcommittee that was created for this distinct purpose.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FISH. May I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that this House was led astray? We were definitely assured by the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations that these charges would be investigated immediately, and that is 60 days ago.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I do not know particularly whether we were led astray, but I do know that we did have definite assurance that we would have action, and early action, and there has been no such action. This week will mark the sixtieth day since the House was in a mood to deal with the matter in connection with the Treasury-Post Office bill.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIRKSEN. I yield to the gentleman from New Mexico.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. May I say to the gentleman that the committee was in session this morning from 10 o'clock until 12 and will go into session again at 2 o'clock this afternoon and stay in session most of the afternoon. All I should like to know is, What more would the gentleman require of us?

Mr. DIRKSEN. There has been no preliminary report—there has been no intimation whatever of action. Notwithstanding that fact, appropriation bills where the names of alleged subversive people are carried on the rolls are

moving across the floor of this House week after week. So I believe that at least this House is entitled to some kind of information as to what the subcommittee has been doing.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I am not trying to quarrel with the gentleman. I think he is trying to be fair in this matter. But I believe it is also important to point out that you cannot give a preliminary report as to whether a man is a fit or unfit person to stay on the pay roll.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 additional minutes.

Mr. RABAUT. Reserving the right to object, and I am not going to object, may I remind the Committee that we have been delayed now with this bill and that this is the third day we have had it on the floor. We are going to try to proceed in order. I am not going to object to this request, but we certainly must speed up the consideration of this bill today.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, the chairman says this is the third day we have had this bill under consideration, but many of us have not yet had a chance to speak. How much time are we going to have? Are we going to get the usual 5 minutes or not?

Mr. RABAUT. We were here until 20 minutes past 6 last night.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I was here until 7.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I will withdraw the request and remain within the rule, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. No; I am willing to let the gentleman have that additional time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Other Members can take the time and belabor this particular issue that has been raised because it is a matter of vital interest and many Members have made repeated inquiry concerning the action of the special subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois withdraws his request.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I am a Member of the Committee on Appropriations. I do not know whether that counts or not.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I ask to be recognized as a member of the subcommittee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair first recognized the gentleman from Wisconsin, [Mr. KEEFE] and then on looking further, he saw the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] on his feet. The gentleman from Wisconsin first got the eye of the Chair and asked for recognition. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. RABAUT. Does the Chair mean that the chairman of the subcommittee is not to be recognized?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair first recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin, as a member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, two Members, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES], a member of the minority of the subcommittee, and the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], of the majority, are both members of the subcommittee. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] happens to be the chairman of the particular committee that was appointed, concerning which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] spoke a few moments ago. He is also the ranking member of the committee that has the bill before the House today.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, is this parliamentary inquiry going to take up all of my time?

Mr. RABAUT. I shall ask that the gentleman have additional time.

The CHAIRMAN. As the Chair understands it, a member of the Committee on Appropriations has the same right as those who are members of that committee who happen to be members of a subcommittee. That is the parliamentary procedure, as the Chair understands it. The Chair has recognized the gentleman from Wisconsin. Had he not done so, he certainly would have recognized the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Wisconsin be started here at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, apparently we are getting down to some pretty fine points here in the matter of obtaining recognition, and apparently physical size counts, because I am somewhat larger than the others, and will be seen first. I rise in view of the fact that I happen to be a member of this subcommittee that has been the subject of some inquiry by the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] and I thought perhaps the House might be interested in knowing just a few of the things which have been inquired about. I would be very glad to defer to the distinguished chairman of the committee if I thought he was interested in making a statement, but perhaps I can mollify the apprehensions of the gentleman from Illinois with reference to the work of this subcommittee. I have been just as apprehensive as anybody else about this subcommittee. I have been available every day since the subcommittee was created, to go to work. But this job is not just as simple and just as easy as it may seem. I recall when the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Appropriations came onto the floor of the House he said we were going to have this subcommittee appointed, and it would go to work and start reporting the next day. Apparently the members thought that is what the procedure would be. As a matter of fact the committee had to get organized, and the purpose of organizing this committee was to afford opportunity for those people who are subject to charges, to have an opportunity to know what the charges are



and to be given an opportunity to come before the committee. It would be sensible, would it not, to suggest that they would require that the charges be preferred, and that the men against whom the charges are to be preferred, be advised of what the charges are. The fact of the matter is that we endeavored to secure an attorney, and went at it promptly, as the members of the committee know, and we have had just one terrific time to get any attorney to act as a counsel for this committee. We have one now. The committee is at work. We have had a great deal of difficulty getting the charges presented to the committee. All of the charges against all of these people are not before the committee yet. It has taken the Dies committee a tremendous amount of work in order to assemble this information and submit it in proper form to our committee, and the distinguished chairman of that committee, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Dies] is present, and he will agree with what I am saying. They have not been able to get together the mass of information they have to see, so that the proper exhibits are photostated and submitted in proper form to our committee to give consideration to.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. POWERS. I wish my colleague on this subcommittee would also point out to the House that there are 38 or 39 Government employees that we are investigating. I wish he would also point out to the House that in every case there is a mass of testimony at least 3 feet high. We first have to look over the Dies committee testimony, and then the findings of the Department of Justice, and then the interdepartmental committee, and then the Civil Service Committee. There are four of them, and there are thousands and thousands of pages, and if anyone would like to have my job on that committee I wish he would take it and do it this afternoon, and they may have the opportunity of doing it very shortly.

Mr. KEEFE. And I will tender the same suggestion myself, that I would be happy to be relieved of that responsibility.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How could anybody get on that particular committee who is not a member of the Committee on Appropriations? That is fine for these two gentlemen to offer to resign, but how can anybody get on the committee?

Mr. KEEFE. The members of this House know that so far as I am concerned I have been more active trying to get at this thing, and get this job done, but if you think it is any little peanut job you have another guess coming. We have been now engaged for 3 or 4 days—4 day—with one witness, and we are going on again at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and if the witness has his way we will be there for 4 weeks to listen to the story that he wants to tell. This committee is trying to be fair, and so

far as I am concerned we are going to get the facts, and the facts are going to be presented to this House. As far as I am concerned, the chips are going to fall where they will. That is all there is to it. You have to be patient and give us a chance to bring the truth and the facts to this House. You will get them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I think my distinguished friend and colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] has made a correct statement with reference to the committee which was appointed to investigate the several charges made against various employees of this Government under a recent resolution.

As the gentleman from Wisconsin has well said, this was a great deal larger job than any of us thought we had to undertake. I can say, and can say candidly and say truthfully that we have endeavored as diligently as possible to organize our committee and to make these investigations. It might be interesting to say to you gentlemen that each member of this committee has had an opportunity to go back to his district and endeavor to get someone from his district or from his State to appear as attorney for this committee. It seemed to be impossible for us to secure a proper man, the kind of man that we wanted, here in Washington. The House can hardly realize that we have not only the duty of looking into the charges made by the Dies committee, but we are charged with the duty of taking five different investigations and going through them and examining the charges made against these Government employees charged with subversive activities, and then to invite the accused to appear before us if he wishes, in order that we may say to them, "Here is what you are alleged to have said. Here is what you are alleged to have done. What do you say as to your activities with this organization or this group of people?"

We have succeeded in getting an attorney. We have an attorney who, because of his knowledge of the law, his diligence, and his great character, will make a correct and judicious study of all of these charges and be able to bring them to the committee and tell us, "Here is what the evidence discloses in respect to this gentleman and in respect to the charges made against him."

There are 5 different batches of evidence—voluminous evidence—that have been taken against every one of these men charged with subversive activities. We are compelled, under this order and under this resolution not only to examine just what the Dies committee said about these employees or found out about them but we are charged with the duty of taking the records of the investigations made by the departments themselves with respect to these employees, and by the interdepartmental committee and the investigation made by the F. B. I. of these employees accused of subversive activities, and by the Civil Service Commission. You can see what

a job we have. Every man on this committee has been diligent and has been endeavoring to get it under way as quickly as possible. Although we have been asking for the last 6 weeks to get the full evidence upon which we could make inquiry and present it to the charged party, we have only been able to get the full evidence on 3 of the 38 men who are charged in this resolution.

Mr. DIES. I think the gentleman is mistaken on that.

Mr. KERR. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. DIES. You have evidence on 10.

Mr. KERR. From the Dies committee.

Mr. DIES. From the Dies committee.

Mr. KERR. I think the gentleman is probably correct as to parts of the Dies committee evidence, but, as a matter of fact, I do not think there has been but three or not over four cases of the full charges and complete evidence made against these men furnished our committee to date. On April 1 we had only one case from the Dies committee which was full and complete and included recent testimony before the Dies committee. The accused in this one was heard before us the next day.

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. POWERS. May I suggest to my distinguished chairman "yes" on the first 10 cases we have the evidence from the Dies committee.

Mr. KERR. That is true.

Mr. POWERS. But the House must realize that we do not have all the evidence on those entire 10 cases. We have the evidence on 3, because the Dies committee evidence is only 1 portion of the evidence. Again let me state that all the interdepartmental evidence is needed; we need the F. B. I. evidence and we need the civil service evidence, and you have to get all those things and correlate them. It has been an impossibility to get 10 complete. If we take as long with every other witness as we have taken with this witness we will be at it for a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is necessary at this point in the RECORD to develop the chronological history of what the Congress has been trying to do with reference to getting subversive people off the pay roll.

First, we establish the Dies committee, which has had the support of 95 percent of the people of the United States. Then it was claimed by the executive department that the Dies committee reports are based upon opinion. In order to double check these charges that the Dies committee made, I was the author of a resolution that was passed and made a part of the 1942 fiscal-year supply bill, which allocated \$100,000 of the F. B. I. funds to investigate the employees on the Federal pay roll or the organizations whom the Dies committee said were subversive. I contemplated at that time that the F. B. I., as it completed its investigation, would report to



the Congress on each employee. The positive mandate of the amendment required a report immediately to Congress. The argument on behalf of the amendment was to get factual information that the F. B. I. had uncovered on each subversive Federal employee or organization.

After about 9 months of the fiscal year had elapsed I had some correspondence and conversation with the Attorney General's office, and asked them to give Congress this factual information. Sixteen months ago, just before we reported out the first appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943, I tried to get this factual information for our supply bills that we considered last year. We did not get it. The Attorney General and his subordinates said they were not ready to report yet. Finally I talked with the Attorney General at the hearings in February of last year. He did not pose any objection to giving Congress this information. He said the investigation was taking a lot of time and that there was some question when to report. I kept urging an immediate report. Then after the fiscal year ended we got one report from the Attorney General's office.

Mr. KERR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I would like to proceed for just a minute and then I will yield.

Not until the end of the fiscal year did we get any kind of a report from the Attorney General. When that report came to Congress it did not contain the textual information on anybody that the F. B. I. had investigated. The Congress does not know and did not know then from reports submitted to it what individuals should be fired for subversive activities, because the textual facts reported by the F. B. I. stayed in the Attorney General's possession.

We then got a second report later on, the first of this calendar year. Congress still did not get the textual, factual information so that we could weed A, B, and C from the Federal pay roll. I insisted in the hearings this year that the Attorney General's office had not complied with the intent and purpose of Congress when it passed this amendment. In last year's supply bill—the one for this present fiscal year—another amendment was included earmarking \$200,000 of F. B. I. funds to get this factual information. In that amendment I provided that the F. B. I. should report the findings forthwith to Congress. I asked Mr. J. Edgar Hoover this year why we had not gotten the factual information on the individual cases. He testified, as appears on pages 242 and 243 of the hearings, that he was requested and directed by the Attorney General not to give the factual information to Congress but to give it to the boss, the Attorney General.

If the interdepartmental committee of the executive branch of the Government is holding up the information for this special committee of the Appropriations Committee to investigate these charges, I say that they were an illegal committee in the first place, in my estimation.

The time has come when we cannot be held up any further by the Attorney

General's delay. The delay is not Mr. Hoover's fault, because he is willing to comply.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, our committee has submitted to the special committee headed by the gentleman from North Carolina the evidence which we had in our files in 10 cases. We also subpoenaed and heard these 10 witnesses.

I believe a great deal of the trouble arises from a lack of understanding of what the policy of the Congress should be. In almost every case these Government employees have admitted most of the charges that I made on the floor of this House.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. I yield briefly.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The statement was made that they had not been able to find any charges yet. Will the gentleman tell us something about that?

Mr. DIES. I do not think the gentleman meant that; what the gentleman meant, and what I am sure he will agree to, was that on this subject that has taken our committee nearly 5 years to understand, he and the other members of the subcommittee are experiencing the same difficulty we experienced for a long time after we began this work.

The point I want to make is this and I want our distinguished colleague from North Carolina [Mr. KERR] to listen to these observations: I think there will be no contest about the fact that these charges are substantially correct. I think that in the great majority of the cases these Government employees will agree, as they have agreed before our committee in the past 10 days, that they were associated and affiliated with these various organizations or that they were the authors of various books, pamphlets, and speeches expressing certain sentiments which I have heretofore read to the House and which in my opinion clearly show that at least at one time they were not in favor of our form of government. In no case has the author publicly repudiated his views as previously expressed.

We are not trying these people for crimes, we are not seeking to impose any penalty; it is just a question in my mind like this: Here is a man who not once but we will say upon a number of occasions has openly associated and affiliated with an organization which our committee unanimously found to be subversive. And in passing let me say we have three Republicans and four Democrats upon our committee, and everyone knows we have had some outstanding progressives on our committee such as the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HEALEY] and the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]; and all of our reports with the possible exception of one were unanimous findings of the committee. But you have more evidence than that. The Department of Justice was unwilling to accept our findings so they established their own

interdepartmental committee, and this committee pursued its own independent inquiry into what organizations were subversive and they reached certain conclusions that were stronger than our findings. So you have our committee's findings, you have the Department of Justice findings, and you have the fact that certain Government employees were affiliated with organizations that are subversive. It seems to me that if you would require any committee to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that a man is subversive or even to prove that he is a Communist that you could never accomplish anything, because manifestly the members of the Communist Party are secret members. Neither the F. B. I., nor our committee, nor any other agency has ever been successful in securing the membership list of the Communist Party. All members of the Communist Party are instructed to perjure themselves. They do not hesitate under oath to deny their affiliation with the Communist Party, although we have conclusive proof that there are approximately 165,000 dues-paying members. So it would seem to me that in dealing with merely the question of whether or not these people shall hold appointive jobs that we in the Congress should establish a policy that when any Government employee knowingly or carelessly affiliates or associates with a subversive organization that he should not be given employment in our Government. Let me show you how simple this is in the case of Nazi organizations. Our committee, of course, has exposed a number of Nazi organizations in this country. Suppose these 38 Government employees had been officers and members of the German-American Bund.

How long do you think it would take to strike them from the pay roll of this Government? Yet the Communist Party by the findings of our committee and by the findings of the Attorney General is just as revolutionary, just as disloyal and unpatriotic as the German-American Bund.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES]?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I made an objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. DIES. I may say that the House really wants to have this explanation.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I would like to know whether the gentleman is going to apply the rule that he announced awhile ago or whether he is going to let this out-of-order debate continue?

Mr. RABAUT. I said to the gentleman from Illinois I would withhold objection in his case. I dislike to make an objection in this case. The gentleman realizes that we have been on this bill here for 2 days. This is a very interest-



ing subject and all that, but it has nothing to do with this particular bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, at this point I think we ought to settle the question as to whether or not this debate is out of order. In my judgment, it is not out of order because it is applicable to every appropriation bill that might be reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. DIES. I think we would save time if we went ahead now.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman well knows that if we grant this extension it leaves the way open for anybody else to come up here and ask for an extension of time. We have been delayed a great deal this afternoon and we are being urged by the leadership to finish this bill as rapidly as possible.

Mr. DIES. Let me have 2 minutes.

Mr. CARTER. I am not going to object to any request.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DIES. Mr. Chairman, the House is going to have to determine this question sooner or later. It is a question of what degree of proof you want. I maintain—and I am willing to submit this question to a vote of the House—that in a case where an employee has agreed or where the evidence is clear that the employee has openly associated and affiliated with a subversive organization, whether it is Nazi, Communist, or a Fascist organization, or where he has given expression to utterances in which he has denounced our form of government, in cases of that sort he ought to be stricken from the pay roll without any question. If, in addition to that, you want the same rules to apply and the same degree of proof to obtain as in a case where you were trying a man for the commission of a crime, then, of course, there will be no way to strike these people from the pay roll because, as I have said before, we have had known Communists perjure themselves before the committee and it was on the basis of perjured testimony that some of them were convicted.

I think the time is rapidly approaching when we ought to have a determination of this issue on the floor of the House as to what the House wants to do. It is a great burden on the gentleman from North Carolina and these other gentlemen. I know what they are going through, and I believe they now know what we have gone through for 5 years. Their difficulty arises, and our difficulty has arisen, from a lack of knowledge of just what the policy ought to be. I think that a Government employee's record ought to be beyond any suspicion. He holds an appointive job, not an elective job, and it seems to me that if by his own action he has knowingly or carelessly used his name and his influence to promote, to support, and to strengthen subversive movements in this country that fact, and that fact alone, ought to be sufficient to disqualify him from the Government service. If you have any doubt about that, then I ask, how many Members of this House would permit an officer, director, or member of the German-

American Bund or the Kyffhauser Bund and these various Nazi organizations to remain on the pay roll? When we exposed George Detheridge, who was on the other side of the fence, it did not take Secretary Knox 5 minutes to throw him off the pay roll. We ought to be consistent about this. If we apply it in the case of people who have been active in German-American bunds we should apply it to people who have been active in other subversive organizations.

As to whether we were right in finding these organizations subversive, I submit to you that if the Department of Justice, pursuing an independent inquiry at a time in which some of the officials there were not on friendly terms with our committee, has arrived at the same conclusion as our committee, and you have your own agency and the Department of Justice agreeing as to what organizations are subversive, and you have Government employees who were affiliated and associated with those organizations, it seems to me that evidence ought to be sufficient to remove those people from the pay roll.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. These Communists are Trotskyites. That is the same crowd that has been trying to stir up this revolution in Russia that I called attention to today. I submit they are just as dangerous as they can be and that they ought to be driven from the Federal pay roll.

Mr. DIES. I may say to the gentleman that in the 5 years of the committee's existence I have never seen a case in which anyone would come before our committee and frankly say, "I was a member of the German-American Bund, with knowledge of its subversive nature" or "I was a member of the Kyffhauser Bund and knew the nature of the organization." All of them have explanations, all of them have alibis and apologies; so that when you get into the field of explanation you have the trouble that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] is complaining about. These people are adepts in the art of testifying and alibi-ing. They have spent years in this sort of business and you will be chasing yourselves around a ring and be considering this matter for the next 10 years. The first thing the House of Representatives ought to do is to insist upon a common-sense policy as to the character of proof you want in order to justify dismissal.

Mr. BROOKS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DIES. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. BROOKS. It is a fine thing to protect the rights of an individual, but in an instance like this, does not the gentleman believe that the rights of the people of the United States to have persons in its employ in whom they have confidence should be considered likewise?

Mr. DIES. I may say that if these people had run for public office they

would not have received 2 percent of the votes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, this discussion is extremely interesting to the House and I think it is important that it be taken up at this time. I simply want to lay down as my own thesis that the only thing that many of these people have in the world is a good name, and that the committee of which I am a member is going to see to it that if that good name is taken away from them it is taken away on the basis of proper evidence which can show it deserves to be taken away.

I do not care how long the committee procrastinates or how long it delays, if that is what people think we are doing. I, for one, am determined to see that no man or woman comes before that committee and goes away saying, "I have not had a fair hearing."

I commend the other members of the committee. I commend the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], who has been extremely anxious to see some action and who has been demanding steadily that we bring in some sort of a report. Yet that gentleman and the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS] and the other members of this committee have worked faithfully to see what evidence there is upon which we can base a report.

I want to comment just briefly upon what the gentleman from Texas has said. I am not quarreling with my friend, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES], when I say this. The Department of Justice has prepared a list listing certain subversive organizations. That is one step in a link. The other step is to prove that the man in question belonged to that subversive organization or to find sufficient evidence to make us believe that he was trying to promote its cause.

I suggest to you that until that second step has been taken you are not ready to strike any man from the pay roll, and so far we have not been able to determine whether we do or do not find conclusive proof. I am not saying that we will not find it, and I am not saying that all the members of the committee will not be happy when that day comes to say that we have gone far enough to say that proof exists, but certainly we are only on one witness, and we are finding in that particular case that, while it is easy to say that an organization is subversive, it is very difficult to say that because a man wrote for a magazine which had other people who were possibly Communists, writing for it, he, himself, was a member of the Communist Party.

If there came before us a single person who openly admitted that he was a Communist and was trying to strike down this Government, you would have a report to this House immediately, but that a magazine which had other people, who have admitted to that sort of a situation have disappeared from the public pay roll.



Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. COOLEY. Does the gentleman expect any person to come before the committee and make such an admission as indicated by the gentleman?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I do not, and that is why I say you must proceed carefully and see if the information that has been presented really ties him to the cause.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with the gentleman that you should be careful, but what degree of proof is the committee requiring? That seems to be the subject which concerns the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I cannot speak for any other member of the committee, but as for myself, if I am convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that this person was engaged in improper or subversive activities or was associated with people who were so engaged, I for one will be ready to condemn him. But let me say this to you, that the basis upon which this matter was presented to the House was that we would attempt to make sure that these people deserve to be stricken from the public pay roll as people unfit to serve.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. It has been intimated to me that this witness has spent a great deal of the time of the committee on irrelevant dissertations, and that the committee has felt obliged to listen to them. Is there anything to that, in the gentleman's opinion?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I think the gentleman from New York will recognize that the person who perhaps should answer that is the chairman of the committee. The meetings of the committee are still executive. But I would say to the gentleman that in my personal opinion he has been dealing with matters that are not relevant. At the same time, here is a man who is trying to present his cause. He is explaining as best he can what the situation is. I am disposed to hear him through. After doing that, we may be able to establish a formula that will work better in other cases.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman feel that the burden of the 37 cases is so heavy that one subcommittee alone cannot handle the proposition and arrive at a conclusion within a reasonable time for the Congress to act?

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. I think that is a very fair question, and I would answer the gentleman from New York by saying that if each of the cases as we go along takes anywhere near as much time as this first case has, then we do have a burden that is too much for one subcommittee. It is my hope and belief, however, and I think it is the hope and belief of other members of the committee, that very shortly we shall reach a formula whereby these cases will fall into certain categories.

We shall find, for example, that membership in the Friends of the Soviet Union either does or does not constitute a situation that requires a man to be removed from the pay roll. Once we have come to that conclusion, then we can move rather rapidly, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New Mexico has expired.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words, and I do it for the purpose of making the observation that I am very hopeful that we shall be able to take a recess a week from next Saturday, but that hope is going aglimmering.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Does that include action on the tax bill before we recess?

Mr. McCORMACK. I hope so, but I cannot guarantee it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I sincerely hope so. I think it should be done.

Mr. McCORMACK. I agree with the gentleman.

I was hopeful that we would be able to dispose of this bill today and get through with at least the general debate on the legislative appropriation bill. I know how practically every Member, if not every Member, is looking forward to a recess, that I should like to have start a week from next Saturday. I hope my observation will not be misunderstood, but I call to the attention of the Members that there must be cooperation if we are to recess starting a week from next Saturday.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, in deference to the suggestion of the majority leader, I should like to see if we cannot make some arrangement to limit the time of debate on this subject. I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the subject of this special committee close in 15 minutes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Chairman, do I get 5 minutes of that time?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes; three gentlemen rose.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman submitting the request said I would get 5 minutes. Is that agreeable to the Chair?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's name is on the list.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN address the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON] said these gentlemen ought to have a fair trial. That is all right. Everyone should have a fair trial when accused of an offense. I wonder if he would try to get a fair trial for those so-called conspirators who were arrested a year ago, accused of sedition. They have been indicted twice or three times—it is hard to keep track of how many times. He might try to do something about that, because they are not on the pay roll of the Government. These men named by the Dies committee were or are. What is the charge made against these men? Gentlemen of the committee said that no charge had as yet been made against them. I thought the charge was that we did not want them on the pay roll any more. I did not know that they had been accused of any criminal offense.

This Congress did fire in preceding sessions 4 white men who were on the Federal pay roll. They were discharged because we did not like the things they said; because we did not like the things they wrote. We did not like their views nor what they appeared to be trying to do. We did not want them any more. We did not want to pay them. So we stopped their pay and they resigned. Then along came this other group. Among the other group, the last group, was one who was on the pay roll of the Government, of a department, which would receive an appropriation from the bill we were discussing at that time. That was Mr. Pickens. What happened? It was admitted on the floor, and you cannot dispute the proof, that he was a member of at least 3 or 4 or perhaps 10 or 20 Communist organizations. A majority of the House decided at that time that they just did not want on the pay roll a man who was a member of a Communist organization. If he did not know that at least 1 of a dozen organizations to which he belonged was Communist, then he is too dumb to be on the Federal pay roll. If he did know it then he ought to be off that pay roll. To see that he was not on was our privilege, was it not? So we kicked him off in the Committee. We kicked him off because he was Red; had Red views. Then the politicians discovered that he was black. That he was a Negro. He was a colored man. So the House, when a roll call vote came on, put him back. It was urged that by so doing, those who voted to keep him on would get the Negro vote, so-called. Some fellow outsider said to me right afterward, "You kicked him off because he was Red. You put him back because he was black. What color does that leave you?" I went away without answering, for I did not vote to retain him and I could not, I would not give the obvious answer.

Now, here we are. We have the Dies committee. It has been in existence for 4 or 5 years. That committee has spent something like \$495,000. We have expressed our faith in the judgment, patriotism, and kind of service it has rendered to this House. Then after the Dies committee made its report and after we acted on that report in Com-



mittee of the Whole, then when we went into the House we reversed ourselves for what was charged was a political reason and expressed our lack of confidence in the Dies committee, our own committee, by putting up another committee to review the work of the Dies committee.

I venture to suggest that when this committee gets ready to report, and they suggest that these gentlemen have not had a fair trial, Mr. Pickens has not had a fair trial, someone will suggest that this subcommittee should have its opinion reviewed by the Committee on the Judiciary and we let Mr. RAMSPECK's civil service committee try him. Then, if they condemn him we will turn him over to the Labor Committee, and there it will lie buried until the end of time.

Now, if we are men capable of transacting business for our people, after we have learned, as we have learned from the report of the Dies committee that these men or this one particular man does not believe in our form of government, that he is a member of an organization, as he admits he has been, which believes in the overthrow of our Government, which the Attorney General—think of it, the Attorney General even—has granted is an enemy of our Government, then why do we not go along with the Dies committee and get rid of this man, or why do we not just get rid of the Dies committee? Let us act like employers in private industry would act. When we know that this man is a man that we do not want let us discharge him, not because he is a colored man but because we do not want men who belong to subversive organizations. The greatest service we can do to the Negro race, to the white race, will be when we find a man of either race on the Federal pay roll who does not believe in our form of government will be to get rid of him. I say again we are not trying him for sucking eggs or for stealing chickens or stealing sheep. We just decided once and the Dies committee did also, that we did not want him because of his associations and because of his beliefs and the things he advocated. Do we have to keep on paying him? Confidence in our Government is not strengthened by our failure to get those who belong to subversive groups off the Federal pay roll.

Mr. COOLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. FOLGER] is recognized.

Mr. FOLGER. Mr. Chairman, I trust that the fact that I have continuously opposed continuation of the Dies committee and continue to oppose it will be forgotten in the observations I have to make with respect to this controversy or debate that has arisen, and which I think has taken a turn that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] no doubt did not apprehend.

It appears now that there is a disposition on the part of some to tell this subcommittee composed of excellent men both as to ability and as to character, how they shall conduct the affairs of that investigation in each particular instance. I trust the gentlemen will par-

don me when I make the observation that regardless of what was the vote of any one of those gentlemen on the proposition of continuing the Dies committee, it will make no difference in their honesty and integrity and purpose in performing the duties assigned to them by the action of this House. I would not know where to find more patriotic, worthy, and dependable men than to go to this subcommittee in the person of the gentleman from North Carolina, my own State [Mr. KERR], in the person of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GORE], in the person of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDERSEN], in the person of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE], and in the person of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS]. I could not find more reliable men, men of greater integrity and purpose than I would find there, in my humble judgment.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think gentlemen mean that when charges are filed against a man by anybody, even by a grand jury of 18 men in your own county, or a majority of them, that must be accepted as guilt on the part of the person charged. We have never had such a system of justice as that since this Government was founded, and I pray God that we may never have it. In any forum, as to any charge that is made, the man who is charged will have a right to be heard and have his day in court. It is not a little thing for this Congress to find by solemn vote that a man who is an American citizen, whatever you may say about his affiliations, is unworthy to hold a position of trust or honor in the United States of America, and I pray that time never will come.

Mr. WRIGHT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLGER. I yield.

Mr. WRIGHT. As I understand from the gentleman's remarks and also from his past conduct in the House, he is very desirous of seeing that every person, no matter of what he is suspected, shall obtain a fair trial, and I am quite certain also that the gentleman would be heartily in favor of kicking off the public pay roll any person who he was convinced was a Communist or who had subversive intents?

Mr. FOLGER. Subversive from any point of view. Of course, I am particularly interested in the Nazi and Japanese situation now, but subversive from any point of view.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FOLGER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is making a fine statement on the question of subversive activities. If the gentleman will take the hearings in connection with this bill, the hearings on the appropriation bill for the Department of Justice, there are three or four pages of testimony by the Attorney General who also is considerably worried about the word "subversive." He tells us that Congress has not yet told him what subversive is, and he apparently is up against the same proposition that the committee is. I suggest that the gentleman read the hearings.

Mr. FOLGER. I may say to the gentleman in that respect that I have the fullest confidence in the ability of this committee to understand what the delegation of power is to them and to perform their duty with honesty as men and American citizens.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FOLGER. I yield.

Mr. STEFAN. I purposely marked pages 20, 21, and 22 for the information of the committee and also for the information of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES].

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired; all time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$210,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. REES of Kansas: On page 9, line 17, strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$150,000."

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment applies to an item of \$210,000 for so-called representation allowances and would reduce it \$60,000. I called attention to a similar item in a deficiency bill considered by the House a few weeks ago. The Chair sustained a point of order I made against the item—that I made against a paragraph that contained the item. That particular item was for \$50,000 in addition to an appropriation of \$150,000 that had already been allowed. That was for 1943 and was for so-called representation allowances. You are asking in this bill for \$210,000 under a further item for representation.

I want to direct your attention to the fact that our Government pays all of the expenses of these foreign representatives, gives them all funds that are required for all living expenses, including rent, heat, travel, and all other items. And let me remind you they are pretty high. In addition thereto, you insist on a liberal further expenditure for what you describe as entertainment. It is just an additional extravagance that we indulge in to allow our representatives and auxiliaries to put on various kinds of parties, dinners, and that sort of thing. I assume that, under the policy that is being followed, there must be a certain amount of expense required by our representatives to pay their share on account of celebrations of different kinds. But there can be no excuse or sense in using American taxpayers' money to buy champagne, liquor, or other such stuff in order to show a friendly feeling toward the officials of the countries where our representatives are located.

If we have any extra money to spend for things of that kind we had better spend it on the poor people of those countries rather than for extravagances of this kind. I think a deeper cut should be made, but I am suggesting \$150,000 in place of \$210,000, putting it



back to at least where it was last year. As far as that is concerned I do not know to what foreign representation this goes to anyway. I think a great deal of it probably goes down to South America where, of course, we are putting on a lot of entertainment; but if you have got to buy their friendship by throwing cocktail parties and things of that kind then we are getting off to a rather poor start. The thing to do is at least to cut it down to \$150,000 and you will still have more than enough money for entertainment than is necessary. There is no sense in increasing this expenditure year after year. This thing started with \$50,000 not long ago; then we put it up to \$100,000, then to \$150,000, and then in the deficiency of a few weeks ago, a request was made for \$50,000 additional for this purpose. Now the committee come in for a further sum of \$210,000 described as an item for "representation."

Of course, the bill does not say what the money is to be used for; just calls it "representation" to be used by our representatives abroad. The report filed with this bill does not give any details about this item.

The hearings, I will admit, are vague. On page 117 of the hearings the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] called attention to the use of this money for entertainment, including food and beverages. The witness, Mr. Davis, was asked if he knew what the money had been spent for, and whether he could give a break-down as to the use of the money. You will not find it in the record of the hearings. The break-down of the use of that \$150,000 just is not in the record. There is a general statement in the hearings entitled "Purposes of Allowances" taken from certain regulations, but nothing about the items that go to make up the \$150,000 already spent this last year.

All I am asking this House to do is to reduce the item by \$60,000 and not make it more than it was last year.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I shall be glad to yield for a question; yes.

Mr. RABAUT. I do not doubt the gentleman's sincerity, but I should like to know what evidence the gentleman has that the money has been spent for liquor and so forth. I do not want our money spent for those things any more than the gentleman does, but I would like to know what evidence the gentleman has of it.

Mr. REES of Kansas. All right. If the gentleman will read the hearings on the deficiency appropriation bill that passed this House just a short time ago he will find the use of funds for use of beverages, and so forth. If beverages, as used there, does not include liquor, I do not know what else it means.

Now I call attention to the hearings on the present bill on page 117, where the gentleman calls attention to the fact that this money is used for entertainment and for food and beverages. The term "liquor" was used when we discussed that item of \$50,000 a few weeks ago. I think the committee itself would practically admit that at least part of this

money goes for champagne and other liquor. I really thought the chairman of the committee believed that to be a fact.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. What particular language is the gentleman referring to?

Mr. REES of Kansas. To statements made by the gentleman from Nebraska on page 115, I will ask the gentleman from Nebraska if that question was not asked?

Mr. STEFAN. It is on page 115. What was the question?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I ask if it is not a fact that the gentleman asked if it was not for entertainment and part was for beverage, and it was not denied?

Mr. STEFAN. Of course, there is no question but what a representation allowance is an entertainment allowance.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And does it not include champagne and different kinds of liquor?

Mr. STEFAN. I used the general statement that it included food and beverages. I agree with the gentleman that they should not give too many cocktail parties, and I was averse to using too much money for that and insisted on cutting it down. I think it is still a little high.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Does not the gentleman think that beverages here would include champagne and other liquor?

Mr. Chairman, let me say again that in my humble judgment that, rather than turn over an additional quarter million dollars of the American taxpayers' money to our representatives to entertain the dignitaries of foreign lands, it would be a whole lot wiser and better and sensible to use it to buy food for the starving men, women, and children of those countries. It would create a whole lot more friendly feeling and understanding than to use it for extravagant cocktail parties and things of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

(Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on the pending amendment close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kansas brings up the question about representation allowances. I would ask the House to realize the tremendous increase in the cost of food today and of all sorts of entertainment which enters into a general expense account under present conditions. There was an allowance for this purpose

last year of \$150,000. There was an additional allowance under a supplemental bill of \$35,000 for a 3-month period which on a yearly basis would have made the amount for this particular item \$270,000. The committee allowed the sum of \$210,000.

The State Department is in competition with all the Axis Powers all over the world wherever there is competition in matters of this kind. If it is the consensus of opinion of this House that such competition should be reduced and that the United States should be put in the disadvantageous corner, that is all right with the committee, but personally I would not approve such action.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman speaks about the high cost of food. Of course, this does not include the food supply for our representatives abroad. This is for the purpose of putting on these parties.

Mr. RABAUT. This is an entertainment program and it has to compete with the entertainment program that is put on by the opposition. I do not want to have our Department of State pushed aside and have the others lord it over our State Department. I think we ought to be broad enough to see the situation as it is, in view of the conditions that exist in the world today.

Mr. REES of Kansas. My contention is that you do not help this thing by throwing away and spending money for champagne.

Mr. RABAUT. There is a very light way you can talk about every subject. It can be dealt with in such manner as to make it look ridiculous. But, on the other hand, you have to take the facts and conditions as they are. We have something to fight about today and we are using every weapon at our command.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there any place that a Member of the House could learn what this entertainment consists of and what it costs?

Mr. RABAUT. Well, the hearings have some information.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I know about the hearings. I mean to get at the facts and know what the money is spent for.

Mr. RABAUT. We did not ask what size the meals were or what the entertainment consisted of. We thought, as figures go, that the allowances we made were such that we were very careful about the matter.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman does not know what the money was spent for except that it comes in under the broad, general term of "entertainment"?

Mr. RABAUT. It comes in under the broad, general term of "entertainment."

Mr. HOFFMAN. That is all the gentleman knows about it?

Mr. RABAUT. We have our own people traveling all over the world today, and when visitors arrive there are expenses involved.



Mr. HOFFMAN. I know about that. I go around once in a while myself.

Mr. RABAUT. If you will look on page 117, there is a whole set-up showing the purpose of the allowance.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote on the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. REES].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1944 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That cost-of-living and representation allowances, as authorized by the act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I simply wish to make an observation at this point. The personnel appearing on pages 178 to 190 inclusive are paid their salaries and expenses in this item of the bill. They are called economic analysts.

I invite your attention to the ages of many of these young men. On page 178 there is a man aged 28, named Alexander Schnee. I do not know the gentleman and have heard nothing derogatory about him. He may be a fine young boy. But it seems to me that these persons have extraordinary power and authority to recommend distribution of our toil and sweat among the countries of the world.

I point this out in the hope that the Congress of the United States will have a care and preserve for itself the control of the purse strings of the Nation so that we, rather than employees of this caliber, will decide what shall be spent in foreign countries, how much, and what for.

These economic analysts on these pages are just a few of the economic analysts of the State Department. If you will refer to the First Deficiency Appropriation bill for 1943, you will find a like list, covering probably a larger number. If you will refer to the pay roll of the Lend-Lease Administration and the Board of Economic Warfare, you will find employees of similar class and grade. I think this is a subject the Congress of the United States might well go into. These economic analysts are making the recommendations for our movements in world affairs. When Congress blindly follows Budget requests we may sometimes be following the voices of inexperience, I'm afraid.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. KERR. The gentleman must confess that the background of these gentlemen is superb. There are a number of educated American businessmen who are going throughout all the world now negotiating business and inquiring about business, and doing business for the Government in this time of war. The gentleman will agree with me that this is a temporary set-up. It has had the approval of such men as Hull, Welles, Shaw, and Long. There is no finer corps of men in this Government than these gentlemen, and no men who are more interested in the welfare of this Government than these fine officials whose names I have just given.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for his contribution, but I do not believe there is any substitute for experience. There is no substitute for age. The university of hard knocks, with its colors of black and blue, are the best credentials. I am convinced the billions of dollars that will be wrested from the taxpayers of this country should not be disposed of throughout the world on the recommendation, for instance, of Mr. Donald P. Downs, age 23, and three others from 21 to 25 years of age.

It seems to me the Congress of the United States is going to have to assume its full responsibility and reserve for itself the decisions as to where and when money is to be spent, rather than grant the power to corporations or special agencies with blank checks to do the job.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

#### COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics," approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons pos-

sessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics, and the expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, including the cost of transportation of their immediate families and household goods and effects in going to and returning from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed \$10,950), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic enlargements, \$4,500,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1945.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARTER: On page 29, line 13, strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,000,000."

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, this amendment reduces by the sum of \$1,500,000 the funds carried in this bill for cooperation with the American republics. The committee had considerable discussion on this particular item. It was reduced somewhat below the amount allowed by the Budget. The



chairman of the subcommittee and his colleagues on the majority side felt that they could not vote to reduce it below \$4,500,000. I most thoroughly and sincerely disagree with them. I think without hindering the war effort, without hindering the program that should be carried on down there at the present time, it would be ample if we gave them the sum of \$3,000,000.

Last year they had for this same purpose \$1,685,000. When we increase that to \$3,000,000 we are making a very substantial increase.

I call your attention to some of the things the State Department say they are going to do with this money. I am quite in accord with some of the things they are going to do. I will admit that the \$12,111,000 that will be spent by the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the training of pilots in South America has a direct bearing on our war effort. There are ample funds in this bill after adopting the amendment I propose to have that program and the other necessary programs carried on. But I am unwilling to vote away the money of the taxpayers for a number of things the State Department have listed as their program for the coming year.

Here is one:

Intern training in soil conservation.

It may be very desirable for us to help the South American people and go down there and indulge in some of these activities in ordinary times when this country is not battling for its very life and existence and when the taxpayers are not carrying a heavy burden.

Here is another one:

Intern training in map and chart reproduction. Intern training in hydrographic surveying and assignment of experts. Intern training in the field of radio communication.

I think it would be very lovely for us to make the South American people more proficient over the radio, but I do not believe that is something on which we ought to spend the money that is needed so badly for war purposes at the present time.

There is a long list of these activities. Here is another one:

Fishery exploratory projects; fellowships in fishery science—

Wholly unnecessary at the present time.

Assignment of representatives to American republics.

And listen to this—the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. MORRISON] yesterday in the course of his remarks told you about some man we were bringing up here to give piano lessons. Here is one that has a bearing on that:

Service of collections and preparations of bibliographies of Latin-American music.

Now, we might not object to that in ordinary times with a treasury full of money, but certainly in wartime, with a treasury depleted, it is a program that we should not think of entering into at all.

Here is another item that was referred to last year:

Preparation of handbooks of South American Indians.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I always regret to take issue with my distinguished friend from California [Mr. CARTER], who has just addressed the Committee. It is always pleasant to cooperate with him, and I feel a sense of satisfaction when he and I can agree about matters. But I cannot agree with the gentleman in his proposition to reduce this appropriation 100 percent. Those representatives of the Department of State came before our committee and discussed this matter with us with great care and at great length. They also agreed fully with the Bureau of the Budget. The Bureau of the Budget approved, for this matter, \$6,000,000. I assume they raised the appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 because they felt that this agency was more important in this wartime than it was before. I am convinced that that assumption is right today. We will have to admit that the people of this Nation have sadly neglected their Western Hemisphere neighbors for a long number of years. We have not sought that relationship with them which would make them extremely fond of us. We were so busy here that we had other things to do and other business to attend to, and we allowed the European nations to go to the South American Republics and make friends with those people and get their trade and establish cultural relations with them. Every one of those great European activities has spent large sums of money in the last 20 years—many times the amount proposed in this appropriation—in order that they should stimulate friendship and fellowship that would give them advantage and get business from our neighboring republics.

For that reason the European people have been doing principal business with South America for a long number of years. Now, when these war eventualities came about, we realized what we had sadly neglected to do. This is a temporary measure. We propose now to go down and cultivate those people and make friends with them and tell them of our resources and our availability to do their business and to thank them for what they are doing for us now in these wartimes.

I call your attention to a clipping which I have recently cut out of a paper headed "Rio de Janeiro":

Brazilian troops were declared yesterday to be prepared to fight the Nazis on foreign soil. A high source made the announcement that two Brazilian military missions already are in North Africa, according to General Eisenhower.

By the little work we have done down there we have been able to have 8 or 10 of those nations declare themselves at war against the Axis nations. I cannot conceive of spending money to better advantage than that proposed to be spent here, namely, in teaching those people down there something of our institutions and something of our Government, and learning ourselves something about theirs.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman tell us what the Rockefeller committee does? I understood it had a duty somewhat similar.

Mr. KERR. The Rockefeller committee has a duty similar to this, but that has been practically transferred to this organization, and that is one of the reasons why the Bureau of the Budget undertook to increase the appropriation so much this year.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Could the gentleman refer me to the pages in the testimony where that transfer is described?

Mr. KERR. I do not have that before me, but what I have stated is the fact. This activity has largely taken over the activities of the Rockefeller committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. EBERHARTER. I was wondering whether the committee was furnished any information at all with respect to how much money the Axis Powers might be spending in the South American countries in order to maintain good will among our South American neighbors?

Mr. KERR. I am glad to tell you. You anticipated what I had in mind when I asked to have my time extended.

These are the recorded facts given us by the Department of State itself:

The French, soon after the Franco-Prussian War, began to extend their culture abroad through the Alliance Francals. French schools in foreign countries have had great appeal. French influence has been particularly strong over thought and education in the other American republics.

The German program in the other American republics has been acquiring cumulative force over two or three decades. It is estimated that since 1933 the Germans have expended \$6,000,000 on schools alone. They have used to great advantage the large German colonies in Brazil, Chile, Guatemala, and Argentina. They have built up respect for German science and scholarship, have promoted the use of their textbooks in universities and have stimulated the study of the German language.

In the other American republics there are 67 centers of Italian culture with such names as Casa Italiana, Istituto di Alta Cultura, or Societa Dante Alighieri. In 1941 the Italians were reported spending approximately \$4,000,000 a year on their cultural program.

Last summer the Japanese Government invited two Chilean newspapermen to visit Japan. Premier Tojo told one Chilean newspaperman "we have been able to maintain neutrality with Chile and Argentina. We are going to win the war because it is not one of force against force but of spirit against spirit, in which realm the Japanese are superior." The Japanese are also carrying on an active cultural relations program in far eastern areas. It is reported that the Japanese Government has made available to the military administration 150,000,000 yen (approximately \$35,000,000) for a cultural educational program.

The British Government in 1934 established the British Council, whose budget is



several million dollars a year. The British Council in spite of the war continues to award fellowships to Brazilian, Argentine, and other students for study in England. British cultural institutes are maintained in the important cities of South America.

It should be clearly understood that this activity has for its purpose the establishment of Western Hemisphere solidarity and to preserve peace in the world.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KERR. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Going back to this Rockefeller activity, did I understand the gentleman to say that this activity is not being carried on any more?

Mr. KERR. The gentleman did not; I hope he did not. I said that a large portion of that activity had been transferred to this activity.

Mr. REES of Kansas. And included in this appropriation.

Mr. KERR. And I think the reason that the Budget recommends the sum of \$6,000,000 is in order to take care of that part of the Rockefeller work that was being transferred.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Can the gentleman tell us how much we are also going to spend for the Rockefeller work?

Mr. KERR. No; I cannot, because that does not come directly under our consideration. In conclusion, let me make this observation: As human beings, as men of intelligence, we know very well that in order to have a good neighbor we must cultivate our neighbor. Two men or two families can live on opposite sides of the same street, and if they fail to cultivate each other they finally come to hate each other. It is characteristic of human life; it is characteristic of national life. For 200 years we have neglected to cultivate these people, and this is the first program that has ever been inaugurated looking toward that end.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from North Carolina has expired.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana and Mr. STEFAN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Nebraska, a member of the committee.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, there is no man in the House for whom I have greater respect than the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. KERR], who just preceded me in opposition to the amendment offered by my colleague from California [Mr. CARTER]. This is not a proposition to defeat the program of cultural relations or cooperation with the South American republics. It is a matter of endeavoring to save money and use a little common sense. The total amount in this bill for the Department of State is over \$33,000,000. We feel it is our duty in these times of stress to recommend wherever possible a saving of money. The appropriation for this one item has jumped from a little over a million dollars to over four and a half millions.

From what has been said by my distinguished colleague you may have secured the impression that the Rockefeller organization is idle. Last year they had \$18,000,000 for the purpose dis-

cussed. They have transferred only a little of their work to the State Department.

The minority members of your subcommittee believe in doing everything we possibly can in bringing closer together the people of the entire Western Hemisphere. We are trying to do that. We do not believe we will cripple the program if some items are eliminated.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. I know my colleague wants to be fair about this.

Mr. STEFAN. Certainly I do.

Mr. RABAUT. Of the increase I would beg my colleague to remember that there are two items of the same size—one is for \$1,211,000, the other is for \$1,294,000. Most of the \$1,294,000 is for the Coordinator's office and the \$1,211,000 is for the civilian pilot training program. There is a total of \$2,505,000.

Mr. STEFAN. The Coordinator spent approximately \$18,000,000 last year and I have no information that he is not going to have sufficient funds this year. We believe in continuing the weather information service, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the aviation, the complementary crops program, and a lot of other things that we know we must have from Central and South America.

We also believe we are trying to continue a program of better friendship and better understanding, but there are some things that go beyond our comprehension.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I will not, may I call attention to the fact that I am hopeful we will get through with the general debate on the legislative appropriation bill today? I am sure that the members of the subcommittee will appreciate the situation that confronts us. I am very anxious that a week from next Saturday we may have that recess.

Mr. STEFAN. The distinguished leader will realize I am trying to cooperate with him in every way I possibly can, but this is a very important item.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, as I stated, when this bill came to us with the various things they wanted in South America, even the distinguished chairman of our subcommittee was so confused that he said:

We better send this back to the State Department and have them tell us what this is all about. We better tell them to give us a first priority on the things which they consider most important.

This came at a time when I had word from my Indian reservations in the district I represent that they wanted more

police protection, and some more assistance. When the information came back from the State Department they put on as the first priority a handbook for the South American Indians. For years and years the Indians of our country have been begging us for a handbook on American Indians. Our committee in other bills always was opposed to a handbook on South American Indians until we were a little better off financially.

Another item that came back as one of high priority, an item which your committee has thrown out of the bill before the war, called for the stocking of waters in South America with fish. People in my own district have been asking us for a few minnows to stock the streams of Nebraska. We thought we ought to look after our own fishing before we launched on such a program in foreign countries.

Then there was another one involving information about labor conditions, a labor program for South America. Another had to do with the delinquency of children down there.

There are many things here that are good, but some do not make common sense. It will not make the South American or Central American people mad at us if we eliminate some of these things. They will be grateful to us for scrutinizing the items which they themselves probably would not approve.

The program of cooperation with the American republics as reflected in this appropriation and its effects on every department of our own Government should attract the attention and interest of every Member in the House.

Twelve departments of our Government have been asked to contribute their services in many of the countries south of the Rio Grande, and requests for funds for each of these departments are in this bill. The far-reaching effects of the program are shown by the original requests that the following departments embark upon the following activities in these foreign countries:

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Development of complementary products.

Development of rubber production.

Intern training in agricultural economics.

Intern training in agricultural chemistry and engineering.

Intern training in agricultural extension.

Intern training in soil conservation.

#### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Development of vital statistics in the Americas.

Civilian pilot training.

Tidal investigations.

Magnetic observations.

Seismological observations.

Geodetic surveys and intern training.

Intern training in map and chart reproduction.

Printing of hydrographic manual.

Intern training in hydrographic surveying and assignment of experts.

Publication of Spanish Edition of Manual of Tide Observations.

Gravity surveys.



Intern training in foreign trade statistics.

Maintenance and operation of radio-sonde stations in Mexico.

Intern training in meteorological science.

#### FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Intern training in the field of radio communications.

#### FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Exchange of fellows and professors. Assistance in connection with teacher-exchange and travel-grant program.

Intern training for school teachers. Studies of Latin-American education and evaluation of credentials.

Exchange of materials on education. Promotion of pan-American clubs. Promotion of language teaching.

Assignment of medical and scientific personnel.

Public health fellowships.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Fishery mission to Mexico.

Fishery exploratory projects.

Fish-stocking projects.

Fishery survey of the Amazon Basin.

Fellowships in fishery science.

Cooperative investigations of strategic minerals.

Assignment of technical advisers in the field of minerals.

Materials relating to national parks and monuments.

#### DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Printing of Our Constitution and Government in Spanish and Portuguese.

#### DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Protection of childhood.

Care of dependent and delinquent children.

Maternal and child-health services.

Child welfare consultant service in agricultural investigations and extension stations.

Internships.

Intern training in the welfare of employed women.

Assignment of representatives to other American republics.

Internships.

Intern training in the administration of laws relating to labor standards.

Cooperation in connection with labor standards.

#### LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Duplication of collections for exchange with institutions in the American republics.

Assistance in the field of library science.

Archive of Hispanic culture.

Preparation and exchange of albums of recordings of American music.

Recording folk music in other American republics.

Surveys of collections and preparation of bibliographies of Latin-American music.

Guide to the official publications of Latin America.

Law guide and center of Latin-American legal studies.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

Preparation of a handbook of South American Indians.

Cooperation with scientific institutions.

Cooperation in the field of social anthropology.

Mailing the International Exchanges to Argentina and Brazil.

Conservation of animal and plant life.

#### TARIFF COMMISSION

Intern training in the field of tariff administration, import statistics, and customs procedures.

Printing and binding.

#### TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Publication and distribution of an Inter-American Treasury Bulletin.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Translations.

Printing and binding.

Preparation of an American boundary document.

Travel of advisory committees.

Travel grants to leaders.

Professorial missions.

Travel and maintenance grants to students.

Convention for the promotion of inter-American cultural relations.

Training and education of vocational teachers and leaders.

Art and music exchanges.

Exchanges of books and other cultural materials.

Grants for American cultural institutes, libraries, and schools in the other American republics.

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, it looks like I am back on the red network this afternoon.

In support of the amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from California, I may start off by saying that in 1942 for this same proposition the State Department received \$700,300. For 1943 the State Department received \$1,685,000 and for 1944 the State Department requests \$6,000,000.

In my statement yesterday I said that the committee had cut that to \$4,500,000. The pending amendment seeks to cut it down to \$3,000,000. Personally, I think it should be cut further than \$3,000,000.

I heard a lot of emphasis yesterday and today put on the fact that Germany spent from 1933 until the outbreak of the war with the United States the sum of \$6,000,000 for education. Well, that argument alone condemns the State Department because in 1942 the State Department asked for only \$700,000, and that is all it received. What were they doing while Germany was spending \$6,000,000 from 1933 until about 1941, the time of the outbreak of the war? By their own argument they convict themselves.

Today they say they are waking up, but it is like trying to close the barn door after the mare has gone. It is too late. No matter how much money you want to give or to spend on these matters that have been set forth by the State Department, and many of them are ridiculous, you will not build up any goodwill

that has not already been built up and that does not already exist. I heard one distinguished gentleman get up here, the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS], and say that a few million dollars such as we have been talking about is chicken feed. Well, it may be chicken feed to him, but down there in the district where I come from in Louisiana four and a half or six million dollars is a lot of money. That money comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers. And may I say right here that some of these bureaucrats can think up ways for spending money faster than the taxpayers can rake up the money to pay for them with. You talk about chicken feed. Dollars make millions, millions make billions, and the taxpayers pay the whole load.

I ran into one Congressman yesterday who said, after I had finished my talk, "Jimmie, I do not agree with you." I asked him why and he said, "I do not believe in sending these men from South America to a school here in the United States at the taxpayers' expense, with the exception of one." I asked him, "Who is that?" He said, "The one to go to Harvard to study epilepsy and alcoholism." I said, "Why not keep him down in South America?" He said, "Oh, no; let him go to Harvard and when he finishes there, let him be assigned to the State Department."

The United States has stopped sending students down to South America. Why on the other hand should we pay out millions of dollars to bring their students up here?

Mr. Chairman, we are at war. Central America and South America are just as much at war as we are. We should take every available dollar, these millions, these so-called chicken-feed items, as one distinguished gentleman the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. NICHOLS] called them yesterday, and use them to win this war. We should use that money for the war effort, and use none for these nonessential things.

As a matter of fact, South America and Central America are getting millions and billions of dollars through other departments and other branches. How can we ask for money for the Red Cross, how can we ask our people here in the United States to buy bonds when this money is being spent like this in the ways it is, for anthropology, \$116,000 in South America; for fisheries and fishhooks the sum of \$125,000; to make a handbook on the South American Indians, \$10,000; and for distributing periodicals, over \$100,000.

In conclusion, may I say that if we do not have the goodwill of South America yet, if we do not have the goodwill of Central America, no matter how much money we spend on these nonessentials, whether it is \$1,000,000, \$5,000,000, \$10,000,000, or \$100,000,000, we will never get it at this time.

The amount was \$700,000 in 1942, \$1,650,000 in 1943, and now for 1944 I say \$3,000,000 is ample.

You will be doing a favor for your constituents, for those soldier boys up there in the gallery, for every man in the armed forces, and for the taxpayers,



and you will be doing your duty if you support this amendment to cut that appropriation to \$3,000,000, which is many, many hundreds of thousands of dollars too much.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph close in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I stated yesterday that probably there are some items in this bill that on their face would appear to be objectionable. It has been pointed out that 2 years ago the State Department asked for \$900,000 and last year \$1,000,000. May I say that 3 years ago the State Department did not ask for anything to be used in South America, nor did it ask for anything 4 years ago.

Up until 3 years ago this country appeared to have no interest in South America. The only country in which we appeared to be interested was North America, until we saw the war clouds gathering on the horizon in Europe and in the Orient in 1940. Then we began to look around and take stock of our ability to face the situation. We looked into South America and we found that Japan, Germany, and Italy had become quite favorably identified there simply because they had cultivated cultural and business relations with the people of South America.

Then we realized the situation we would be in if we had to fight a war and our enemies obtained a foothold in South America. The State Department suggested we might make a few investments down there in order to find out definitely what was going on and see if it were possible to cultivate the good will of those people and have them take sides with us in what was considered to be an approaching conflict. That is the reason the State Department asked for this money.

Personally and selfishly, and let me emphasize the word "selfishly," if I looked at this from a selfish standpoint I would certainly not be in favor of some of the items carried in the bill.

It has been suggested that because we are appropriating \$33,000,000 for the State Department, the items for cultural relations should be eliminated. The advocate did not take into consideration that this is probably the greatest department of the Government, certainly one which has functions to perform equal to or superior to those of any executive department of the Government. Yet you will come in a few minutes to a provision in this bill carrying an appropriation of \$35,000,000 for one bureau in the Department of Justice, yet some complain because we are appropriating \$33,000,000 for the great State Department, about \$4,000,000 of which will be used or spent in South America.

Like my friend, the gentleman from California, I do not agree with some of the purposes for which they are to be

spent, I do not think some of them will amount to much. However, I am not prepared to say that my judgment is better than that of the representatives of the State Department. They have asked for this money and said that it will be well spent and a valuable contribution to our war effort. I am, therefore, willing to take a chance on it, just as we are taking a chance on a number of other things in our war program.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman was making a very strong point of how much money Germany and Italy and some other countries had spent in South America.

Mr. HARE. No; the gentleman is mistaken. I did not mention money.

Mr. CARTER. The gentleman spoke of how much attention they had given South America in the past.

Mr. HARE. Yes; that is correct, and the evidence is they spent a lot of money in their program.

Mr. CARTER. The State Department has told us how much they spent there. My understanding is that all South American countries except one have broken diplomatic relations and declared war against Germany. Does not that demonstrate to the gentleman how fruitless it is for us to go down there and spend money to gain their friendship?

Mr. HARE. No; it demonstrates to me the fruit of the expenditures of the State Department 2 years ago and the fruit of the expenditures of the State Department last year. That is what it clearly demonstrates to me. I think the gentleman had his ideas right, but he had his words wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BENDER] for 4 minutes.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to follow the distinguished gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]. He paid great tribute to the State Department. I wonder where the State Department was during the last 10 years, when all of these things that have culminated in the last few years were developing. What is the attitude of our State Department to the Falange broadcasts to South America? Has our State Department made any protest to the Spanish Government on this matter? It will be recalled time and again that the State Department permitted our doing business with Japan and Germany.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. Yes.

Mr. HARE. While the State Department was permitting us to do business with Japan and with Germany and Italy and the Governments of those countries the gentleman will recall that the Congress of the United States by its action

and some of its laws was doing very little business with South America.

Mr. BENDER. We have had representatives in South America for many years; official representatives of our Government, charitable and philanthropic organizations also represented us; as a matter of fact, medical missionaries from my own church were in South America carrying on a good work. Frankly, I believe that this amendment is a desirable one. It will save us considerable money. I cannot conceive of our raising this appropriation for another boondoggle and at the same time having this subcommittee recommend a decrease of \$800,000 in the appropriation for the F. B. I. I do not know whether the gentleman desires to comment on that or not, but I think we might well increase the appropriation for the F. B. I., or leave it as requested by the Budget and not increase this item, which seems to me to be out of line with good government. J. Edgar Hoover is doing a magnificent job and should have every dime he asks for.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BENDER. Yes.

Mr. RABAUT. If the gentleman will read the report, he will find it explicitly stated why we made the reductions. There is no question at all with the State Department. It is the manpower situation and the difficulty to fill the job that made that comparative amount in proportion to the amount of the other appropriations. It is on pages 24 and 25.

Mr. BENDER. I thank the gentleman, but I am not convinced. I am for giving the F. B. I. the \$800,000, and I am for the Carter amendment to decrease the amount of money for the South American boondoggle. I only have another minute or two. Here are a few questions my constituents are asking that I wish someone from the State Department would answer:

Has our State Department requested the Spanish Government to withdraw its concentration of troops from the border of Spanish Morocco?

What is the attitude of the State Department to Eduard Benes?

What is the attitude of the State Department to the Polish Government in exile? Specifically, to Sikorsky?

Did our State Department agree that General De Gaulle should not go to north Africa at this time?

How many political prisoners remain in jail in north Africa at this time?

How much food and oil is being shipped to Spain each month?

Several weeks ago I introduced a resolution for an investigation of our State Department appeasers and bureaucrats. Today I want to urge that the resolution be adopted, and quickly.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY] for 4 minutes.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. We have heard arguments put forth here about saving money. I think we are overlooking the main point in this discussion. We have established a program



that embraces considerable and extensive work in South America of a vital, far-reaching account. Much opposition has been directed to certain items upon the basis that they are frivolous items. I do not believe that is so. I do believe that it is possible to modify some of the items in the bill, but when you establish a program it is important to follow it up. Some of these items may not be possible of completion during the coming year, but we know that such funds as are not expended revert to the Treasury. Certainly the State Department is not going to seek out ways to use these funds just for the amusement of spending the taxpayers' money. I think when we treat this matter in a frivolous manner we are doing an injustice to the State Department, to ourselves as representatives of the people, and we are placing our officials at a great disadvantage. We all know what Germany, Italy, and Japan have been doing for years in Latin America. We recognize the inroads they have made there and we should realize that we will have to do twice as much work in order to counteract their insidious influence. We have been told that our enemies have been down there for 25 years, and not only have they set up extensive business interests and schools but they have also intermarried. We know when ties, however to our disadvantage, are that close, we are not going to counteract them merely by spending a few million dollars in a hurry, in good old get-rich-quick-Wallingford style, by saying, "Here is money; we are your friends." That is not the point. I think our Latin-American program is based on solid substantial ground.

It is important for us to bring students to our universities so that we may have an exchange of cultures. I am in favor of this program being extended over a period of years, and I am convinced it will take years before we attain our proper place in the sun of South America. If we do not fully support the program of the State Department, and support it now, we will slip back to our former unworthy place, and all of the scanty progress that we have made will be lost. Our failures will be magnified because these folks will regard our program as merely theoretical. I do not know why they declared war or did not declare war upon our common enemies; I do not know whether it was from a selfish or a patriotic motive, but I prefer to believe that the motive was patriotic.

I do not believe we ought to tie the hands of our State Department in any way. When the success of a broad constructive program is at stake, a program which is an essential part of the larger program of winning the war and the peace, I repeat, this is no time to indulge the luxury of ignorance and prejudice in ill-advised frivolity or penny-pinching frugality. It behooves us to be more generous than we ordinarily would be. I know it imposes a penalty upon our people, but we are in a war that is affecting every single home. I would rather spend millions of dollars than lose the life of one American boy because of something that we should have done and failed to do.

I hope that this amendment will not be adopted. After all, if the money is not expended it will simply go back into the United States Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY] has expired.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, this amendment proposes to cut the amount carried in this portion of the bill from \$4,500,000 to \$3,000,000. In other words, it proposes to save the American taxpayer \$1,500,000. Of course, in supporting this amendment I do not for a minute wish to be understood as decrying the effort to solidify and render permanent the good will that exists now between this Nation and virtually all of the Central and South American republics, but we cannot buy victory. We have been liberal with every country in the world to the degree of prodigality. In considering this effort to save this sum of money for the American taxpayers, let us just have in mind a few facts. A few days ago we raised the debt limit of this country to \$210,000,000,000. That means that before this war is over this Nation shall have spent in the war on its own behalf and that of its allies all of the accumulated wealth of this Republic.

Just what degree of care should a public official exercise in the discharge of a public duty on behalf of the people he represents? The law sets the standard for an official in the discharge of his official duties. It says he must use a degree of diligence which exceeds that of a prudent man in the discharge of his own private affairs. There ought to be some limit. When war comes in the door, economy, good judgment, and a lot of other good things go out the window.

Of course, we are going to win this war, but I am not convinced for 1 minute that any victory will come to us by the expenditure of this \$1,500,000 in South America. We have done a lot of good down there and we are getting a lot of good things that we need. We are getting tin. We are getting copper, we are getting quinine, we are getting bauxite, and if necessary we can get other things; but that is a business proposition. We have gone into the social phase of this thing. I am not going to say that we ought not do that. They say that when a man is in wine he will tell the truth, and that a banquet is sometimes a feast of reason and a flow of soul, and that one way to a man's intellect and his judgment is through his stomach. We have made liberal allowance for all of that, but we do not want to leave the impression on the minds of those people that we do not have any sense; that we are just a Nation spendthrift; that we are throwing away our wealth like a drunken sailor. All over the world we are pouring out the wealth of this Nation like sand, and the blood of its boys like water. Let us stop short of absolute bankruptcy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JONES] is recognized.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. I yield.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. We all realize that friendship is the cement that binds peoples together. We realize that this four and a half million dollars is for the purpose of purchasing that friendship. Nations are like men, because they are groups of men. As a man, I have never known an individual whose friendship I have had to purchase whose friendship has been of any value. I think that this would apply also to South America.

Mr. JONES. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I am for the old-line agencies, as I said yesterday. I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER], cutting \$1,500,000 from this item, is a good amendment and will not harm the State Department or its integrity in any way. I am for it. I think this amendment will leave in the cultural relations program all that is necessary for the State Department to weld its share of the friendship between the United States and the South American countries.

I hope the amendment will be adopted almost unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, you cannot do what is being proposed here without disrupting the good-neighbor policy. If you vote for this amendment, you are doing an offensive act to the good-neighbor policy in the Western Hemisphere. You are not going abroad to do it. You are doing it right here in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes, I yield.

Mr. CARTER. I want to know whether or not the good-neighbor policy has already been offended by reason of the fact that the subcommittee cut the amount down to \$4,500,000 from \$6,000,000?

Mr. RABAUT. No. This proposition is brought to the official body of Congress. Congress is the representative body of the people. If you desire to convey the idea that we are now embarking on a wartime honeymoon, you are certainly playing into the hands of those who have sought to sell and have succeeded in selling the Axis proposition south of the Rio Grande. That is No. 1.

No. 2: No one questions the statesmanship of Cordell Hull or the African front, and the same great leader of the Department of State carries this message to you that is contained in this bill.

There has been much ridicule about the handbook on the American Indians. Scientists throughout the Americas, including teachers from 200 different universities, have earnestly sought the compilation of this data on the American Indian. The handbook is now in its third year of preparation. Sixty percent of the manuscript, maps, photographs, and drawings are in the editor's hands. The remainder is so near completion that the entire work could be as-



sembled in a little more than a year. Thirty thousand dollars has already been spent on the project, and now it is contemplated to disregard the investment and the work that has been done by cutting down the \$12,000 that would be allowed.

Moreover, there have been 90 contributions to this one book, and I ask the gentleman from New York particularly to listen: 47 in the American republics in Central and South America, and 43 in the United States.

These contributors went at the job so promptly and enthusiastically on the invitation extended that they are well in advance of the program and have really cut down the time for the work as originally anticipated by over a year. I could go on and tell you how the Germans, the Italians, and the Japanese have been active in South America, but it is really difficult to appraise the great inroads that have been made there. I am surprised that the gentleman from California of all people should make the request that this fund be cut, for my distinguished and personal friend accompanied me on a recent trip to 17 of those countries.

I ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired; all time has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 89, noes 78.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. CARTER. The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were ayes 113 and noes 86. So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000), \$800,000, of which not to exceed \$100,000 may be expended for personal services without regard to the civil-service and classification laws.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order against the language on page 36 beginning with the word "of" in line 13 and extending to the end of line 15 and ask the gentleman from Michigan why it is proposed to exempt \$100,000 from the civil-service and classification laws.

Mr. RABAUT. That is for an emergency in the Attorney General's office.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I should like to know what it is, to see whether it is justified or not. I have not been able to find anything in the hearings about it.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RAMSPECK. I yield.

Mr. HARE. It is my understanding that it is for the employment of special counsel in special cases by the Department of Justice in the war program. It is an appropriation that has been carried heretofore.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I have not been able to find anything about it in the hearings.

Mr. HARE. It has been carried from year to year in the same language.

Mr. RAMSPECK. I have no objection whatever to an item exempting only the classification law, but I see no necessity for exemption from the civil-service law, especially when we are now operating under the War Service Regulations.

Mr. RABAUT. This item has been carried for several years. If my colleague wishes to press his point of order that is his privilege, of course.

Mr. ROWE. Do special counsel fall under the jurisdiction of the civil service?

Mr. RAMSPECK. Oh, yes; all employees now come under civil service procedure. Attorneys were just recently put under civil service.

Unless there is some real emergent reason for it I am not disposed to pass it by.

Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the language referred to is legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan concedes the point of order. The point of order is sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

Construction of buildings and facilities: For construction, remodeling, and equipping buildings and facilities for penal and correctional institutions and for all necessary expenses incident thereto, including the acquisition of a site, there is hereby authorized to be transferred to this appropriation such amounts as may be agreed upon by the Attorney General and the head of any department, agency, or corporation of the United States as reimbursement for the National Training School for Boys or for any other penal and correctional facilities appropriated for under this heading, transferred to any other Government department, agency, or corporation, to continue available until expended.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the language on page 50 in lines 12 to 23 on the ground that it is legislation on an appropriation bill. It is very bad practice to provide an indefinite appropriation with out knowing what it is to be used for or anything about it. It is entirely illegal and not authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Michigan desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RABAUT. No; we concede the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal services (not to exceed \$1,354,480) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau

of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law; newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia, \$1,409,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: On page 68, line 13, after the word "appropriated", insert ": *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation in this paragraph shall be used for inquiries or investigations relating to dairy products, or for promotional activities, inquiries, or investigations in connection with oleomargarine, 'filled milk,' 'filled' cheese, and other pretended substitutes for dairy products."

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I wish the gentleman would not ask for the additional time. We have another bill coming up, and the hour is late.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I had a tentative understanding with the gentleman from California that I would have 10 minutes today instead of taking the time yesterday.

Mr. RABAUT. I may say to the gentleman there is not a thing in the bill about this matter.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request temporarily.

Mr. RABAUT. Has the gentleman an amendment pending?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the amendment which I have just proposed, may I say that I believe that there is a definite conspiracy on within the administration to permanently injure and sabotage the dairy industry of this country? In 1940, the consumers counsel in the Department of Agriculture staged a Nation-wide radio broadcast urging people to eat oleomargarine, leaving the inference that oleo was just as good as butter. This was followed by a ruling of Paul V. McNutt, in charge of the Pure Food and Drug Division, which provided a new formula for oleo to make this product, as nearly as possible, have the same nutritive value, taste, and smell as butter. And, now, we have the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce putting on a promotional campaign, at the expense of the taxpayers, urging the use of oleo, filled milk, and filled cheese, and attempting to discredit butter and other genuine dairy products. Mr. E. E. McCleish is the Chief of the Marketing



Laws Unit in this Bureau. I will have something to say about him and his predecessor, Mr. Paul T. Truitt, who resigned a few months ago to take on, as I have heard, a \$40,000 a year job as the head of the Oleomargarine Institute.

These officials in the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce, and their associates, under the direction of Mr. Truitt, now the head of the Oleomargarine Institute, undertook to make an investigation which sought to discredit dairy products and to boost the use of oleomargarine, and other products like filled cheese and filled milk, both of which are now being sold contrary to law.

I have before me the results of the investigation, which consist of one publication of 308 pages and another of 55 pages boosting the merits of oleo and filled milk and cheese, and attempting to tear down genuine dairy products. These publications have been mailed out over the country by the Bureau and by Mr. Truitt, former chief, and now the high-priced executive of the Oleo Institute. All of this at the expense of the taxpayers.

In my opinion, Mr. Truitt did such a splendid job, as chief of the Bureau, in advertising oleo, that he was offered and did accept the high salaried position as head of the Oleo Institute. I estimate that he gave the industry at least \$10,000,000 worth of free advertising—all at the expense of American taxpayers. After he resigned to take on his new job, Mr. McCleish took over, and it appears to me, that Mr. Truitt still has considerable to say about the running of the Bureau when it comes to the products covered by my amendment.

There is no reason why the taxpayers should be called upon to pay for promotional work or advertising for any product or commodity. I have therefore offered this amendment to prohibit the use of any money appropriated by this section for inquiries and investigations of dairy products, and also to stop all promotional activities, inquiries, and investigations with reference to oleomargarine, filled milk, filled cheese, or any other pretended substitute for dairy products.

There will be a shortage of butter in the United States this year. Last year the production for civilian use, was approximately 1,800,000,000 pounds. The Army and other governmental agencies will take around 30 percent of that butter which leaves approximately 1,200,000,000 pounds for domestic consumption. When you deduct the amount that four or five million farmers will produce when they churn butter due to the rationing of butter, you will find approximately 1,000,000,000 pounds of butter left for civilian use as against 1,800,000,000 last year. I can see good reasons why the few who are engaged in the manufacture of oleomargarine want to have the Government promote their product, and I have no objection to people eating oleo. I do not want to be misunderstood in that respect.

You can buy and eat all the oleomargarine that you want. If the people know what it is, they may buy it, but we do

not want it sold for butter, and we think it is wrong for any governmental money to be used for advertising or for any agency of the Government to promote its sale.

The sale of oleomargarine has gone up by leaps and bounds during the last 2 years or ever since the departments undertook this campaign to promote the sale of it. I have the figures here from the Department showing the sales of oleo to be around 72,000,000 pounds in January. At that rate, if it continues for the rest of the year, and we expect it will because of the butter shortage, you can realize that the total will be close to 1,000,000,000 pounds in 1943.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. FORD. The gentleman says that oleomargarine is sold as a substitute. Is that not a legitimate way to present the subject?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. We want it sold for what it is. Let the people know what it is. If it is oleomargarine, and the people know it, I have no objection. But the people should not be deceived and made to believe that it is butter or just as good as butter.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. My understanding is that that report on oleomargarine was started by the W. P. A. and finished by the Department of Commerce. Am I correct in that?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I am glad the gentlewoman called that to my attention. It says in this 308-page booklet that the study of the food industry was initiated by Mr. Paul T. Truitt, recently resigned Chief of the Marketing Laws Division of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce. He is the man who did such a good job in advertising these synthetic substitutes that he was given a job at \$40,000 a year as the head of the Margarine Institute.

A legal research was conducted by Miss Edith N. Cook, chief attorney and labor analyst for the unit, and her associate counsel, Mr. Burt W. Roper, and Mr. John H. McLean. The Los Angeles staff of the market laws survey contributed importantly in checking and charting the statutory restrictions. The economic section was conducted by Dr. Richard H. Rush, head of the economic staff of the unit, and his associate, John E. Kane. They do not give any credit to the W. P. A., although I know the W. P. A. assisted in this investigation.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. They started it, I think.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The Bureau takes full and complete credit

for having compiled this publication and for undertaking the program to advertise oleo and to bring about its increased sale to the people.

I was saying here that the sale of oleo has increased by leaps and bounds. Seventy-two million pounds were sold in January of this year. If it goes along at the same rate, the manufacture and sale of oleo will run close to 1,000,000,000 pounds for 1943, which will be about the same as the sale of butter available for consumption by the people in this country.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. RABAUT. In this very book about trade barriers that the gentleman holds in his hand and which deals with the subject of—

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I cannot yield for a speech. The gentleman can bring that out in his own time.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman wants to be fair in his statement?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will be fair.

Mr. RABAUT. There was no increase whatever in the consumption of butter when they put the tax on oleo. This is right in the findings in this book.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The tax has been on oleo for many years, but, in addition, this bureau has undertaken to make 10 or 15 recommendations, which appear in the back part of their book, recommending what should be done in Congress to change the laws and what should be done to secure the repeal of laws in the respective States. They are setting themselves up as supermen to dictate to us what shall be done in this country. We want no traffic with that kind of synthetic dictatorship.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. How much money belonging to the people of this country has this set of bureaucrats used in order to destroy the dairy industry of this Nation?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I have no idea how much money they have used, but I can tell the gentleman from Tennessee that if the objective of these officials is achieved, and they are trying to get the American people on a permanent oleo diet, that will drive the people away from butter. The O. P. A. has helped out on it. They require only 5 points to get a pound of oleo, whereas they require 8 points to get a pound of butter.

Mr. JENNINGS. What was the reward of the man who thus sabotaged the dairy industry of this country at the hands of the oleo interests?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The reward for Mr. Truitt, the chief of that division, was that he got this job as the head of the Oleomargarine Institute at around \$40,000 a year. In other words, he gave them \$10,000,000 worth of advertising at the expense of the taxpayers.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.



Mr. TABER. How many copies of this book were delivered to the Oleo Trust for distribution at Government expense?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I do not know how many copies they got, but I tried to get two copies and had to raise particular Ned even to get these and a few extras from Mr. McCleish.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has again expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In conclusion let me ask your support of my amendment so that we may stop this iniquitous practice of spending the taxpayers' money for the promotion of any product, and forever prevent a bureau chief from feathering his own nest at the expense of the people.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I have before me the book to which the gentleman has been referring, Trade Barriers in the Food Industry. There is nothing in this bill, for the Department of Commerce for the particular matter that is being suggested under the pending amendment, so it is all water over the dam and we are just talking about it. It is all finished.

Besides this book that was referred to by the gentleman from Minnesota, I have here letters from different war agencies commending this study. It was originally started in the W. P. A. and then inherited by the Department of Commerce. These letters of commendation that I have are from Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, of the War Department; Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War; Donald Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; and Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation. There are several others, and I could go on naming them. All these letters praise the activity that has been undertaken.

The gentleman from Tennessee just now said that the dairy industry is being ruined. Why, Mr. Chairman? Because it is unable to fill its orders. Of course, people must have something in the form of substitutes for food. Naturally they are using these other products. If the orders can be filled, I know of no one who does not prefer butter and milk, if he can get it. But if these products are unobtainable, it is the most natural thing in the world for such a study to be made.

Under a study, started in the W. P. A., this matter came to light. Now it is completed. It is water over the dam, and I see no reason for having a continuing discussion about it, especially at this late hour.

Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate upon this subject close in 15 minutes.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman mean on this amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Michigan that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, during yesterday's debate on this bill the Chair gave me permission to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD full information, not

only on this particular book known as Trade Barriers for Food Industry, but also approximately 25 other books, which were printed as a result of research done by a committee from various departments of the Government. I wish to advise my friend the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN] that I have been told that the gentleman who did some of the work on this particular book was employed in the Department of Commerce and since that time I understand, also, he has been employed by the oleo people.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. He was the Chief of the Division.

Mr. STEFAN. That is correct. He has since left the Department of Commerce.

I agree entirely with my colleague from Minnesota that we who come from butter-producing States are not so much concerned about the substitutes as we are about presenting to the public an inferior material, to be labeled as butter. We do not want the people fooled. We want them to know when they are eating butter and when they are eating substitutes.

I suggest that Members read the RECORD of yesterday. That gives a full, unbiased report of the publication of the various books in question. Here are about 25 of them, and practically every one was paid for with W. P. A. funds. To give the gentleman from Michigan some information about the history of the books, which the producers of milk, cream, and butter object to, they were paid for by W. P. A. funds.

The Department of Commerce spent no money in the preparation of them except a small amount on one book on trade barriers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words. I call the attention of the House to the fact that this amendment comes to us strictly as a proposition to destroy any information that the public might get in regard to the value of oleomargarine as human food. The amendment is not here for the purpose of saving money. The gentleman who has just preceded me, the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN], talks about the improper publication of books. He did not tell you that the books relate to a great number of subjects, not simply oleomargarine.

Mr. STEFAN. I did not say "improper publication of books."

Mr. POAGE. Then I will simply say the publication of books. The books about which he complains relate to the whole question of interstate barriers. The amendment relates to getting information about oleomargarine, and the gentlemen who have discussed the subject have referred to what they call the oleomargarine monopoly. Oleomargarine is made all over the Cotton Belt, all over the Soybean Belt, and all over large sections of the United States. It is not

produced by a monopoly. At least there is sufficient competition to keep the price far below the price of butter. It is not made altogether out of one product. It is made out of cottonseed, out of soybean oil, out of many crops grown in the great agricultural regions of this Nation, and it is being consumed by all the people of America who can get it. Even if the public wanted butter they cannot get it and the very gentlemen who are unable to furnish the people of America with the butter which they tell us the people want, are unwilling for the people to have any substitute. They say they do not want to deny the people a good spread, they say they simply want the people to know the difference. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] made a fine argument. He said all he wanted was that the people might know whether they were buying oleomargarine or butter. I want them to know also, and the very proceedings against which they now inveigh, conveys that information to the public. When the housewife goes to a store and pays five ration points for oleomargarine as against eight for butter, you can be mighty sure that she knows whether she is getting butter or oleomargarine. Does the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] think that oleomargarine is so superior to butter that it should require more ration points? If he really believes that butter is so much better than oleomargarine then surely he would want butter to command a higher point value. If those people who do not want the people of America to have a cheap spread for their bread are sincere in saying they want the people to know the difference between oleomargarine and butter, they have never had an opportunity better than they have today for more clearly understanding the difference between oleomargarine and butter in what the O. P. A. is doing at this moment.

Why, then, continue your complaint about agencies of the Government doing the very thing you say you want them to do? Oh, the gentleman from Tennessee talked about the oleomargarine monopoly. Who has got a monopoly in this country? Who wants to keep the people from knowing what the product is that they are buying? Those of us who want the people of America to buy any food that is wholesome and pure that the American farmer can produce, whether he belongs to a favored group or whether he belongs to the great masses of farmers who produce general crops throughout this Nation, those of us who want the poorest as well as the most wealthy of this country to be able to buy a bread spread, are glad to see an agency of the Government show the housewife whether she is buying oleomargarine or whether she is buying butter. The people of America have long known the difference. Let them buy what they want to.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY] is recognized.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)



Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, personally I had been hopeful that we would not have this battle of oleo and butter during the present war; but that we could have that afterward. It seems, though, that when there is a war on, many groups, many people think that is the opportune time to sell their particular brand of medicine oil. The Commerce Department seems to be anxious to add fuel to the controversy. We should stop it.

For many years I have followed what has been done on these substitutes. If the substitute people want to promote any product let them use their own money instead of the public's.

The question is not whether oleo is as good as butter; the question is why we should be spending time and money during the war or any other time for this purpose. We do not want the Commerce Department spending time and money on this proposition. We have the Department of Agriculture; we have agricultural colleges and land-grant colleges scattered all over the United States. That is the place to study foods. We should not be trying to run it through the Department of Commerce. Since the Agriculture Department can carry on this experimental work and it is equipped to do so, we should let them do it.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. In answer to the gentleman from Texas, I might say that my amendment does not in any way interfere with the sale of oleomargarine or butter. All it does is to simply stop the expenditure by the Department of Commerce of any of the money appropriated in this bill to carry on promotional processes or investigations with reference to either dairy products, oleomargarine, or filled milk or filled cheese.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I thank the gentleman. We should support the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota. We should discontinue the appropriation, as the program is absolutely without merit.

Mr. JENNINGS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. JENNINGS. As I understand it, when you patronize the time-honored institution of the cow that gives milk, to take care of the cottonseed of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE], who has just spoken so eloquently and so feelingly about that, you can put the cottonseed through the cow and get milk as against putting the cottonseed through a machine and get oleomargarine.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. But that does not solve the problem before us. The question for us to decide is whether we want to continue an agency to promote dairy substitutes. I hope you will support the motion of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I think it is poor practice for any public official on the public pay roll to use his efforts in

trying to promote the sale of any kind of product so that he can get a job as head of the institution.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I think we all agree to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE] is recognized.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. JENNINGS] said you put this cottonseed through the cows and get butter and if you put it through a machine you get oleomargarine. When you put it through the machine and get oleomargarine you do not get tuberculosis, anthrax, and all these other infectious and contagious diseases that some of these cows carry.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether I can qualify as an expert on this subject or not. I happen to have two or three milch cows at my home, and I also happen to grow cotton. I get butter, milk, and clabber cheese from the cows. I guess I get oleomargarine from the cottonseed. So I think I can approach this from an unbiased standpoint. But I do want to make this observation.

Mr. STEFAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. In just a minute, because I may not get an opportunity to make this observation. I have had a number of complaints recently about an O. P. A. order. Down in my country where other farms are about the size of mine, it has been customary for these farmers to keep a cow or two and sell their butter every week throughout the year. That is where the farmer gets his spending money. He has not been able to get rich at it, but he has been able to keep things going. O. P. A. orders have recently been issued to the effect that such a farmer cannot take his butter up to the little village and sell it where he has been accustomed to sell it for 10 or 20 years without getting some kind of a ticket or coupon. Consequently he does not sell it. What I want to know is this: Are the dairy people responsible for that order or is it the oleomargarine people? Whenever I find out who is responsible for it, then I will be ready to start cussing.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I may say to the gentleman that the O. P. A. intellectuals, key policy makers, are the ones who are responsible for it, and the butter and dairy industry regret it just as much as the gentleman does. We are trying to get it changed.

Mr. HARE. I appreciate that, but I say to the gentleman that I did not hear anything about it in his speech. I am serious about this because I imagine the custom prevails in practically every farming section of the country. It interferes not only with the operations of the small farmer, but it also interferes with a lot of people living in small towns and even the larger cities who have de-

veloped a taste for cow butter and, therefore patronize these small farmers. They know the difference between cow butter and butter substitutes. They like butter and they like to buy it from these farmers, but since they cannot get it they are disappointed and dissatisfied and both the farmer and the customers are kicking like "old Harry," and I cannot blame them. I get letters of protest nearly every day and I want to find out whether it is the oleomargarine people or the dairy people influencing the actions of the O. P. A.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 94, noes 85.

So, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TABER: Page 68, line 3, after the word "exceed", strike out "\$1,354,580" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,260,000"; and on page 68, line 10, strike out "\$1,409,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,309,000."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment to take out of the bill money that was spent by the crowd that pulled off this performance last year. Just to show you the kind of job they thought they were doing I call attention to some of their performances. Thousands of copies of these documents, like this one entitled "Trade Barriers in Food" and this other smaller one on oleomargarine, were printed at Government expense and turned over to the Oleo Trust for distribution. To me it is the height of ridiculousness for any Government agency to go out and try to destroy one industry or build up another. I believe that people who indulge in this sort of thing very evidently for their own profit ought to be put in their proper place, and that is off the Government pay roll.

Mr. Chairman, I have offered this amendment to save the \$100,000 that was spent in this way. They were so ashamed of the documents they had put out that they tried to prevent the dairy industry from getting copies of them and refused to furnish copies to representatives of the dairy industry when the representatives asked for them after they had turned over to the Oleo Trust thousands of copies of free distribution.

Is it not about time we put them where they belonged and cut out this \$100,000 which is unnecessary because they say according to the chairman that they are not doing that job right now?

I hope this amendment will be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 101, noes 95.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.



Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. RABAUT and Mr. TABER.

The Committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 117, noes 96.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. DIRKSEN: On page 68, after line 13, insert the following paragraph:

"Field Office Service, for salaries (not to exceed \$397,000) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding 300), periodicals, and books of reference and the transference of householding goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder, \$430,000."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Chairman, the Commerce bill for last year carried the amount included in this amendment, namely \$430,000 for the maintenance of 30 field offices. These offices have existed for 30 years, they are maintained, manned, and operated by trained commercial personnel. Virtually all of this money is for salaries for the maintenance of those offices. There is one such office in each Federal Reserve city and 18 additional offices scattered over the country in 22 States of the Union.

When this bill came from the Budget Bureau that item was deleted. This amendment proposes to restore that item as contained in last year's bill and I certainly hope it will commend itself to the best thinking of this body.

There is some short-sighted economy and I think this is one of them. What virtue is there in setting up these offices under the Board of Economic Warfare at some later date because you do not save any money as you simply disrupt and destroy trained personnel. Every day restrictions are going on commerce—block exchange, blacklists, fund control, block money, everything to make things difficult for the business and industrial men of the country. After all, how are we going to pay this enormous war debt? We could repudiate, we can devalue, but there is one and only one way in which it must be paid and that is by the sweat of everyone's labor and by the exchange of goods and services. That is the way we shall pay the war debt. If that is the case, then why not help industry, why not help the businessman of the country first to assemble information which goes into the Department of Commerce and, secondly, to make information available to all the businessmen of the country?

The hearings will show that in the year 1942 these offices received 434,000 calls for consultations from businessmen on problems that have developed as a result of the war, as a result of restrictions, as a result of the enactments of this very Congress. Now, we propose to delete that item and make the job of the businessman infinitely more difficult. With all this control, exchange

blocking, international difficulties, how are we going to promote the flow of international commerce unless we offer some help to these people?

The other day, to be exact on the 26th of March, the preliminary estimate for the Office of Censorship came to the Appropriations Committee. Do you know what it asked for? It asks for an appropriation of \$29,000,000 with which to put 13,852 people on the pay roll. If we have money enough to maintain a censorship office and keep 13,000 people on the pay roll, surely we have \$430,000 in the Federal exchequer for the development of our trade and commerce, the interchange of goods and services, wherein lies the one and only hope of ever meeting the enormous debt that will be piled up as a result of this war and that will take this country out of the valley of the shadow. This item ought to be restored and I respectfully submit you should support this amendment.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

Mr. Chairman, I am just as solicitous of the welfare of the small businessman and for business generally as the gentleman who preceded me here or any other member of the committee. I believe that they should be given help, aid, and assistance, but I call your attention to the fact that the Bureau of the Budget took this item out of the bill. This subcommittee called the representative of the Budget who handled this appropriation before the subcommittee and asked him if he had any personal knowledge in regard to it. He said he had. He had made a personal investigation of a number of these offices. We asked him in regard to that investigation. He said he had visited the offices, he had checked on their work, and he was firmly convinced that this expenditure for this purpose should not be made at the present time.

Mr. RIVERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from South Carolina.

Mr. RIVERS. Was the gentleman satisfied with that statement? Did you not put your own investigators on this to determine whether or not it was necessary?

Mr. CARTER. I may say to the gentleman that we did put our own investigators on this, but they have not yet reported.

Mr. RIVERS. The Bureau of the Budget statement has not been satisfactory to your committee up to this time?

Mr. CARTER. No; that was not the reason why we put the investigators on. We were satisfied that at this time these officers should not receive the appropriation. We want to know whether or not they should ever be continued again and the result of the special investigating committee that was appointed under House Resolution No. 69 will determine that. I may say to my good friend from Illinois who offered the amendment and for whom I have a profound respect, that he was the one largely instrumental in providing a corps of special investi-

gators for the Appropriations Committee. Now, we are using the machinery that he advocated, and I say that in the meantime the recommendations of the Bureau of the Budget and the recommendations of this subcommittee should stand.

Mr. PLOESER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. PLOESER. Is it not true that the administration is attempting to substitute the Board of Economic Welfare for the activities of the Commerce Department in foreign affairs as well as the State Department?

Mr. CARTER. I do not believe that is true, so far as these officers are concerned, because the Board of Economic Welfare does not have offices established around over the country at the present time. I understand that at one time they did have some offices, but they have been closed, and I may say in passing, too, that we called a representative of the Board of Economic Welfare before this committee and asked him if that Board used these offices. He said, "Yes; we use them some." When we suggested, or asked, "How about transferring a part of your appropriation for maintaining these offices?" he said, "No; we would not want to do that."

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS of Ohio. Will the gentleman tell us what these branch offices do? I understand they give advice at about \$1 per advice—400,000 pieces of advice to businessmen. What else do they do and what is the nature of their advice?

Mr. CARTER. They aid and assist and I think they do render some assistance to business.

Much has been said about the small businessman. I have one of these offices in the region in which I live, and I have received numerous telegrams requesting me to vote to put these offices back into the appropriation. I have no doubt but that many of you have.

Here is a real test now as to whether or not we are for economy. It is a test with me as to whether or not I am for economy. I am going to stand for economy notwithstanding the fact that one of these offices is in my vicinity.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment close in 10 minutes.

Mr. MILLER of Connecticut. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, the hour is getting late. I move that all debate on this amendment close in 15 minutes.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I had an amendment on the desk which intended to do the same thing as the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN]. However, Mr. DIRKSEN's amendment has precedence over mine since he is a member of the Appropriations Committee. Mr. DIRK-



SEN's and my amendment have the same objective in view, that is, restore the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. As the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] has so aptly said: There are 30 regional offices and a number of local offices throughout the Nation. These offices give a great deal of information to business, wherever they be. In my home town of Charleston there is a great deal of activity for the Army and the Navy. The intelligence offices of both of these branches of the service utilize this office with a great deal of regularity and a great deal of success, as they have attested by copies of letters in my possession.

These offices give the small businessmen a wealth of information. The other day I was in Charleston and numbers of these small businessmen who had heard of the prospective closing of this office at the end of the fiscal year were very much disturbed. They said:

The Congress has set up a Smaller War Plants Corporation. Every day something appears in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD about keeping small business alive. If you close up our local office of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, our local men will have no place to turn to get this information which is so vital to them.

Our people cannot get priorities for traveling on the railroad. They cannot get priorities for coming up here in their cars. They can ill afford to come to Washington at such great expense to get information when these local offices are furnishing them with such a wealth of information so satisfactorily.

I should like to read you some of the things which the services have written me in this regard. They have sent me copies of letters which they in turn have sent to the regional offices about the services of the Domestic and Foreign Commerce offices throughout the country.

First, I quote one from the Naval Intelligence, and one from the Military Intelligence second:

1. The writer wishes to express his appreciation and that of the district intelligence officer, Sixth Naval District, for your efforts and the efforts of the district managers in the offices of your department in the Sixth Naval District, in furnishing the lists of those persons speaking or reading foreign languages who may act as translators or interpreters for Naval Intelligence. The writer fully realizes that the compilation of such a list required a great deal of time and effort on the part of all concerned and such will be of great value to Naval Intelligence.

The writer is enclosing herewith copies of this letter for each district manager and will greatly appreciate your forwarding it to them.

2. In compliance with the request of the military intelligence director, Headquarters Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Ga., you have maintained liaison with the writer and supplied him with periodic reports of the conditions and changes therein of the port of Charleston, with reference to congestion of railroads leading into the port and other facilities.

The writer has found the confidential information furnished by your office to be accurate and complete in every detail. Both for himself and his superior officer, he wishes to express appreciation.

It is requested that you continue to maintain this liaison with the writer in connection

with periodic reports, reference to subject letter.

In closing I would like to quote the testimony of Mr. Wayne C. Taylor before the Appropriations Committee on this subject:

Our whole approach toward the field office set-up is in terms of the best service that a Government department can render to the business community and particularly to the small business community. Our experience has proven in every way possible that unless you can be where business is, particularly where small business is, you cannot be effective. Therefore, in reorganizing the department, particularly this field service, 2 years ago, and anticipating a great many of the things which have taken place in the years in connection with the war itself, and in connection with the impact of the war on small business, we based our plans on improving the structure which existed, namely, the field-office structure.

I cannot say too strongly that, in my opinion, the Bureau of the Budget has made a fundamental mistake in eliminating those offices, because you must have a place where a businessman can go, without coming down to Washington; the small businessman, for example, cannot afford to come here. He cannot come down here under the conditions which you know he has to face.

I hope this amendment prevails, because it is a good amendment for the small businessmen of this country, at least.

[Mr. MILLER of Connecticut addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. MILLER of Connecticut asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, sometime ago when the Doughton so-called pay-as-you-go bill was up for consideration, I made a statement with reference to loan sharks. This is a good opportunity for you to find out something about this loan-shark racket, because on page 121 of the hearings on the Department of Justice appropriation bill you will find that Mr. Comer, representing the Attorney General's office, testified as follows:

What we need to do is to get over the country and bring this chart up to date and see the degree of overlapping in the ownership of local companies.

He was referring to loan companies.

This may become one of the biggest anti-trust suits we ever had, because there is \$500,000,000 lent at 30 and 36 percent annually, and roughly \$100,000,000 lent at 120 and 240 percent. Loan sharks are especially troublesome around the war plants. They cluster around those gates like flies to lend their money at these ruinous rates.

The war agencies have complained. Some have said that they have either got to stop making more airplanes or get rid of the loan sharks around the plants.

To show you how important it is to have a current pay-as-you-earn collection system, our estimated Federal tax load for 1944 is \$33,081,000,000, which, with State and local taxes of \$10,000,000,000, and \$16,000,000,000 of new taxes that we shall have to raise, means that the people will have to carry a load of taxes

amounting to \$60,000,000,000, or half the national income.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, these old-line offices of the Department of Commerce have done good work in promoting the freest sort of flow of commerce in the past. They are definitely aiding in the transportation of military supplies and civilian needs as well as expediting the exchanges of raw materials.

They should be kept in shape for the vital work of reestablishing the freest kind of flow of commerce after the war ends.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, no matter what is said about the Department of Commerce, it must be admitted that it has been and it is now a very important source of information that is sought by nearly every department of our Government. Whatever is done with the legislation now under consideration, we must be careful to guard against possibility that some other agency or some other bureau does not set up another bureau or agency which would duplicate the work already done and work being done by the Department of Commerce. The Department of Commerce is an old-established Department. It has been the target of considerable criticism. Some of it, in my opinion, unjust. Some of it may have been justified. The charges of duplication of work have considerable merit. There has been and, in my opinion, there is now duplication. That is costing the taxpayers considerable money. Let me give you a few instances of these duplications. Duplications which cannot be charged to the Department of Commerce.

After our entry into the war there arose a need for expert advice on industrial facilities and products of foreign countries. The Coordinator of Information sent representatives into the field to obtain from trade associations and others the names of Americans with specialized knowledge of foreign countries. The Board of Economic Warfare required similar information. The Department of Commerce was suggested as the logical source, and it was learned that the Department already had much of the desired information, but also had the contacts and facilities to supplement it on a Nation-wide basis. The Department, through its field offices, developed information on 6,000 persons able to supply specific data on foreign countries. This basic file is now available to and is being utilized by a number of war agencies.

In connection with the operation of the proclaimed list of certain blocked nationals—black list—numerous cases have arisen where the Department of Commerce, through its field offices, has assisted manufacturers and exporters to replace undesirable foreign connections. These companies were later approached by compliance officers of other agencies only to find that the matter had already been satisfactorily adjusted through the efforts of the Commerce representatives. One case involved a manufacturer of hand lanterns in connection with its representation in Ecuador. Another in-



volved an American exporter of wearing apparel, whose representative in Peru had already been dispensed with, and a new distributor found for him by the Department of Commerce. An additional example is a Wisconsin firm who had been approached by the compliance officer to explain his relationship with a Mexican firm, details of which were already in the possession of the Department of Commerce. A special representative of another agency went to a mid-western city to ascertain the attitude of a manufacturer toward compliance with existing regulations. Interviews previously conducted by the Department of Commerce and reported to Washington contained all of the information needed to determine the attitude of the firm.

The field offices of the Department of Commerce have carried on a number of surveys for the Board of Economic Warfare on economic conditions and industries in European and Far Eastern countries. Similar assignments have been given to the field representatives of the Department of Justice and the Securities and Exchange Commission. In a number of cases such representatives have found it necessary to call upon the field offices of the Department of Commerce to obtain the names of persons able to contribute information. Familiarity with the subject matter and the training of the Commerce field men have equipped them to carry out assignments of this character with precision and dispatch. Their facilities for this type of work are unequalled in any other agency.

The Department of Justice and the Treasury Department instituted a systematic interviewing of New York exporters to obtain information on the character of goods exported by specific American firms, how long established, names of officers, principal markets, and the names of foreign agents and distributors. Thousands of firms had already registered with the Department of Commerce furnishing information on the first four points, and on the fifth the Department had a few months before completed a survey to obtain this information in connection with the replacement of undesirable connections. The interviews very largely duplicated information already in possession of the Department of Commerce.

The Office of Price Administration has a special section of the Division of Research dealing in foreign experience in price control. Price-control policies in foreign countries have engaged the attention of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for a number of years and several reports have been published on the subject. Some of the studies of the O. P. A. have been based on data originally collected by the Bureau. For example, the Bureau published a 12-page report on Price Control in Germany—Policy and Technique, in April 1941, and in October 1942 the O. P. A. published a Chronology of Price Control in Germany, based very largely on material furnished by Commerce.

Within the past 2 months two representatives of war agencies in Washington were sent to South America to make a study of the hide situation and to

develop information on the supply available, where stored, and why shipments were not forthcoming to the United States. Much of the required information was readily obtainable through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. What up-to-the-minute details were needed could have been obtained from the American Foreign Service through the Bureau, whose regular function is to supply such data to Government and business.

The Department has 30 field offices. My information is that they started back in 1913. In spite of what is said about the lack of business in these offices, I find that there have been 534,243 inquiries in these offices during 1942, as compared to 509,103 in 1941. That shows businessmen used these offices more throughout last year. In 1941, 106,000 businessmen made personal calls on these offices. These calls jumped to 114,000 in 1942. Since last January 1, the Department has received 69 directives from the Board of Economic Warfare alone.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, I call the attention of the House to the various departments in the Government chiefly that use these field offices. If you eliminate them, you are simply going to re-create offices of this type in these other departments. There is a Board of Economic Warfare, which uses them; the Office of Price Administration uses these offices; War Production Board; Postal Censorship; Cable Censorship; Radio Censorship; and the distinguished gentleman has spoken of the military and naval agencies. All of these departments are vital in the conduct of the war. They all use these offices constantly. Various divisions of the Treasury Department use them; for instance, Foreign Funds Control, Internal Revenue, War Shipping Administration, Securities and Exchange Commission. Practically all field agencies of Washington use these field offices of the Department of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and I earnestly hope that the advantage to small business will not be destroyed and that the item will be restored. It is like cutting off the right arm of small business. I refer you to the able plea of the gentleman from Ohio for continuing existing department offices and not duplicating or creating new offices in other Government agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. PLOESER. Mr. Chairman, I am glad that the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] made special reference to the duplication of these services. I think there is little economy in the destruction of these old line established offices, which the Bureau of the Budget admits have contributed much to the war effort, but which it intends to destroy and supplant with other agencies. The same amount of money will be expended through other sources. One of the original purposes of the establishment of the Board of Economic Warfare was to bypass the State Department and the Department of Commerce in its foreign relations division. I see where we gain little economy in having the puppet show

put on by the Bureau of the Budget in their attempt to destroy these offices.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PLOESER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, I am against this amendment because there has been no showing on the record that the Department of Commerce field offices are worth the amount of money it is necessary to keep them going for another year.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES. Yes.

Mr. HOFFMAN. I just came into the Chamber. A Democrat over here said that the Republicans were increasing the number of bureaucrats. I want to find out about that before I vote.

Mr. JONES. It certainly is not true of any member of the subcommittee that reported the bill. We heard the request of the Department of Commerce and we were open-minded. We were absolutely unprejudiced in coming to a conclusion, and we are doing now the very best that can be hoped for. What could be fairer than to send out our investigators to see if there is any necessity for continuing these field offices? We went further. We called before our committee Mr. Milo Perkins. It was charged by the Department of Commerce that they were doing work for the B. E. W. and for the State Department. Milo Perkins, Administrator of B. E. W., said that they had given to the field offices \$50,000 for everything the field offices had done for B. E. W. We asked Mr. Perkins whether he would be willing to go further than the \$50,000 next year, if we cut out the field offices and he said that he intended to give them no more money. He told us that he would go no further than \$50,000. The amendment should not be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, this is a question of the downright sincerity of the House. Nobody is more favorable to the Department than the members of our committee. We have been very lenient with the Department in the past. We are very favorable to the Department now and want to be fair with the Department at all times. But if the Members will look on page 61 and page 263 of the hearings they will obtain all the information needed on this subject.

The following questions were asked of representatives of the Board of Economic Warfare:

If these offices are discontinued, would you establish offices in their place?

The answer was—

No, sir; we would not do that.

On the next page Mr. Carter asked the question:

You could get the information otherwise; could you not?

And he said—

I would say that we could.

Now, the committee wishing to go even further, has placed in the report the fol-



lowing language, and to be fair will be guided by the findings of the investigators:

The reduction in the appropriation for 1943 of \$444,000, as reflected in the Budget estimates, is accounted for by a decrease of \$14,000 recommended for the Washington office, and the elimination of the Bureau's domestic field offices, which carried an appropriation of \$430,000 in fiscal year 1943. With respect to the latter item, the committee has allowed the Bureau of the Budget recommendation to stand temporarily without prejudice to the status of the offices as to permanent continuance or discontinuance. The committee has, under authority of House Resolution 69, instituted an inquiry of its own with the view of securing complete factual data for a subsequent determination as to their disposition. If the report on this examination is not available to the committee while the bill is in the amendment stage, and if favorable action is later recommended, it can be incorporated in a supplemental or deficiency bill in order that any funds which may be determined for this purpose may become available by July 1, 1943.

Mr. TABER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABAUT. I yield.

Mr. TABER. I would like to say that I am glad to see the gentleman fighting for economy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

All time has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MILLER of Connecticut) there were—ayes 72, noes 135.

Mr. RIVERS. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were refused.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, directed him to report the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment?

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I demand a separate vote on the so-called Carter amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment?

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a separate vote on the so-called Andresen amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any other amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en grosse.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment upon which a separate vote is demanded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CARTER: On page 29, line 13, strike out "\$4,500,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,000,000."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were ayes 120 and noes 110.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 163, nays 169, not voting 102, as follows:

[Roll No. 46]

YEAS—163

Andersen,	Goodwin	Mruk
H. Carl	Grant, Ind.	Murray, Wis.
Andresen,	Griffiths	Norman
August H.	Gwynne	O'Hara
Angell	Hale	O'Konski
Arends	Hall,	Phillips
Arnold	Edwin Arthur	Pittenger
Auchincloss	Hall,	Ploeser
Baldwin, N. Y.	Leonard W.	Poulson
Barrett	Halleck	Powers
Beall	Hancock	Pracht
Bender	Harness, Ind.	Ramey
Bennett, Mich.	Hartley	Reece, Tenn.
Bishop	Heldinger	Reed, Ill.
Blackney	Herter	Reed, N. Y.
Bolton	Hess	Rees, Kans.
Bradley, Mich.	Hill	Rizley
Brehm	Hoeven	Rockwell
Brown, Ohio	Hoffman	Rodgers, Pa.
Buffett	Holmes, Wash.	Rohrbough
Burdick	Hope	Rolph
Busbey	Horan	Rowe
Butler	Hull	Sauthoff
Canfield	Jeffrey	Schiffler
Carlson, Kans.	Jenkins	Schwabe
Carson, Ohio	Jennings	Shafer
Carter	Jensen	Short
Case	Johnson,	Simpson, Ill.
Chenoweth	Anton J.	Simpson, Pa.
Chiperfield	Johnson,	Smith, Ohio
Church	Calvin D.	Smith, Wis.
Clason	Johnson, Ind.	Springer
Clevenger	Johnson, Ward	Stanley
Cole, Mo.	Jones	Stefan
Crawford	Jonkman	Stockman
Cunningham	Keefe	Summer, Ill.
Curtis	Kilburn	Sundstrom
Day	Kinzer	Taber
Dirksen	Kunkel	Talbot
Ditter	Landis	Talle
Dondero	LeCompte	Taylor
Dworshak	LeFevre	Thomas, N. J.
Ellis	Lemke	Tibbott
Ellsworth	Lewis, Ohio	Towe
Elmer	McCowan	Troutman
Elston, Ohio	McGregor	Van Zandt
Englebright	McLean	Vorys, Ohio
Fellows	McWilliams	Vursell
Fenton	Martin, Iowa	Weichel, Ohio
Fish	Martin, Mass.	Whelchel, Ga.
Gamble	Morrow	Wigglesworth
Gavin	Michener	Willey
Gerlach	Miller, Mo.	Wolcott
Gifford	Miller, Nebr.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Gilchrist	Miller, Pa.	Woodruff, Mich.
Gillette	Monkiewicz	
Gillie	Morrison, La.	

NAYS—169

Abernethy	Bloom	Burgin
Anderson,	Bradley, Pa.	Camp
N. Mex.	Brown, Ga.	Cannon, Mo.
Andrews	Bryson	Chapman
Baldwin, Md.	Buckley	Cochran
Beckworth	Bulwinkle	Coffee
Bland	Burchill, N. Y.	Compton

Cooley	Jackson	O'Leary
Cooper	Jarman	O'Neal
Costello	Johnson,	Pace
Courtney	Luther A.	Patman
Cravens	Johnson,	Patton
Creal	Lyndon B.	Peterson, Fla.
Crosser	Johnson, Okla.	Philbin
Curley	Judd	Poage
D'Alesandro	Kean	Price
Davis	Kefauver	Priest
Deaney	Kelley	Rabaut
Dickstein	Kennedy	Ramspeck
Dies	Keogh	Rankin
Dilweg	Kerr	Rivers
Drewry	Kilday	Robertson
Durham	King	Rogers, Mass.
Eberharter	Kirwan	Russell
Ellison, Md.	Klein	Sadowski
Fay	Lane	Sasser
Feighan	Lanham	Satterfield
Fernandez	Lesinski	Scanlon
Fisher	Ludlow	Schuetz
Fitzpatrick	Lynch	Sheridan
Flannagan	McCord	Slaughter
Folger	McCormack	Smith, W. Va.
Forand	McGranery	Snyder
Ford	McMillan	Somers, N. Y.
Fulbright	McMurray	Sparkman
Fulmer	Madden	Spence
Furlong	Magnuson	Steagall
Gale	Mahon	Stearns, N. H.
Gathings	Maloney	Stewart
Gore	Manasco	Sullivan
Gossett	Mansfield,	Tarver
Granger	Mont.	Thomas, Tex.
Grant, Ala.	Marcantonio	Vincent, Ky.
Green	May	Voorhis, Calif.
Gregory	Merritt	Walter
Hagen	Miller, Conn.	Ward
Hare	Mills	Wasielowski
Harless, Ariz.	Monroney	Weiss
Harris, Ark.	Mundt	Wene
Harris, Va.	Murdock	White
Hart	Murphy	Whitten
Hays	Murray, Tenn.	Whittington
Heffernan	Myers	Wickersham
Hendricks	Newsome	Winstead
Hinshaw	Norrell	Worley
Hobbs	Norton	Wright
Hoch	O'Brien, Mich.	Zimmerman
Holifield	O'Connor	

NOT VOTING—102

Allen, Ill.	Gallagher	O'Toole
Allen, La.	Gavagan	Outland
Anderson, Calif.	Gearhart	Peterson, Ga.
Barden	Gibson	Pfeifer
Barry	Gordon	Plumley
Bates, Ky.	Gorski	Randolph
Bates, Mass.	Graham	Richards
Bell	Gross	Robinson, Utah
Bennett, Mo.	Guyer	Robson, Ky.
Bonner	Hébert	Rogers, Calif.
Boren	Holmes, Mass.	Rowan
Boykin	Howell	Sabath
Brooks	Izac	Scott
Burch, Va.	Johnson,	Sheppard
Byrne	J. Leroy	Sikes
Cannon, Fla.	Kearney	Smith, Maine
Capozzoli	Kee	Smith, Va.
Celler	Kleberg	Starnes, Ala.
Clark	Knutson	Stevenson
Cole, N. Y.	LaFollette	Summers, Tex.
Colmer	Lambertson	Thomason
Cox	Larcade	Tolan
Culkin	Lea	Treadway
Cullen	Lewis, Colo.	Vinson, Ga.
Dawson	Luce	Wadsworth
Dewey	McGehee	Weaver
Dingell	McKenzie	Welch
Disney	Maas	West
Domengeaux	Mansfield, Tex.	Wheat
Doughton	Mason	Wilson
Douglas	Morrison, N. C.	Winter
Eaton	Mott	Wolverton, N. J.
Elliott	Nichols	Woodrum, Va.
Engel	O'Brien, Ill.	
Fogarty	O'Brien, N. Y.	

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Doughton against.

Mrs. Smith of Maine for, with Mr. Gordon against.

Mr. Robson of Kentucky for, with Mr. Gorski against.

Mr. Monkiewicz for, with Mr. Sheppard against.



Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Colmer against.

Mr. Stevenson for, with Mr. O'Brien of Illinois against.

Mr. LaFollette for, with Mr. Outland against.

Mr. Domengeaux for, with Mr. Boren against.

Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Pfeifer against.

Mr. Cole of New York for, with Mr. Dingell against.

Mr. Douglas for, with Mr. Weaver against.

Mr. Eaton for, with Mr. Barnes against.

Mr. Graham for, with Mr. Starnes of Alabama against.

Mr. Guyer for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts for, with Mr. Cullen against.

Mr. Howell for, with Mr. Lewis of Colorado against.

Mr. Knutson for, with Mr. Randolph against.

Mr. Wheat for, with Mr. Gavagan against.

Mr. Wilson for, with Mr. Rowan against.

Mr. Bennett of Missouri for, with Mr. Elliott against.

#### General pairs:

Mr. Cannon of Florida with Mr. Dewey.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.

Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Lambertson.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Engel.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. West with Mr. Scott.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN: Page 68, line 13, after the word "appropriated", insert "Provided further, That no part of the appropriation in this paragraph shall be used for inquiries or investigations relating to dairy products or for promotional activities, inquiries, or investigations in connection with oleomargarine, filled milk, filled cheese, and other pretended substitutes for dairy products."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt the Committee divided; and there were—ayes 158, noes 137.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 177, nays 147, not voting 110. as follows:

[Roll No. 47]

YEAS—177

Andersen,	Busbey	Dondero
H. Carl	Butler	Dworshak
Andresen,	Canfield	Ellis
August H.	Cannon, Mo.	Ellsworth
Angell	Carlson, Kans.	Elmer
Arends	Carson, Ohio	Elston, Ohio
Arnold	Carter	Englebright
Auchincloss	Case	Fellows
Baldwin, N. Y.	Chenoweth	Fenton
Barrett	Chipherfield	Fish
Beall	Church	Gale
Bender	Clason	Gamble
Bennett, Mich.	Clevenger	Gavin
Bishop	Cole, Mo.	Gerlach
Blackney	Compton	Gifford
Bolton	Crawford	Gilchrist
Bradley, Mich.	Cunningham	Gillette
Brehm	Curtis	Gillie
Brown, Ohio	Dilweg	Goodwin
Buffett	Dirksen	Granger
Burdick	Ditter	Grant, Ind.

Griffiths	LeCompte	Rockwell
Gwynne	LeFevre	Rodgers, Pa.
Hagen	Lemke	Rogers, Mass.
Hale	Lewis, Ohio	Rohrbough
Hall	McCowen	Rolph
Edwin Arthur	McGregor	Rowe
Halleck	McLean	Sauthoff
Hancock	McWilliams	Schiffier
Harness, Ind.	Mansfield,	Schwabe
Hartley	Mont.	Shafer
Heidinger	Martin, Iowa	Short
Herter	Martin, Mass.	Simpson, Ill.
Hess	Morrow	Simpson, Pa.
Hill	Michener	Smith, Ohio
Hinshaw	Miller, Conn.	Smith, Wis.
Hoeven	Miller, Mo.	Springer
Hoffman	Miller, Nebr.	Stanley
Holmes, Wash.	Miller, Pa.	Stearns, N. H.
Hope	Monkiewicz	Stefan
Horan	Morrison, La.	Stockman
Hull	Mruk	Sundstrom
Jeffrey	Mundt	Taber
Jenkins	Murray, Wis.	Talbot
Jennings	Norman	Talle
Jensen	O'Brien, N. Y.	Taylor
Johnson,	O'Connor	Thomas, N. J.
Anton J.	O'Hara	Tibbott
Johnson,	O'Konski	Towe
Calvin D.	Phillips	Troutman
Johnson, Ind.	Pittenger	Van Zandt
Johnson, Ward	Ploeser	Vorys, Ohio
Jones	Poulson	Vursell
Jonkman	Powers	Wasielewski
Judd	Pracht	Weichel, Ohio
Kean	Ramey	White
Keefe	Reece, Tenn.	Wigglesworth
Kilburn	Reed, Ill.	Willey
Kinzer	Reed, N. Y.	Wolcott
Kunkel	Rees, Kans.	Wolfenden, Pa.
Landis	Rizley	Woodruff, Mich.

NAYS—147

Abernethy	Green	Norrell
Allen, La.	Norton	Norton
Anderson,	Hare	O'Brien, Mich.
N. Mex.	Harless, Ariz.	O'Leary
Beckworth	Harris, Ark.	O'Neal
Bland	Harris, Va.	Pace
Bloom	Hart	Patman
Bradley, Pa.	Heffernan	Patton
Brooks	Hendricks	Peterson, Fla.
Brown, Ga.	Hobbs	Philbin
Bryson	Hoch	Poage
Buckley	Holifield	Price
Bulwinkle	Jarman	Priest
Burchill, N. Y.	Johnson,	Rabaut
Burgin	Luther A.	Ramspeck
Camp	Johnson,	Rankin
Capozzoli	Lyndon B.	Rivers
Chapman	Johnson, Okla.	Robertson
Cochran	Kefauver	Russell
Cooley	Kelley	Sadowski
Cooper	Kennedy	Sasser
Costello	Keogh	Satterfield
Courtney	Kilday	Scanlon
Cravens	King	Schuetz
Creal	Kirwan	Sheridan
Crosser	Klein	Slaughter
Curley	Lane	Smith, W. Va.
D'Alesandro	Lanham	Snyder
Davis	Lea	Somers, N. Y.
Delaney	Lesinski	Sparkman
Dickstein	Ludlow	Spence
Dies	Lynch	Steagall
Drewry	McCormack	Stewart
Durham	McGranery	Sullivan
Ellison, Md.	McMillan	Tarver
Fay	McMurray	Thomas, Tex.
Feighan	Madden	Vincent, Ky.
Fernandez	Magnuson	Voorhis, Calif.
Fisher	Mahon	Walter
Fitzpatrick	Maloney	Ward
Flannagan	Manasco	Weiss
Folger	Marcantonio	Wene
Forand	May	Whelchel, Ga.
Ford	Merritt	Whitten
Fulbright	Mills	Whittington
Fulmer	Monroney	Wickersham
Furlong	Murphy	Winstead
Gathings	Murray, Tenn.	Worley
Gossett	Myers	Wright
Grant, Ala.	Newsome	Zimmerman

NOT VOTING—110

Allen, Ill.	Bonner	Colmer
Anderson, Calif.	Boren	Cox
Andrews	Boykin	Culkin
Baldwin, Md.	Burch, Va.	Cullen
Barden	Byrne	Dawson
Barry	Cannon, Fla.	Day
Bates, Ky.	Celler	Dewey
Bates, Mass.	Clark	Dingell
Bell	Coffee	Disney
Bennett, Mo.	Cole, N. Y.	Domengeaux

Doughton	Kee	Robson, Ky.
Douglas	Kerr	Rogers, Calif.
Eaton	Kleberg	Rowan
Eberharter	Knutson	Sabath
Elliott	LaFollette	Scott
Engel	Lambertson	Sheppard
Fogarty	Larcade	Sikes
Gallagher	Lewis, Colo.	Smith, Maine
Gavagan	Luce	Smith, Va.
Gearhart	McCord	Starnes, Ala.
Gibson	McGehee	Stevenson
Gordon	McKenzie	Sumner, Ill.
Gore	Maas	Summers, Tex.
Gorski	Mansfield, Tex.	Thomason
Graham	Mason	Tolan
Gross	Morrison, N. C.	Treadway
Guyer	Mott	Vinson, Ga.
Hall,	Murdock	Wadsworth
Leonard W.	Nichols	Weaver
Hays	O'Brien, Ill.	Welch
Hébert	O'Toole	West
Holmes, Mass.	Outland	Wheat
Howell	Peterson, Ga.	Wilson
Izac	Pfeifer	Winter
Jackson	Plumley	Wolverton, N. J.
Johnson,	Randolph	Woodrum, Va.
J. Leroy	Richards	
Kearney	Robinson, Utah	

So the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

Mr. Treadway for, with Mr. Doughton against.

Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts for, with Mr. O'Toole against.

Mr. Boren for, with Mr. Domengeaux against.

Mr. Jackson for, with Mr. Dingell against.

#### General pairs:

Mr. Gordon with Mr. Smith of Maine.

Mr. Gorski with Mr. Robson of Kentucky.

Mr. O'Brien of Illinois with Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Outland with Mr. LaFollette.

Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Allen of Illinois.

Mr. Burch of Virginia with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Weaver with Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Byrne with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. Starnes of Alabama with Mr. Graham.

Mr. Cullen with Mr. Guyer.

Mr. Lewis of Colorado with Mr. Howell.

Mr. Randolph with Mr. Knutson.

Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Wheat.

Mr. Rowan with Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Elliott with Mr. Bennett of Missouri.

Mr. Barry with Mr. Plumley.

Mr. Bates of Kentucky with Mr. Culkin.

Mr. Boykin with Mr. Mason.

Mr. Fogarty with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey.

Mr. Kleberg with Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Winter.

Mr. Richards with Mr. Lambertson.

Mr. Cox with Mr. Engel.

Mr. Woodrum of Virginia with Mr. Anderson of California.

Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. West with Mr. Scott.

Mr. Colmer with Mr. Maas.

Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Andrews.

Mr. Mansfield of Texas with Mr. Welch.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

**GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS ON THE STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL**

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members









purposes," as amended, to provide for the grade of commodore, and for other purposes; S. 853. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1909, as amended by the act of January 23, 1942, providing for the sale of naval stores, in order to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to permit the sale of naval stores in the continental United States during the war and 6 months thereafter to civilian officers and employees of the United States, and to other persons at stations where purchase from private agencies is found to be impracticable;

S. 886. An act relating to the selective-service deferment, on occupational grounds, of persons employed by the Federal Government; and

S. 903. An act to amend section 602 (d) (1) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY (for Mr. BARBOUR): S. 979. A bill granting a pension to Ralph L. Taylor; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHANDLER: S. 980. A bill to provide for placing the name of Lloyd Weeks Benedict upon the emergency officers' retired list of the Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHAVEZ (for himself, Mr. BONE, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. TAFT, and Mr. BREWSTER):

S. 981. A bill to assist in relieving economic distress in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by providing work for unemployed persons, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MEAD: S. 982. A bill to provide that the unexpended proceeds from the sale of 50-cent pieces coined in commemoration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the city of Albany, New York, may be paid into the general funds of such city; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

#### HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### ELIMINATION OF PRIVATE SUITS FOR PENALTIES AND DAMAGES ARISING FROM FRAUDS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES—AMENDMENT

Mr. McNARY (for Mr. BARBOUR) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. BARBOUR to the bill (S. 920) to eliminate private suits for penalties and damages arising out of frauds against the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

#### GOVERNMENT PROPAGANDA

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, last Friday I inserted in the RECORD a statement setting out indications of bias in the abstracts from publications dealing with post-war programs, issued by the Legislative Reference Bureau of the Library of Congress. The Director of the Bureau, Mr. Griffith, in a personal interview denied any intentional bias in that work, and I offered to submit for inclusion in the RECORD any statement he might wish to make in regard to the matter.

I now ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement made by Mr. Griffith in a letter he wrote me under date of April 6. The statement by the Director, however, is not a conclusive answer to the chief point raised in my statement.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,  
LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE,  
Washington, April 6, 1943.

The Honorable RAYMOND E. WILLIS,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: You have been good enough to call my attention to the extension of your remarks which appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of April 2, 1943, and to ask me for any comments or additional facts bearing upon the subject. However, before proceeding to the main topic, I do want to thank you sincerely for your very kind remarks concerning the Legislative Reference Service. We try to give the Members the assistance which they desire, and recognize that impartiality and the absence of any suggestions of propaganda are absolutely essential to our operations.

It is for this reason that I welcome the opportunity to clarify the relationship of the State Department to the abstracts which we prepare of publications relating to post-war problems. Some misunderstanding must account for the statement that the selection of materials to abstract is determined "in every instance \* \* \* by agents of the State Department and the Office for Emergency Management." The selection is made by and in the Library, and the only stipulation which the State Department makes is that the articles, books, and documents selected for abstracting shall contain within them some significant contribution toward the analysis or solution of post-war problems. In furtherance of this instruction, our staff members strive to examine all the material in print (except newspapers) which comes into the Library every day. In what is currently available in published form, during the few months in which this project has been operating, there have been only a few items hostile to the administration's stated policies in the fields of international trade and peace aims. The complete absence on the part of the Legislative Reference Service of any bias one way or the other can be best indicated by the inclusion in the abstracts of a very considerable number of articles which are anti-administration in some of the other fields.

I must assume personal responsibility for the particular six samples which were circulated to the Members of Congress. Attempt was made to include a crosssection of material as it was being received, so that the Members might know what to expect if they wished to receive copies of the abstracts. The most careful rereading of them does not suggest to me that they have a bias in any one direction. Certainly none was intended, nor were any of our workers conscious of bias.

You quite properly raise the question as to why we abstract the State Department's own publications. The reason is quite a simple one. So many of the Federal agencies are, at the present time, giving attention to the problems of demobilization, the unscrambling of wartime controls, and probable conditions in the international field, that the abstracts are used, not by the State Department alone, but by a number of other research bureaus within the Government. To these other bureaus, an abstract of a State Department publication is a quick and convenient way of learning its contents. The project as originally conceived and as now carried out is intended to avoid serious dupli-

cation and to make it unnecessary for several agencies themselves to try to discover and analyze what is appearing in print of interest to their special assignments. The Library of Congress seems to be the most appropriate agency to examine virtually the entire flow of printed materials for this purpose.

Once more let me thank you for your courtesy in the matter and for your words of appreciation.

Sincerely yours,  
ERNEST S. GRIFFITH,  
Director, Legislative Reference Service.

#### FUEL OIL SITUATION IN THE EASTERN TERRITORY

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I should like to have made a part of my remarks in the RECORD a very interesting and encouraging letter which I received today from Mr. John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads. It is a short letter, and I shall read it. It is as follows:

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS,  
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1943.

Hon. FRANCIS MALONEY,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR MALONEY: You will recall that I appeared before the Special Committee to Investigate Gasoline and Fuel Oil Shortages on January 27 and outlined to the committee what had been accomplished by the railroads up to that time in moving oil into the eastern territory and what we hoped to accomplish in the future.

In this connection you will, I am sure, be interested in knowing that for the week ended April 3 the railroads handled into the eastern territory an average of 933,966 barrels per day. The daily average in tank cars for that week was 912,919 barrels and handled in drums moving in boxcars 21,047 barrels.

This is the peak record up to date in the movement of oil by rail into the eastern territory, the previous peak being for the week ended September 19, 1942, when the daily average was 856,710 barrels. You may be assured the railroads will do everything that can be done not only to continue this record but to better it in the months that lie ahead.

Sincerely yours,  
J. J. PELLEY.

Mr. President, I should like to add that, in view of this very encouraging letter, plus the fact that the so-called 20-inch pipeline to the east coast has been approved and that the larger pipeline, the so-called big inch line, will be completed this year, the oil situation in the distressed area, not taking into consideration the needs of the military forces, looks much more encouraging than it has.

#### STATUS OF NEGROES AND OTHER MINORITY GROUPS IN ARMED SERVICES AND WOMEN'S AFFILIATED AUXILIARY MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. DOWNEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 132), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs, or a subcommittee thereof, to consist of five members, is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the status of the Negro and other minority groups in the armed services and in attached or affiliated auxiliary military organizations for women, with a



view to ascertaining (a) the extent of compliance by the armed services and the Selective Service System with the requirement of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, that the selection and training of men be accomplished without racial discrimination, (b) the nature and extent of any practices in the organization and placement of personnel which accomplish the exclusion of persons because of race or color from the assignment to any type of unit or any type of service on land, at sea, or in the air, (c) the extent to which opportunities for training, appointment, or advancement in the commissioned grades are restricted on the basis of race or color, (d) the extent to which considerations of race or color are impeding the full utilization and development of professional and technical skills, and (e) the relation of the system of segregated units to the effective utilization and appropriate placement of persons on the basis of individual competency and merit. The committee shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of its investigation, together with such recommendations as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution, the committee is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$1,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

#### WINNING THE PEACE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WAGNER

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address entitled "Winning the Peace," delivered by Senator WAGNER on April 7, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### AMERICANISM VERSUS INTERNATIONALISM IN THE POST-WAR PICTURE—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WHEELER

[Mr. WHEELER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Americanism versus Internationalism in the Post-war Picture," delivered by him on the Washington Evening Star Forum on April 7, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### POST-WAR PROBLEMS—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. DANAHER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of post-war problems, delivered by Senator TAFT on the Washington Evening Star Forum on April 7, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY BEFORE EAU CLAIRE (WIS.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[Mr. WILEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "Small Business Must Not Be an Unnecessary War Casualty," delivered by him before the Eau Claire (Wis.) Chamber of Commerce on March 29, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### AN ADDITIONAL WEAPON FOR JAPAN—ARTICLE BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE

[Mr. LA FOLLETTE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article written by him, entitled "An Additional

Weapon for Japan," publish in the Progressive for Monday, April 5, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### POETIC TRIBUTE TO FATHER DUFFY

[Mr. McNARY (for Mr. BARBOUR) asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a poem entitled "Father Duffy," composed by Martin M. Clifford, past State chairman of the Knights of Columbus of Jersey City, N. J., which appears in the Appendix.]

#### PALESTINE A PLACE OF REFUGE FOR THE JEWS—ARTICLE BY JAMES G. McDONALD

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by James G. McDonald entitled "The Time for Discussion Is Past," published in the March 9, 1943, issue of the New Palestine, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### WAR PRODUCTION AND LABOR—ADDRESS BY L. METCALFE WALLING

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address on the subject of current war production and labor, delivered by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator, Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division, United States Department of Labor, at Springfield, Mass., March 5, 1943, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### PHONEY WAR ON INFLATION—ARTICLE BY MERLO PUSEY

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD, an article by Merlo Pusey, entitled "Phoney War on Inflation," published in the Washington Post, of April 6, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### THOMAS JEFFERSON BICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD, an article by Will P. Kennedy dealing with the activities of the late Representative John J. Boylan, of New York, in connection with the celebration of the bicentennial of Thomas Jefferson, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### MONOPOLY AND BUREAUCRACY—EDITORIAL FROM "AMERICA"

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD, an editorial entitled "Monopoly and Bureaucracy" published in "America," which appears in the Appendix.]

#### EXECUTION OF HENRYK ERLICH AND VICTOR ALTER—REMARKS BY DAVID DUBINSKY

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD, remarks made by David Dubinsky at a meeting of protest against the execution of Henryk Erlich and Victor Alter, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### ORGANIZATION AND COLLABORATION OF UNITED NATIONS—EDITORIAL COMMENT

[Mr. BURTON asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD, an editorial entitled "Give It a Hearing," from the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, of March 30, 1943, and an editorial entitled "The Senate Answers the Challenge" from the Norwalk (Ohio) Experiment, of April 1, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR

The Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) making an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1943.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, which is in the nature of a substitute. If any amendment is to be proposed to the committee amendment, it should be offered before a vote is had on the committee amendment.

#### NORWAY'S DAY OF SORROW

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, tomorrow will be the 9th of April, a day which looms large in the history of this country and looms large in the history of a little country across the water. That country is Norway.

The destiny of the free people of Norway has been forever joined to the destiny of the free people of the United States by the inexorable hand of God.

Norway and the United States have the same allies—the United Nations.

The United States and Norway have a common foe—the Axis.

We even share the same day of sorrow, April 9.

On April 9, 1940, Hitler's forces, with the aid of Quisling's Judases, violated the shores of neutral Norway.

On April 9, 1942, the United States War Department announced the fall of Bataan in the Philippines after 3 months of heroic resistance.

April 9, 1943, Bataan and Norway are still in the grasp of our barbarian enemies. But today the growing might of American production and American arms is striking at the Axis; its supreme goal the liberation of all Axis-subjugated peoples all over the world.

Norwegians are doing their part to win this victory. Norwegians are serving in the air, on the sea, and on the land under the banners of Norway and of other United Nations. Norwegian ships and Norwegian sailors carry American war materials to every fighting front. And in Norway itself resistance is going on—and it will go on until the last vestige of Axis oppression is destroyed for all time.

When the enemy launched his sneak attack on the Norwegian coast on the night before April 9, 1940, he lost between one-fourth and one-third of his then existing fleet, a fact not generally known. From that moment forward, the people of Norway have never neglected an opportunity to attack the invader.

Quisling was immediately put in power by the Nazi, but his short-lived cabinet was never able to assemble, and 6 days later the initial quisling government was forced to resign. King Haakon was the constitutional monarch of Norway. He continues to be the constitutional monarch of that nation. The pretense at government which the Nazi-Quislings set up is, in the eyes of the world, as it is in the minds of the Norwegian people, unconstitutional and illegal, commanding neither obedience nor respect.

In this connection, I should like to read an open letter to Vidkun Quisling, whose name has displaced even that of Judas as the very symbol of betrayal, from Francis Biddle, Attorney General of the United States. The letter is contained in an official publication of the Royal Norwegian Government under date of April



78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2397

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-
- 5      ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year
- 6      ending June 30, 1944, namely:

## 1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

3 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of  
4 State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal serv-  
5 ices in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed  
6 \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be  
7 fixed by the Secretary of State; \$5,693,000, of which  
8 \$40,000 is hereby made available, without regard to civil-  
9 service and classification laws, for salaries of members and  
10 other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries  
11 may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not  
12 exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

13 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous  
14 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilm-  
15 ing equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translat-  
16 ing services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the  
17 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation  
18 of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation  
19 (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign govern-  
20 ments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the  
21 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture  
22 projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls,  
23 hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other neces-  
24 sary services by contract or otherwise without regard to sec-



tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$310,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June

1 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be avail-  
2 able in addition to the other authorized purposes of this  
3 appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by con-  
4 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709  
5 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the  
6 President may deem necessary.

7       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
8 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
9 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
10 of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$248,000.

11       Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
12 tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
13 by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
14 expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
15 agencies, \$50,000.

16                               FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

17       Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of am-  
18 bassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the  
19 advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such  
20 salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for  
21 ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum)  
22 and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors,  
23 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
24 sions of any other law, \$625,000, including also salaries as  
25 authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by



1 the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*,  
2 That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any  
3 other salary from the United States Government: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That during the continuance of the present war  
5 and for six months after its termination, any Ambassador  
6 or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-  
7 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,  
8 prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally  
9 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as  
10 a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent  
11 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United  
12 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such  
13 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found  
14 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment  
15 as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed  
16 or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign  
17 Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwith-  
18 standing the provisions of any other law, the payment  
19 from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 of the  
20 salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment,  
21 is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while  
22 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,  
23 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum  
24 while serving in the continental United States or in excess  
25 of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

1       Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
2 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
3 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
4 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
5 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
6 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
7 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
8 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
9 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
10 officers or vice consuls while acting as *Chargés d' Affaires*  
11 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or con-  
12 sulate during the absence of the principal-officer (22  
13 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,250,000.

14       Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling  
15 expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service offi-  
16 cers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including  
17 Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the  
18 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-  
19 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning  
20 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of  
21 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and there-  
22 after transporting such family and effects to his post of assign-  
23 ment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the  
24 Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any



1 country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such  
2 officer or employee or any member of his family, including  
3 automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54  
4 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or  
5 employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty,  
6 including also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
7 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
8 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
9 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
10 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
11 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
12 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
13 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
14 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
15 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
16 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
17 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
18 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
19 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
20 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$850,000,  
21 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
22 until June 30, 1945, for disbursement for expenses  
23 of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State  
24 during the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That this ap-

1    appropriation shall be available also for the authorized sub-  
2    sistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers  
3    while on temporary detail under commission.

4        Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light  
5    for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as au-  
6    thorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
7    118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quar-  
8    ters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,100,000: *Provided*,  
9    That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided*  
10   *further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for  
11   such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not ex-  
12   ceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the  
13   Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*, That no  
14   part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for  
15   living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount  
16   exceeding \$3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé  
17   d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign  
18   Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropria-  
19   tion and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses,  
20   Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,  
21   Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended  
22   for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambas-  
23   sador or minister occupying a Government-owned building  
24   for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more  
25   than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other



1 Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a  
2 chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be  
3 the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

4 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
5 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
6 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
7 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
8 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
9 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
10 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
11 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
12 \$490,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
13 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
14 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

15 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
16 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
17 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$210,000.

18 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
19 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
20 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act  
21 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$865,600,  
22 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
23 Service retirement and disability fund".

24 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of

1 clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act ap-  
2 proved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including  
3 salaries while under instruction in the United States and  
4 during transit to and from homes in the United States upon  
5 the beginning and after termination of service, \$3,097,000.

6       Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
7 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
8 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
9 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-  
10 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-  
11 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of  
12 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-  
13 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
14 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
15 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
16 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
17 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies established  
18 by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and  
19 other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for al-  
20 lowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in  
21 part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American  
22 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
23 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other mis-  
24 cellaneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
25 sary, \$835,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-



tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1944 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as

1 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
2 citizens employed hereunder.

3       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
4 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
5 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
6 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
7 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
8 cluding water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs,  
9 and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation  
10 of microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
11 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
12 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
13 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carry-  
14 ing vehicles, including six automobiles at not to exceed  
15 \$2,000 each, and ten automobiles at not to exceed \$1,250  
16 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries  
17 when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes  
18 on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and main-  
19 tenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; house-  
20 hold furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the  
21 Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299),  
22 for Government-owned or rented buildings; maintenance and  
23 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500.  
24 including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for  
25 dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;



1 traveling expenses, including the transportation of mem-  
2 bers of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers  
3 or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
4 in traveling to seats of government at which they are  
5 accredited other than the city of usual residence and  
6 returning to the city of usual residence; loss by ex-  
7 change; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for sub-  
8 scriptions to commercial information, telephone and other  
9 similar services, including telephone service in residences as  
10 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175) ;  
11 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness  
12 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and  
13 in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.  
14 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for  
15 any of the foregoing objects ; allowances for special instruction,  
16 education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers  
17 at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500 ; cost, not exceed-  
18 ing \$500 per annum each. of the tuition of Foreign Service  
19 officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and  
20 eastern Europe ; for relief, protection, and burial of American  
21 seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and  
22 in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen  
23 in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto  
24 Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may  
25 be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters

1 and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or  
2 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for ex-  
3 penses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,  
4 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts  
5 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of  
6 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison pur-  
7 poses, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and trans-  
8 portation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any  
9 consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and  
10 Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the  
11 bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with  
12 crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes  
13 (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
14 the President may deem necessary; \$3,400,000: *Provided*,  
15 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
16 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not  
17 to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and  
18 services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay  
19 subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of  
20 the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the  
21 Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State,  
22 to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States  
23 located in foreign countries.

24 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
25 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for



1 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, may be transferred,  
2 with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
3 Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations  
4 under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation  
5 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
6 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
7 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1945.

8 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
9 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,  
10 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for build-  
11 ings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments  
12 of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial  
13 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under  
14 said Act, \$144,000, to remain available until expended:  
15 *Provided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from ap-  
16 propriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926,  
17 and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the  
18 use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United  
19 States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709  
20 of the Revised Statutes.

21 EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND

22 CONSULAR SERVICE

23 Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consula-  
24 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
25 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and

1 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
2 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
3 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
4 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
5 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
6 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
7 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
8 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
9 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
10 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
11 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
12 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
13 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
14 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

15 During the continuance of the present war and for six  
16 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
17 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on  
18 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to  
19 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be  
20 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary  
21 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
22 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
23 and value in any other department or agency of the United  
24 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
25 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite



1 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
 2 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
 3 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
 4 tions under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Depart-  
 5 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

6 Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving ex-  
 7 penditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
 8 the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the  
 9 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41  
 10 U. S. C. 22).

#### 11 CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

12 For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and  
 13 expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obli-  
 14 gations of the United States in connection with international  
 15 commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not  
 16 to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Pan Amer-  
 17 ican Union, \$293,690.76, including not to exceed \$20,000  
 18 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary  
 19 Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000;  
 20 Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$60,820.17; Bureau of In-  
 21 ternational Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215;  
 22 Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Government of Pan-  
 23 ama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,-  
 24 286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20;

1 International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property,  
2 \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; *Pro-*  
3 *vided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
4 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
5 report of the operation and work of the laboratory,  
6 including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall  
7 be made to Congress during the first week of each regular  
8 session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period  
9 ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preced-  
10 ing the convening of each such session; American Interna-  
11 tional Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; In-  
12 ternational Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;  
13 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$5,721.74,  
14 including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary ex-  
15 penses of the Commissioner to represent the United States  
16 on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services  
17 without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,  
18 printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other ex-  
19 penses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; Inter-  
20 national Labor Organization, \$256,041, including not to  
21 exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation by  
22 the United States in the meetings of the General Con-  
23 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
24 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-



ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; and Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; in all, \$1,214,500, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
2 AND MEXICO

3 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obli-  
4 gations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889,  
5 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
6 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
7 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
8 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
9 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects;  
10 construction and operation of gaging stations where nec-  
11 essary and their equipment; personal services in the Dis-  
12 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional  
13 or expert services at rates and in amounts to be deter-  
14 mined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at  
15 meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be  
16 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of  
17 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;  
18 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-  
19 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals;  
20 purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-  
21 pelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery  
22 and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction  
23 machines; hire with or without personal services, of work  
24 animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
25 and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the



1 Government for expenses incurred by them in connection  
2 with the making of maps or making of photographs by  
3 airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos  
4 gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees;  
5 purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equip-  
6 ment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in  
7 newspapers and technical publications without regard to  
8 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing  
9 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
10 sary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs,  
11 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
12 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section  
13 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment  
14 and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of  
15 State may deem proper, \$290,000.

16 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
17 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
18 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)  
19 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
20 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
21 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
22 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
23 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by  
24 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
25 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,

1 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
2 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
3 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and test-  
4 ing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed  
5 necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and litho-  
6 graphs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom  
7 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
8 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.  
9 S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services, of work  
10 animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and  
11 equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemna-  
12 tion, of real and personal property, including expenses of  
13 abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
14 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in news-  
15 papers and technical publications without regard to section  
16 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; com-  
17 munication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking  
18 water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtain-  
19 able, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
20 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-  
21 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem neces-  
22 sary:

23       Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United  
24 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower  
25 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,



1 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obliga-  
2 tions chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose  
3 for the fiscal year 1943, the funds made available under  
4 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,  
5 1943, are continued available until June 30, 1944.

6 Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the  
7 Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts  
8 approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4,  
9 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including obligations chargeable  
10 against the funds available for this purpose for the fiscal  
11 year 1943, the funds made available under this head in  
12 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, are  
13 continued available until June 30, 1944.

14 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
15 AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

16 To enable the President to perform the obligations of the  
17 United States under the treaty between the United States  
18 and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24,  
19 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the  
20 Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks,  
21 and other employees for duty at the seat of government and  
22 in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of  
23 subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed  
24 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each  
25 when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for

1 payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary  
2 line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary  
3 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in  
4 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international  
5 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and  
6 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,  
7 including the completion of such remaining work as may be  
8 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
9 and existing treaties between the United States and Great  
10 Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-  
11 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be  
12 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
13 \$43,000.

14 WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

15 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
16 AND GREAT BRITAIN

17 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, includ-  
18 ing not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner  
19 on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the  
20 pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve  
21 in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries  
22 of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commis-  
23 sioners on the part of the United States, with the approval  
24 solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling ex-  
25 penses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and



1 conferences at such places in Canada and the United States  
2 as shall be determined by the Commission or by the Amer-  
3 ican Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling ex-  
4 pense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
5 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
6 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for  
7 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
8 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms  
9 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain  
10 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
11 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed Jan-  
12 uary 11, 1909, \$29,000, to be disbursed under the direction  
13 of the Secretary of State.

14 Special and technical investigations: For an additional  
15 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in  
16 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
17 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
18 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
19 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
20 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, re-  
21 pair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$49,000, to be disbursed  
23 under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is  
24 authorized to transfer to any department or independent

1 establishment of the Government, with the consent of the  
2 head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure  
3 by such department or establishment for the purposes of  
4 this appropriation.

5 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

6 Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United  
7 States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-  
8 mission, under the convention between the United States and  
9 Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including per-  
10 sonal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
11 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
12 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in  
13 the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
14 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
15 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:  
16 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by  
17 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

18 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

19 Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States  
20 of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries  
21 Commission, under the convention between the United States  
22 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal  
23 services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance,  
24 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-  
25 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels;



1 purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific in-  
2 struments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other ex-  
3 penses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary  
4 of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of  
5 other appropriations from which payments may have been  
6 made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended  
7 under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be  
8 available immediately.

9 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

10 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to en-  
11 able the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the  
12 United States under the Convention for the Promotion of  
13 Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States  
14 and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires,  
15 December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act  
16 entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer  
17 and more effective the relationship between the American  
18 Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement  
19 appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of  
20 law authorizing related activities, including the establishment  
21 and operation of agricultural and other experiment and  
22 demonstration stations in other American countries, on land  
23 acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments  
24 and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings  
25 thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the

1 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for  
2 printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating  
3 and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709  
4 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attend-  
5 ance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations  
6 concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and,  
7 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-  
8 scribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and en-  
9 rollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to  
10 training, including traveling expenses in the United States  
11 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government  
12 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
13 amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders,  
14 and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing spe-  
15 cial scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens  
16 of the United States or the other American republics, and the  
17 expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, in-  
18 cluding the cost of transportation of their immediate families  
19 and household goods and effects in going to and returning  
20 from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quar-  
21 ters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance  
22 with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
23 118a) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized  
24 under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual  
25 transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem



1 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the  
2 other American republics while traveling in the Western  
3 Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
4 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
5 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling ex-  
6 penses of members of advisory committees in accordance with  
7 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ;  
8 purchase (not to exceed \$10,950), hire, maintenance,  
9 operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn  
10 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodi-  
11 cals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental,  
12 and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and  
13 colored photographic enlargements, \$4,500,000; and the  
14 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion,  
15 to make contracts with, and grants of money or property  
16 to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institu-  
17 tions and facilities in the United States and the other  
18 American republics, including the free distribution, donation,  
19 or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcrip-  
20 tions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material,  
21 and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may  
22 deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous  
23 assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the  
24 arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
25 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions

1 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the  
2 approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation  
3 to other departments, agencies, and independent establish-  
4 ments of the Government for expenditure in the United States  
5 and in the other American republics any part of this amount  
6 for direct expenditure by such department or independent  
7 establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any  
8 such expenditures may be made under the specific authority  
9 herein contained or under the authority governing the activ-  
10 ities of the department, agency, or independent establishment  
11 to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any  
12 funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the  
13 Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall  
14 be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two  
15 additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided*  
16 *further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation  
17 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

18 The President, in his discretion, may assign person-  
19 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department or Federal  
20 Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or  
21 occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as  
22 inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or  
23 repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under  
24 the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as  
25 couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned



1 they may receive the same traveling expenses as are author-  
2 ized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the  
3 applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

4 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
5 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 6 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 7 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

8 For personal services in the District of Columbia  
9 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
10 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
11 follows:

12 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$95,400.

13 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,600.

14 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
15 \$117,700.

16 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
17 \$176,500.

18 For the Administrative Division, \$1,100,000.

19 For the Tax Division, \$600,000.

20 For Criminal Division, \$653,000.

21 For the Claims Division, \$480,000.

22 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$27,500.

23 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$143,000.

24 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appro-  
25 priations for personal services shall be available inter-

1 changeably, subject to the approval of the Director of  
2 the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various  
3 offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per  
4 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for  
5 any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of  
6 appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in  
7 the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said  
8 appropriations shall be available for the employment, on  
9 duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
10 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
11 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

12       Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
13 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
14 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and tele-  
15 type, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceed-  
16 ing \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
17 wise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-  
18 driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of refer-  
19 ence, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; exami-  
20 nation of estimates of appropriation in the field; and mis-  
21 cellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved  
22 by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion,  
23 \$240,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall  
24 be paid for the current and future volumes of the United  
25 States Code Annotated.



1       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
2 penses, Department of Justice, not including traveling ex-  
3 penses otherwise payable under any appropriations for  
4 “Federal Bureau of Investigation”, “Salaries and expenses  
5 of marshals”, “Fees of witnesses”, “Enforcement of antitrust  
6 and kindred laws”, “Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
7 ice”, “Salaries and expenses, War Division”, and “Penal and  
8 correctional institutions” (except as otherwise hereinbefore  
9 provided), \$520,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
10 able, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500, for expenses of  
11 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau  
12 of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the  
13 Attorney General.

14       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
15 the Department of Justice, \$600,000.

16       Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
17 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
18 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
19 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
20 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
21 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
22 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-  
23 tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
24 General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme

1 Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and  
2 Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses,  
3 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General;  
4 in all, \$146,900.

5 Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the en-  
6 forcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling  
7 expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be  
8 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that  
9 the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder  
10 shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including  
11 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,600,000:  
12 *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended  
13 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional  
14 offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no  
15 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any  
16 person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for  
17 the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such  
18 person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice  
19 and consent of the Senate.

20 Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation  
21 of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attor-  
22 neys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
23 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for  
24 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
25 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the



1 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
2 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
3 such courts; in all, \$55,000, to be expended under the  
4 direction of the Attorney General.

5 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
6 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
7 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
8 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
9 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
10 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
11 June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies,  
12 equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or  
13 otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and steno-  
14 graphic work in taking depositions at such rates of compen-  
15 sation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
16 General, printing and binding, the employment of experts  
17 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
18 proved by the Attorney General, and personal services in  
19 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$270,000.

20 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
21 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
22 for other necessary expenses, including employment of ex-  
23 perts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized  
24 or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic report-

1 ing services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like  
2 services, \$3,750,000.

3 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
4 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
5 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national  
6 security and war effort and in connection with the registra-  
7 tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment  
8 of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;  
9 travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organi-  
10 zations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
11 stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise;  
12 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceed-  
13 ing \$4,000), \$800,000.

14 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
15 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
16 \$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,  
17 Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved  
18 by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees  
19 or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions,  
20 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
21 proved by the Attorney General, so much as may be neces-  
22 sary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such ex-  
23 penses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than  
24 Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings



1 involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; pur-  
2 chase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Fed-  
3 eral Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$420,000.

4 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
5 forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district  
6 attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
7 employces, including the office expenses of United States  
8 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
9 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
10 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
11 States district attorney, \$3,845,000.

12 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
13 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
14 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
15 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
16 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
17 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
18 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
19 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
20 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
21 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
22 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
23 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
24 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:

1 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress  
2 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
3 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
4 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
5 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
6 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
7 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
8 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
9 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
10 Senate.

11 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
12 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
13 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
14 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
15 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
16 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
17 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
18 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
19 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the  
20 Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227) ; pur-  
21 chase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten  
22 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed  
23 \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of  
24 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$3,883,000:  
25 *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies



1 may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,  
2 not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately  
3 owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on  
4 official business within the limits of their official station.

5 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per  
6 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsist-  
7 ence, such payments to be made on the certification of  
8 the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as  
9 provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C.  
10 577), \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
11 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and  
12 expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
13 approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be  
14 conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum  
15 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more  
16 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which  
17 fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:  
18 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United  
19 States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on  
20 behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity  
21 in connection with which such person is employed, his travel  
22 expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the  
23 appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of  
24 such employee.

25 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not

1 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-  
2 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
3 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
4 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
5 ordered by the court, \$305,000: *Provided*, That, except  
6 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
7 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
8 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
9 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
10 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
11 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
12 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
13 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

14                   FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

15       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes:  
16 For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United  
17 States; for the protection of the person of the President of the  
18 United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and  
19 preservation of identification and other records and their  
20 exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
21 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such  
22 other investigations regarding official matters under the con-  
23 trol of the Department of Justice and the Department of  
24 State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal  
25 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase,



1 not to exceed \$25,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation  
2 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at  
3 not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation  
4 of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and  
5 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,  
6 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
7 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
8 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including  
9 expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at  
10 meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when  
11 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-  
12 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal  
13 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifi-  
14 cally authorized by the Attorney General for information  
15 leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, includ-  
16 ing not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of  
17 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of  
18 the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
19 amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not  
20 to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
21 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
22 expended, \$7,858,000.

23 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
24 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the

1 purposes and under the conditions specified in the pre-  
2 ceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve  
3 for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping,  
4 extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure  
5 in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General  
6 may determine.

7       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
8 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
9 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
10 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
11 person of the President of the United States; the acquisi-  
12 tion, collection, classification, and preservation of identi-  
13 fication and other records and their exchange with the  
14 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
15 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-  
16 gations regarding official matters under the control of the  
17 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be  
18 directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the  
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed  
20 \$300,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-  
21 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammuni-  
22 tion; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and  
23 telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
24 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
25 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses; pay-



1 ment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney  
2 General for information leading to the apprehension of fugi-  
3 tives from justice, including not to exceed \$150,000 to  
4 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,  
5 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
6 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such  
7 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and  
8 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for  
9 the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
10 \$34,810,000.

11 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
12 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
13 any civil-service employee.

14 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

15 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
16 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, nec-  
17 essary for the administration and enforcement of the laws  
18 relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration,  
19 and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the  
20 District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, mainte-  
21 nance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the  
22 deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons  
23 subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States  
24 and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards;  
25 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-

1 graph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses,  
2 including attendance at meetings concerned with the pur-  
3 poses of this appropriation; purchase, hire, maintenance, and  
4 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
5 boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks,  
6 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange  
7 thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
8 tion fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage  
9 and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United  
10 States; stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
11 wise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of  
12 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
13 and allowances (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person)  
14 for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act  
15 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), \$24,321,000: *Pro-*  
16 *vided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reim-  
17 burse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal,  
18 State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be  
19 necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in  
20 rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice  
21 in connection with the administration and enforcement of  
22 said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall  
23 be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
24 Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
25 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the At-



1 torney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, im-  
2 provements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien ene-  
3 mies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and  
4 for all necessary expenses, including household equipment,  
5 incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
6 parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
7 and dependent children, including transportation and other  
8 expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide  
9 residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the  
10 Attorney General, and for the payment of wages to alien  
11 enemy detainees for work performed under conditions pre-  
12 scribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That  
13 the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat.  
14 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-  
15 tion and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiv-  
16 ing from the United States compensation in the form of  
17 subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance  
18 with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work  
19 performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not  
20 apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's  
21 compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or  
22 in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive  
23 similar benefits for injury or death: *Provided further*, That  
24 not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be ex-  
25 pended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of at-

1 torneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regu-  
2 lations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and  
3 not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
4 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
5 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
6 amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he  
7 may think it advisable not to specify, and every such cer-  
8 tificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
9 therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further,*  
10 That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization  
11 may contract with officers and employees for the use, on  
12 official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further,*  
13 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-  
14 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to  
15 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and  
16 Naturalization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and  
17 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)  
18 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

19

## FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

20 Salaries, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries in the District  
21 of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervi-  
22 sion of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners,  
23 \$336,700.

24

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
25 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,



1 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and  
2 correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transport-  
3 ing remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends  
4 in the United States; expenses of transporting persons  
5 released from custody of the United States to place of  
6 conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within  
7 the United States or to such place within the United States  
8 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the  
9 furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the  
10 Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30,  
11 regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed  
12 fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one  
13 bus at not to exceed \$2,000; maintenance and repair of  
14 passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at  
15 meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison  
16 System when authorized in writing by the Attorney Gen-  
17 eral; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of  
18 members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred  
19 in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uni-  
20 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
21 employees in the performance of their official duties; news-  
22 papers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition;  
23 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;  
24 under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of  
25 the appropriations under this heading used for payment

1 of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison  
2 commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earn-  
3 ings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the  
4 amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That sec-  
5 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed  
6 to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any ap-  
7 propriation herein under this heading when the aggregate  
8 amount involved does not exceed \$500:

9 Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and  
10 operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories,  
11 including not to exceed \$4,710,000 for salaries and wages  
12 of all officers and employees, \$7,573,000.

13 Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance  
14 and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners  
15 at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed \$272,000  
16 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees,  
17 \$595,000.

18 Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and  
19 operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, includ-  
20 ing not to exceed \$1,818,000 for salaries and wages of all  
21 officers and employees, \$2,987,000.

22 Prison camps: For the construction and repair of  
23 buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and opera-  
24 tion of prison camps, \$469,000.



1        Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
2 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances  
3 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
4 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
5 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
6 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
7 duties, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
8 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
9 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
10 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
11 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
12 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
13 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the  
14 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service  
15 for the other objects mentioned above.

16        Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
17 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
18 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
19 medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and trans-  
20 portation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence  
21 in the United States, or such other place within the United  
22 States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and  
23 including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of build-  
24 ings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied

1 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
2 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners be-  
3 coming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane  
4 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
5 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased  
6 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States  
7 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are un-  
8 claimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and re-  
9 turning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture;  
10 and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United  
11 States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,384,000.

12       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
13 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem  
14 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
15 than one of such capacities on the same day.

16       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
17 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
18 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
19 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
20 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

21       Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
22 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
23 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
24 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any



1 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
2 the District of Columbia.

3 This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
4 Appropriation Act, 1944".

### 5 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### 6 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

7 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
8 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
9 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
10 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign  
11 minor routine official papers and documents during the tem-  
12 porary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and  
13 the Assistant Secretary of the Department, \$534,000.

14 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
15 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
16 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
17 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
18 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
19 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
20 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
21 papers (not exceeding \$1,500) ; purchase of atlases or maps,  
22 stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting,  
23 oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel,  
24 lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles;

1 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
2 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks and bicycles;  
3 freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries;  
4 telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls  
5 (not to exceed \$1,000); first-aid outfits for use in the  
6 buildings occupied by employees of this Department;  
7 \$88,000.

8       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses  
9 of the Department of Commerce except the Weather Bureau,  
10 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aero-  
11 nautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, such expenses to  
12 include the examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
13 field, \$110,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$2,500 of  
14 this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automo-  
15 biles for travel on official business, without regard to the  
16 provisions of the act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and  
17 not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for expenses of at-  
18 tendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office  
19 of the Secretary of Commerce.

20       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
21 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
22 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, and work done  
23 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau author-  
24 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
25 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,



1 220), \$380,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed  
2 \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries  
3 of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office  
4 for service as copy editors.

5 Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-  
6 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
7 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
8 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-  
9 ing expenses, \$125,000.

10 LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

11 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for  
12 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the  
13 supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
14 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reor-  
15 ganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered 9071  
16 of February 24, 1942, \$150,000 is hereby made available to  
17 the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith, in-  
18 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
19 where; printing and binding (\$3,000); lawbooks, books of  
20 reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
21 temporary employment of persons or organizations for special  
22 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
23 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when specifically  
24 authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation and  
25 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in

1 lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their  
2 home, without other compensation from the United States,  
3 in an advisory capacity to the Secretary: *Provided*, That none  
4 of the funds made available by this Act for administrative  
5 expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended  
6 unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall  
7 have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation  
8 warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall  
9 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget  
10 and Accounting Act, as amended.

11 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

12 Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-  
13 penses: Not to exceed \$308,600 of the funds of the Export-  
14 Import Bank of Washington, continued as an agency of  
15 the Government by the Act of September 26, 1940 (15  
16 U. S. C. 713b), shall be available during the fiscal year  
17 1944 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
18 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
19 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
20 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,  
21 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;  
22 lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for  
23 periodicals, newspapers, and maps; not to exceed \$19,000  
24 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for  
25 special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to



1 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and rent in the District  
2 of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-  
3 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but  
4 not including other personal services) in connection with the  
5 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-  
6 tion of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or  
7 in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections  
8 of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative  
9 expenses for the purposes hereof.

10 RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

11 Not to exceed \$9,583,000 of the funds of the Recon-  
12 struction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of  
13 January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the  
14 fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Cor-  
15 poration and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including  
16 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
17 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
18 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
19 amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; law-  
20 books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for peri-  
21 odicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia;  
22 use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks;  
23 and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*,  
24 That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisi-  
25 tion, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of

1 any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation  
2 or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an  
3 interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral,  
4 shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the  
5 purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any  
6 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in  
7 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect  
8 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other  
9 obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and  
10 paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of Janu-  
11 ary 22, 1932, as amended.

12 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

13 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
14 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
15 records and supplying information incident to carrying out the  
16 provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
17 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
18 services in the District of Columbia and binding records,  
19 \$250,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the  
20 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-  
21 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations  
22 approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the  
23 Social Security Board.

24 Customs statistics: For all salaries and expenses neces-  
25 sary for the collection, compilation, and periodic publication



1 of statistics showing the United States exports and imports,  
2 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and  
3 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation  
4 "Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce," \$470,000.

5       Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and  
6 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-  
7 ing the census reports provided for by law, including personal  
8 services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees  
9 at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census;  
10 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records;  
11 preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work  
12 of specialized character by contract or otherwise; construc-  
13 tion and repair of tabulating machines and other me-  
14 chanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and ex-  
15 change of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies,  
16 \$1,900,000.

17       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
18 shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not  
19 to exceed \$500, for attendance at meetings concerned with  
20 the collection of statistics when incurred on the written  
21 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

22       OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

23       General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
24 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
25 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-

1 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-  
2 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
3 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
4 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-  
5 ganizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
6 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
7 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
8 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance, and  
9 repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments,  
10 equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance,  
11 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
12 \$1,800,000.

13       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-  
14 quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
15 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-  
16 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction  
17 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling  
18 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration  
19 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the  
20 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and  
21 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
22 ing automobiles, \$2,413,000: *Provided*, That this appro-  
23 priation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations  
24 heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1942 and  
25 1943 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and



1 accounted for as one fund and remain available until June  
2 30, 1944.

3 Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
4 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-  
5 navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal  
6 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire, main-  
7 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
8 mobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in  
9 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
10 posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and  
11 operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities;  
12 \$19,650,000.

13 Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
14 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
15 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such  
16 developmental work and service testing as tends to the  
17 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including  
18 landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-  
19 ances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal  
20 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning  
21 and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
22 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase  
23 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$542,000.

24 Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
25 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics

1 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
2 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S.  
3 C. 751-752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
4 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-  
5 bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
6 fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment  
7 of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed  
8 \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
9 senger-carrying automobiles; \$2,300,000.

10 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
11 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-  
12 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National  
13 Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of  
14 passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$1,000  
15 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$505,000.

16 The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Admin-  
17 istrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the pur-  
18 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
19 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; sala-  
20 ries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to at-  
21 tend courses of training conducted by the Government or  
22 other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, clean-  
23 ing, and repair of special wearing apparel (including  
24 skis and snowshoes).



## CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercising the powers and performing the duties vested in and imposed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 401), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental to the investigation of accidents involving certificated aircraft operated by air carriers occurring outside the continental limits of the United States); contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$1,150,000:

1 *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, when  
2 specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for  
3 expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organiza-  
4 tions, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with  
5 aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000) .

6 Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
7 \$12,000.

8 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

9 For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and  
10 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four  
11 motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair,  
12 and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles,  
13 purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500,  
14 surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber  
15 boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats,  
16 and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing,  
17 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-  
18 missioned officers when transferred from one official station  
19 to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers  
20 who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of com-  
21 missioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
22 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at  
23 not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a  
24 vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader,  
25 extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each sta-



1 tion to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau  
2 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
3 services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at  
4 not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise  
5 appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for  
6 operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photo-  
7 graphic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of  
8 field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be  
9 expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the  
10 Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of  
11 Commerce, and under the following heads:

12       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
13 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
14 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
15 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-  
16 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
17 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
18 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
19 of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and  
20 nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
21 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
22 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
23 retary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic  
24 Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies  
25 furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in

1 remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily  
2 provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$500 and  
3 actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force tem-  
4 porarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia  
5 for consultation with the director, \$444,000.

6       Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing mag-  
7 netic and seismological observations and to establish meridian  
8 lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United  
9 States; making magnetic and seismological observations in  
10 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;  
11 purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instru-  
12 ments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of  
13 temporary magnetic and seismological buildings, \$80,000.

14       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
15 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; deter-  
16 mining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to  
17 establish the control for a national mapping program, and  
18 for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and  
19 other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the  
20 United States; including printing and binding and traveling  
21 expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation  
22 and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding  
23 \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the vari-  
24 ation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of  
25 the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithers-



1 burg, Maryland, not exceeding \$2,700 each; establishing lines  
2 of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangu-  
3 lation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
4 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
5 States and for making such observations in regions under  
6 the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and  
7 coasts adjacent thereto, \$374,000.

8       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-  
9 ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
10 chandlery, \$85,000.

11       Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
12 employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
13 sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
14 execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
15 authorized by law, \$630,000.

16       Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
17 prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
18 one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
19 retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
20 six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the  
21 Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), \$790,000.

22       Office force: For personal services, in the District of  
23 Columbia, \$1,060,000.

24       Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
25 cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-

1 rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
2 shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; journals, books of  
3 reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates,  
4 chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for  
5 electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photo-  
6 graphing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photo-  
7 lithographing and printing charts for immediate use; sta-  
8 tionery for office and field parties; transportation of instru-  
9 ments and supplies when not charged to field expenses;  
10 telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous  
11 expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90  
12 for streetcar fares, \$300,000.

13       Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
14 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District  
15 of Columbia (not to exceed \$213,000), operation of airplane  
16 for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground  
17 surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photo-  
18 graphic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equip-  
19 ment, \$394,000.

20       Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or  
21 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available  
22 for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence  
23 while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore pro-  
24 vided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington



1 for short periods for consultation with the director), except  
2 as now provided by law.

3 The appropriation in this title herein for traveling ex-  
4 penses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$650,  
5 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
6 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on  
7 the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

8 Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made  
9 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the  
10 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
11 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engi-  
12 neers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by  
13 the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay  
14 not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

15 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

16 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
17 ices (not to exceed \$1,260,000) and other necessary ex-  
18 penses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at  
19 the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by  
20 law or in pursuance of law; newspapers (not exceeding  
21 \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; contract steno-  
22 graphic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and  
23 other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia;  
24 \$1,309,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and

1 binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys  
2 conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall  
3 be payable from the amount herein appropriated: *Provided*  
4 *further*, That no part of the appropriation in this paragraph  
5 shall be used for inquiries or investigations relating to dairy  
6 products, or for promotional activities inquiries or investiga-  
7 tions in connection with oleomargarine, "filled milk", "filled"  
8 cheese and other pretended substitutes for dairy products.

9       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
10 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for  
11 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the pro-  
12 motion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and  
13 also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of For-  
14 eign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts,  
15 and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written  
16 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

17                                   PATENT OFFICE

18       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
19 bia and elsewhere, \$3,410,000.

20       Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly  
21 issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of  
22 copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,  
23 designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers  
24 when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost  
25 plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;



1 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-  
2 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000:  
3 *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented  
4 cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the pur-  
5 pose of photolithography.

6       Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of  
7 law, professional, and other reference books and publica-  
8 tions and scientific books; expenses of transporting publi-  
9 cations of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign  
10 governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; main-  
11 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying auto-  
12 mobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale  
13 of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications  
14 for patents, and such other questions arising in connection  
15 with applications for patents and the prior art as may be  
16 deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for ex-  
17 pense attending defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
18 missioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscel-  
19 laneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$65,000.

20       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
21 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and  
22 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official  
23 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for  
24 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,  
25 \$800,000.

1       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
2 be available, in an amount not to exceed \$500, for expenses  
3 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
4 Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the  
5 Secretary of Commerce.

6                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7       Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
8 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establish-  
9 ing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3,  
10 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of  
11 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the  
12 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth  
13 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
14 merce Appropriation Act 1935", including personal services  
15 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
16 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-  
17 tion service, transportation service; streetcar fares not ex-  
18 ceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, com-  
19 pensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public  
20 Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards  
21 for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making  
22 clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific  
23 and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's  
24 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most  
25 effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, elec-



1 tric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories  
2 of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including sup-  
3 plies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and  
4 toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons;  
5 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; opera-  
6 tion, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile;  
7 purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and  
8 exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their  
9 exchange; and translation of technical articles:

10       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
11 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
12 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
13 tions to buildings; \$441,000, of which amount \$11,000 shall  
14 be available immediately.

15       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
16 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
17 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
18 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
19 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
20 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
21 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
22 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
23 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
24 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
25 neering; \$1,010,000.

1     Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
2     velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
3     ment of improved methods of measurement; the determination  
4     of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
5     investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
6     economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
7     and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,  
8     radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
9     affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
10    chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
11    properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
12    utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
13    the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
14    the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
15    \$808,000.

16     Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
17    ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
18    tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
19    for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
20    the utilization and standardization of building materials: for  
21    the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-  
22    practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
23    quality and performance, \$190,000.

24     During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any de-  
25    partment or independent establishment of the Government



1 having funds available for scientific investigations and  
2 requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of  
3 Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of  
4 the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau  
5 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its  
6 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of  
7 Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards  
8 such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investiga-  
9 tions. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the  
10 books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be  
11 authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to  
12 the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for per-  
13 formance of work for the department or establishment from  
14 which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
15 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
16 the District of Columbia and in the field.

17       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
18 shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in  
19 an amount not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance  
20 at meetings concerned with standardization and research  
21 or either, when incurred on the written authority of the  
22 Secretary of Commerce.

23       Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau  
24 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment  
25 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of

1 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians  
2 as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in  
3 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
4 for any person so employed.

5 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
6 Standards not to exceed \$2,200,000 may be expended for  
7 personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### 8 WEATHER BUREAU

9 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
10 sary for carrying into effect in the United States and pos-  
11 sessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the  
12 Secretary of Commerce, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of  
13 an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313),  
14 and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
15 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric  
16 phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and  
17 societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of  
18 reference; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500  
19 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
20 Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce;  
21 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
22 repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings  
23 and care and preservation of grounds, including the con-  
24 struction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public  
25 streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of



1 temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; tele-  
2 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
3 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of  
4 Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the  
5 service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
6 meteorological offices and stations, \$8,970,000, of which  
7 not to exceed \$872,800 may be expended for departmental  
8 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
9 \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost  
10 of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteor-  
11 ological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
12 maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for  
13 the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and  
14 other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be  
15 done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Gov-  
16 ernment Printing Office without impairing the service of  
17 said Bureau.

18 Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, ap-  
19 pointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of  
20 the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may  
21 perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement,  
22 alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property  
23 and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be  
24 prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

25 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may

1 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska,  
2 and in other territorial possessions for taking and trans-  
3 mitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

4 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air  
5 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-  
6 nautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall  
7 be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-  
8 tary of Commerce, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
9 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau in  
10 Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or  
11 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
12 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
13 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
14 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
15 ture for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the  
16 Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau,  
17 available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses  
18 of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement  
19 in the United States to their posts of duty at any point out-  
20 side the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

21 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
22 Appropriation Act, 1944".

#### 23 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

24 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in  
25 this Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for



1 the current and future volumes of the United States Code  
2 Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current  
3 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

4 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
5 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any  
6 position for which he or she has been nominated after the  
7 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
8 person.

9 SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in  
10 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
11 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
12 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
13 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
14 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
15 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
16 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
17 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
18 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
19 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
20 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of  
21 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
22 ment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appro-  
23 priation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and,  
24 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or  
25 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*

1 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition  
2 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
3 law.

4 SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
5 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives April 7, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*





78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2397

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations









78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2397

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 7 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. MURRAY (for himself and the Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises) to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 At the proper place in the bill, insert the following:
- 2 “*Provided*, That, after thirty days following the approval of
- 3 this Act and notwithstanding any other provision of law or
- 4 Executive or administrative act, no part of this appropriation
- 5 shall be used to enforce directly or indirectly in any respect
- 6 (whether by criminal or civil proceedings in any court or by
- 7 administrative proceedings or executive acts in any agency

1 or by any officer of the Government of the United States  
2 or in any manner whatever concerning) any maximum  
3 price, priority, rationing, allocation, distribution, limitation, or  
4 similar rules, regulations, directives, or orders relating to  
5 goods, supplies, or products for civilian consumption as  
6 against any processor, fabricator, wholesaler, or retailer  
7 thereof in the usual course or custom of trade, where the facts  
8 offered in defense in any such proceeding or before any such  
9 court, agency, or officer demonstrate that any such rules,  
10 regulations, or orders do not (1) afford, as compared with  
11 the prevailing cost of agricultural or other materials or prod-  
12 ucts (including livestock) such persons must buy for proc-  
13 essing or resale, the generally fair and necessary operating  
14 margins consistent with the third proviso of section 3 of the  
15 Act of October 2, 1942 (Public, Numbered 729, Seventy-  
16 seventh Congress, second session), or (2) make due, ade-  
17 quate, and affirmative provision for the allocation or distribu-  
18 tion of such available supplies, goods, or products through  
19 the usual and established channels of trade (including proc-  
20 essors, fabricators, wholesalers, or retailers) in the proportion  
21 so distributed during the calendar year 1941 as contemplated  
22 by section 2 (h) of the Emergency Price Control Act of  
23 1942 (Public, Numbered 421, Seventy-seventh Congress,  
24 second session); or, (3) as to such rules, regulations, or  
25 orders issued or amended after thirty days following the ap-



1   proval of this Act, have been issued or amended without  
2   full consultation orally or in writing with a standing advisory  
3   committee composed of representatives and alternates  
4   chosen by, and assigned to such committees upon petition of,  
5   the several trade associations of the industry dealing in the  
6   commodity directly affected (including processors, fabricators,  
7   wholesalers, and retailers) and representative of each branch  
8   of such industry as required by section 2 (a) of the Emer-  
9   gency Price Control Act of 1942: *Provided further*, That,  
10  in order to prevent evasions of the foregoing, no part of any  
11  other appropriation nor any other public funds, personnel,  
12  services, or property whatever shall be so used and any court,  
13  agency, or officer acting contrary to the foregoing in any case  
14  shall be without jurisdiction or authority in such case and any  
15  judgments, decrees, orders, rules, regulations, or rulings or  
16  other judicial or administrative acts or process issued by any  
17  such court, agency, or officer in any such case shall be null  
18  and void.”

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## AMENDMENT

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Intended to be proposed by Mr. Murray (for himself and the Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises) to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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JUNE 7 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and  
ordered to be printed











United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 89

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1943

No. 109

## Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, May 24, 1943)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father God, we come this day in the spirit of solemn dedication as in the name of the Lord our God we set up the starry banner of our Nation's life. We gratefully remember that its folds are woven of a thousand strands of memory, of affection, and of hope; that in it are the recollections of a glorious past and of immortal deeds. As it floats in the free breeze of heaven it speaks to us of an awful sense of divine destiny as our Nation now plays its part as the prepared instrument of Thy providence in all the earth. That we may be more worthy of that manifest destiny in the molding of a new world, we make a new covenant sealed in the patriot blood of the past and in the blood of today. May no attitude, word, or deed of ours stain its white or shame its red, betray its blue or dim its stars. We humbly pray that wherever it waves it may be to all men the emblem of freedom, equality, brotherhood, and justice; that wherever it is carried it may bring hope to the down-trodden, emancipation to the shackled, and doom to the thralldom of tyrants.

To Thee, Author of Liberty, we pledge, as the emblem of our heart's devotion moves forward toward the goal of a free world with the flags of other nations who cherish liberty more than life, that we will nobly live for it and if need be bravely die for it:

"What matters death if Freedom be not dead?

No flags are fair if Freedom's flag be furled.

Who fights for freedom goes with joyful tread

To meet the force of hell against him hurled,

And has for Captain Him whose thorn-wreathed head

Smiles from the cross upon a conquered world."

Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal

of the proceedings of the calendar day Saturday, June 12, 1943, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting a nomination was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

### CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, on page 5883 of the RECORD for Saturday, June 12, 1943, in the first column, in line 2 of the second paragraph, the figures "75 per cent" should be "75,000."

The VICE PRESIDENT. The correction will be made.

### CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	O'Daniel
Andrews	Green	O'Mahoney
Bailey	Guffey	Overton
Ball	Gurney	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hatch	Reed
Barbour	Hawkes	Revercomb
Bilbo	Hayden	Reynolds
Bone	Hill	Robertson
Bridges	Holman	Russell
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Scrugham
Burton	La Follette	Shipstead
Bushfield	Langer	Smith
Byrd	Lodge	Stewart
Capper	Lucas	Taft
Caraway	McCarran	Thomas, Idaho
Chandler	McClellan	Thomas, Utah
Chavez	McKellar	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	McNary	Vandenberg
Connally	Maloney	Van Nuys
Danaher	Maybank	Wallgren
Davis	Mead	Walsh
Eastland	Millikin	Wheeler
Ellender	Moore	Wherry
Ferguson	Murdock	White
George	Murray	Willis
Gerry	Nye	Wilson

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] is absent on official business for the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCFARLAND], the Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. TYDINGS] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER], and the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-eight Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

### PETITION

Mr. CAPPER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Rosalia, Kans., praying for the enactment of Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### NATIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR PEOPLE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—PETITION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I present and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD, with the signatures, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, a petition signed by officers of twoscore District of Columbia organizations, including many of the principal business, labor, civic, educational, and social groups, supporting Senate Joint Resolution 33, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States granting a new power to the Congress with respect to the people



of the District of Columbia. Under this new power the Congress, by subsequent legislation, would be able to provide voting representation for the people of the District of Columbia in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President.

Regarding this identical resolution, Representative HATTON W. SUMNERS, of Texas, stated on the floor of the House of Representatives on June 10:

I see no good objection to this proposed constitutional amendment from any angle. To the people who feel that the Federal Government should never surrender the power to govern the District of Columbia this proposed amendment should not be objectionable, for there is no surrender of that power proposed. If the amendment should be adopted and Congress should act under the grant of power conferred, Congress would retain the power to modify or even repeal the whole thing if the governmental arrangement inaugurated should not work. This proposed amendment will be merely an enabling provision granting power to the Congress to give to the American citizens living in the District of Columbia such rights to participate in the National Government as in the judgment of Congress would not interfere with the Federal interest.

The Washington Evening Star, referring to the remarks of Judge SUMNERS in connection with presenting a similar petition to the House, had this to say editorially in its issue of June 11, 1943:

We are fighting this war to preserve, with other things, the principle that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed." Washington men are fighting with the armed forces on fronts all over the world. But they are the only Americans in uniform denied the full rights of American citizenship, and this denial springs from the accidental fact of their birth or residence in the Capital of the United States.

As Mr. SUMNERS points out, the restoration to Washingtonians of the birthright of every American would involve no loss, to Congress, of its exclusive control over the seat of government. That control, it would seem, would be made more secure, rather than weakened, if the Government which exercises it practiced here at home what it preaches abroad. Continued failure to admit to full citizenship the Americans who live in the Nation's Capital is a cloud on our title to the claim of being a free democracy. It should be removed.

I am wholeheartedly in sympathy with this effort on the part of the citizens of the District of Columbia to obtain the right of suffrage and voting representation in the councils of our Nation. They are justly entitled as intelligent, worthy Americans to possess these fundamental rights—neither reason nor excuse can be offered to justify further delay in righting a great wrong.

There being no objection, the petition was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD with the signatures attached, as follows:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Your petitioners, the Citizens' Joint Committee on National Representation for the District of Columbia, and the presidents of its constituent and cooperating organizations, whose names are subscribed below, hereby reaffirm the principles proclaimed by the founders of our Republic that "Taxation

without representation is tyranny"; that "Governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"; and in order that "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people" may become an accomplished fact for all the people of the United States, respectfully represent:

That the over one-half million totally disfranchised and unrepresented citizens of the United States resident in the District of Columbia, obey national laws, outnumber the residents of each of 12 States, and pay more national taxes than each of 22 of the States.

That over two decades ago, when they outnumbered only six States, they supplied to the Army and Navy of the United States a larger number of men than any one of seven of the States, and oversubscribed their quotas of all wartime funds.

That again in the present war for the preservation of the principles of democracy and civilization as against despotism and barbarism thousands of these voteless and unrepresented Americans of the District of Columbia are now by voluntary enrollment and by draft serving in the armed forces of our country.

That these, your fellow Americans, now have no voice in their National Government which requires them to fight, to bleed, and perhaps to die.

That as a fundamental right they are as justly entitled, as are other Americans, to voting representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President.

That the only sound reason which can be offered for any departure, in the case of the District of Columbia, from the fundamental American concepts of representative government is for protection of the national interest in the Nation's seat of government and then only to the extent required for such effective protection.

That this protection of the national interest—coupled with recognition of the interest and rights of the people of the District—is provided in our proposed constitutional amendment which confirms in Congress continuing control of District representation so that both the Nation's and the District's interests may always be equitably protected.

We, therefore, respectfully petition the adoption of House Joint Resolution 81 and the identical Senate Joint Resolution 33, which propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to grant the above-sought relief to the citizens of the United States resident in the District of Columbia.

#### THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT

"The Congress shall have power to provide that there shall be in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President Members elected by the people of the District constituting the seat of government of the United States, in such numbers and with such powers as the Congress shall determine. All legislation hereunder shall be subject to amendment and repeal."

Theodore W. Noyes, chairman, Citizens' Joint Committee on District of Columbia National Representation; Granville Gude, president, Board of Trade; Harry S. Wender, president, Federation of Citizens' Associations (66 member groups); John Locher, president, Central Labor Union (150 local unions); Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, president, Federation of Women's Clubs (31 clubs); Mrs. Eugene Callaghan, president, Voteless District of Columbia League of Women Voters; J. G. Bell, president, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Association; W. H. Blanz, president, District of Columbia Building and Loan League; Paul B. Cromelin, president, Bar Association; Helen Good-

ner, president, Women's Bar Association; Wm. J. Mileham, president, Federation of Business Men's Associations (21 associations); Robert J. Buxbaum, president, Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor (250 local unions); Dr. Victor Meyers, chairman, Interfederation Conference; Theodore W. Noyes, president, Association of Oldest Inhabitants; Evan H. Tucker, president, Northeast Washington Citizens' Association; Claud Livingston, president, Washington Real Estate Board; Louis D. Krakow, president, Advertising Club of Washington; Dorothy E. Marvin, president, Twentieth Century Club; Martha A. Swift, acting president, Women's City Club; Charles H. Bates, president, Society of Natives of the District of Columbia; Harald H. Lund, president, Monday Evening Club; Lillian Detre, president, Washington section, National Council of Jewish Women; Julian A. Brylawski, president, Motion Picture Theater Owners of the District of Columbia; Preston W. Grant, president, Junior Board of Commerce; Samuel E. Collegeman, president, Associated Retail Credit Men of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. Dan Blackstone, president, Florists' Club of Washington; L. G. Jackson, president, Hotel Greeters of America, Charter 31; Thomas M. Hysong, president, Newcomers Club; Mildred C. Clum, president, Soroptimist Club; Etta L. Taggart, president, The Washingtonians; Kathryn S. Mitchell, chairman, legislative committee, American Association of University Women; Richard A. Burton, department commander, Department of District of Columbia, Veterans of Foreign Wars (15 posts); Patrick J. Fitzgibbons, department commander, Department of District of Columbia, American Legion (40 posts); Joseph M. Cohan, president, District of Columbia chapter, Rainbow Division of Veterans; Charles A. Murray, president, Young Democratic Clubs of District of Columbia; Malcolm S. McConihe, Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia; E. F. Colladay, Republican national committeeman for the District of Columbia; Mabel H. Ellett, president, District of Columbia Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations (71 associations); Wilbur S. Finch, president, District of Columbia Suffrage Association.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations:

H. R. 2397. A bill making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 311).

By Mr. VAN NUYS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 357. A bill to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover; with amendments (Rept. No. 312); and

S. 630. A bill to amend section 107 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to change the terms of the district court for the middle district of Tennessee; without amendment (Rept. No. 313).



# H. R. 2397

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

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## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1       On page 37, line 6, after the word "assistants" insert the
- 2 following: "at such rates of compensation as may be author-
- 3 ized and approved by the Attorney General".

6-14-43—A

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 2397

## AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. McCARRAN to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



# Calendar No. 317

78TH CONGRESS {  
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT  
No. 311 }

## DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

JUNE 14 (legislative day, May 24), 1943.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted  
the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2397]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made:

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$189, 629, 400
Amount of increase by the Senate.....	36, 476, 358
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	226, 105, 758
Amount of appropriations, 1943.....	483, 542, 005
Amount of the regular and supplemental estimates, 1944.....	225, 849, 500
The bill as reported to the Senate:	
Under the appropriations for 1943.....	257, 436, 247
Exceeds the estimates for 1944.....	256, 258
Amount in this bill for—	
State Department.....	33, 528, 100
Department of Justice.....	102, 657, 300
Department of Commerce.....	89, 920, 358
Total.....	226, 105, 758

5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6 ending June 30, 1944, namely:

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

**State Department—Title I:**

Contingent expenses-----	\$100, 000
Printing and binding-----	40, 000
(For printing three volumes of Foreign Relations of 1931, and four volumes in the series on the Paris Peace Conference.)	
Collecting and editing official papers of Territories-----	10, 000
Representation allowances-----	20, 000
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Total increase, State Department-----	170, 000
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**Justice Department—Title II:**

**Immigration and Naturalization Service:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be deleted:

*Provided further,* That the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death:

(The House inserted this proviso at the request of the Department of Justice. Subsequent thereto, however, certain complications have arisen and the Department is now working with the War Department to secure legislation covering this particular problem. Under the circumstances this language is unnecessary.)

**Department of Commerce—Title III:**

Traveling expenses-----	5, 000
(The committee recommends \$5,000 for traveling expenses of the field office service, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.)	

**Administrator of Civil Aeronautics:**

Establishment of air navigation facilities-----	1, 842, 000
(Alaska airway communication facilities, and U. S. communications service.)	

**Development of landing areas:**

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph relating to development of landing areas be added to the bill:

*Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1944, without warrant action: Provided, That not to exceed \$158,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General Administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.*



**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.**  
**Administrator of Civil Aeronautics—Continued.**

**Development of landing areas—Continued.**

The purpose of this amendment is to make approximately \$99,000,000 of unobligated balances available during the fiscal year 1944. The areas being provided are for use in conjunction with military pilot training, Air Transport Command, and air-defense activities. As much of the actual construction desired by the War and Navy Departments will be impossible of completion by the end of the current fiscal year, the foregoing provision is deemed to be essential.

Civilian pilot training----- \$33, 940, 358

(The committee in recommending \$33,940,358 for the civilian pilot training program for the fiscal year 1944 has made provision for the training of not to exceed 8,648 trainees, which number will produce 7,200 instructor-course graduates for the Army. When this program was first initiated these trainees were enlisted reservists on inactive status and have continued in that status up to the present time. At the time these men were enlisted inducements were held out to them that those who finished the courses successfully would be given employment as glider pilots, ferry command pilots, service pilots, civilian instructors, or civilian pilots in the military services and in agencies furnishing military service. Due to lack of facilities and other difficulties, numerous bottlenecks developed in the plan and in some instances trainees were required to wait months between courses. This has worked a considerable hardship on these men who in all good faith enlisted in the Reserve for the purpose of receiving training to become pilots. To relieve the plight of these men, the Congress in Public Law 50, Seventy-eighth Congress, appropriated \$3,500,000 to pay these men \$50 a month while undergoing training and while awaiting assignment between courses, limiting the pay periods between courses to 2 months. This was the first time that enlisted reservists on inactive status have received pay. The committee was not willing to continue such a procedure throughout another fiscal year, and had numerous conferences with the military authorities and with the officials of the Civil Aeronautics Administration in an effort to reach a solution. All have agreed that the only solution to the problem is to call these men for active duty. At the present time, there are approximately 14,000 men in this group, some not yet assigned for training and others in various phases and stages of training. The military authorities expect to reduce that number by physical screening and other means to approximately 8,648 from which number it is expected that 7,200 will graduate as pilots. It will not be possible to reduce the number by July 1, so provision is made in the bill to carry on the rolls those who cannot be called to active duty imme-

5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
 6 ending June 30, 1944, namely:

**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.****Administrator of Civil Aeronautics—Continued.****Civilian pilot training—Continued.**

diately and pay them \$50 per month as heretofore. It is expected, however, that all of these men can be brought into the Army by September, so provision is made that after September 1, 1943, no reservist on inactive status will be paid. The committee requests that the Secretary of Commerce make a report to the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations, respectively, not later than October 1, 1943, setting forth the total number of enlisted reservists called to active duty as of Sept. 1, 1943, the number under training by courses, and the disposition of those not given civilian-pilot training. It is also requested that when the courses have been completed that a report be made to the respective committees as to the number graduated and accepted by the Army.)

Total, Civil Aeronautics Administration-----	\$35,782,358
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**Civil Aeronautics Board:****Salaries and expenses:**

Safety regulation work-----	39,000
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(The House in reducing the appropriation for the Board by \$39,000, which amount the committee is recommending be restored, stated that the reduction was predicated on the belief that a certain amount of duplication exists in the work of the Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration with respect to their promulgation and enforcement of air safety regulations. It was pointed out by the Chairman of the Board that the safety functions in the field of rule making and of enforcing the act through suspension and revocation proceedings are functions which are absolutely placed upon the Board by law. The entire amount allocated to safety work is only \$51,000, and if the cut made by the House were allowed to stand it would mean that for the coming fiscal year the Board would have only \$12,000 with which to perform the work which it is by law required to do. The committee feels that safety regulation work is of such importance that adequate provision should be made for that activity, and have therefore recommended that the \$39,000 be restored to the bill.)

Office of Air Transport Information-----	25,000
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(The functions of this office as outlined to the committee are (1) collection of facts about aviation in the foreign field and (2) study of world-wide aviation with the idea of establishing a national policy on domestic and foreign aviation. The future of aviation, both foreign and domestic, is of such great importance that it is the feeling of the committee that steps should be taken immediately by Congress through the proper legislative committees looking to a thorough and exhaustive study of the whole subject. Data collected by the Office of Air Transport Information would be of great value to such committees in their study of the question.)

Total, Civil Aeronautics Board-----	64,000
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**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.****Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce:**

Departmental salaries and expenses-----

\$50, 000

It is recommended by the committee that the following proviso be stricken from the bill:

: *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation in this paragraph shall be used for inquiries or investigations relating to dairy products, or for promotional activities inquiries or investigations in connection with oleomargarine, "filled milk," "filled" cheese and other pretended substitutes for dairy products.

(This proviso was placed in the bill on the floor of the House and was intended to prohibit the Bureau from conducting investigations similar to those which resulted in "Trade Barriers in the Food Industry" and "State Oleomargarine Legislation.")

The proviso, however, is not necessary because the Bureau has completed these reports and has not asked for funds to carry on any further work of this character during the next fiscal year. It does not plan on conducting investigations into this field, nor to publish any such reports.

The language of the proviso, however, might be narrowly construed to interfere with many other activities which the Bureau carries on as part of its regular duties, or might be called upon to do for war agencies. It might possibly interfere with such studies of present and post-war markets of any dairy products as may be requested by Lend-Lease, Board of Economic Warfare, or Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, or by the Department of Agriculture or the dairy interests themselves. It might not be possible to conduct studies into the cost of handling dairy products in different types of retail stores, although the Bureau has pioneered in this field for two decades. It might not be possible to continue to collect, study, and report on a number of fats and oils of vital importance to the war effort.)

**Field Office Service:**

Salaries and expenses-----

295, 000

(The committee recommends an appropriation of \$295,000 for the continuance of the Field Office Service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. No budget estimate was submitted to cover this activity and the House refused to provide for it in the bill as it passed the House. However, the House committee in its report has this to say about the matter:

"The reduction in the appropriation for 1943 of \$444,000, as reflected in the Budget estimates, is accounted for by a decrease of \$14,000 recommended for the Washington

5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year

6 ending June 30, 1944, namely:

**Department of Commerce—Title III—Continued.****Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Continued:****Field Office Service—Continued.****Salaries and expenses—Continued.**

office, and the elimination of the Bureau's domestic field offices which carry an appropriation of \$430,000 in the fiscal year 1943. With respect to this latter item, the committee has allowed the Bureau of the Budget recommendation to stand temporarily without prejudice to the status of the offices as to permanent continuance or discontinuance. The committee has, under authority of House Resolution No. 69, instituted an inquiry of its own with the view of securing complete factual data for a subsequent determination as to their disposition. If the report on this examination is not available to the committee while the bill is in the amendment stage, and if favorable action is later recommended, it can be incorporated in a supplemental or deficiency bill in order that any funds which may be determined for this purpose may become available by July 1, 1943."

The committee went very fully into the question of the continuance of these field offices and reached the conclusion that they served a very definite need at the present time. It was pointed out to the committee that these offices have been of inestimable value to the small businessmen, informing them on the various regulations and restrictions surrounding both imports and exports. Numerous businessmen have written the committee endorsing this service and asking for its continuance.

Total Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce-----		\$345, 000
Bureau of Standards:		
Construction of wind tunnel-----		\$110, 000
(This tunnel is necessary to enable the Bureau to carry out tests on the stability of bombs requested by the War and Navy Departments.)		
Total, Department of Commerce---		36, 306, 358
Total increase:		
State Department-----		170, 000
Department of Commerce-----		36, 306, 358
		36, 476, 358
Amount of bill as reported to Senate-----		226, 105, 758



5 ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6 ending June 30, 1944, namely:





Calendar No. 317

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 2397

[Report No. 311]

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported by Mr. McCARRAN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6      ending June 30, 1944, namely:

## 1 TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

3 Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of  
4 State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal serv-  
5 ices in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed  
6 \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be  
7 fixed by the Secretary of State; \$5,693,000, of which  
8 \$40,000 is hereby made available, without regard to civil-  
9 service and classification laws, for salaries of members and  
10 other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries  
11 may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not  
12 exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

13 Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous  
14 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilm-  
15 ing equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translat-  
16 ing services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the  
17 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation  
18 of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation  
19 (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign govern-  
20 ments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the  
21 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture  
22 projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls,  
23 hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other neces-  
24 sary services by contract or otherwise without regard to sec-  
25 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of



1 books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and,  
2 when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library  
3 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-  
4 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than  
5 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype  
6 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000); purchase of  
7 one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair  
8 of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
9 vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not  
10 to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
11 concerned with the work of the Department of State  
12 when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees  
13 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to  
14 persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by  
15 section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplo-  
16 matic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June  
17 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a);  
18 the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;  
19 and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,  
20 ~~\$310,000~~ \$410,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000  
21 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of  
22 carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act  
23 entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved  
24 June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be  
25 available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this

5        Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
6        the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
7        institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
8        of Columbia, and elsewhere. ~~\$248,000~~ *\$288,000*.

14        *Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the*  
15        *United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-*  
16        *ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the*  
17        *Territories of the United States, including personal services*  
18        *in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-*  
19        *ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by*  
20        *the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act*  
21        *approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$10,000.*

23 Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of am-  
24 bassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the  
25 advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such



1 salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for  
2 ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum)  
3 and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors,  
4 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
5 sions of any other law, \$625,000, including also salaries as  
6 authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by  
7 the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*,  
8 That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any  
9 other salary from the United States Government: *Provided*  
10 *further*, That during the continuance of the present war  
11 and for six months after its termination, any Ambassador  
12 or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-  
13 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,  
14 prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally  
15 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as  
16 a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent  
17 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United  
18 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such  
19 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found  
20 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment  
21 as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed  
22 or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign  
23 Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwith-  
24 standing the provisions of any other law, the payment  
25 from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 of the

1 salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment,  
2 is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while  
3 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,  
4 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum  
5 while serving in the continental United States or in excess  
6 of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

7 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
8 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
9 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
10 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
11 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
12 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
13 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
14 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
15 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
16 officers or vice consuls while acting as *Chargés d' Affaires*  
17 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or con-  
18 sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
19 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,250,000.

20 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling  
21 expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service offi-  
22 cers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including  
23 Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the  
24 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-  
25 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning



1 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of  
2 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and there-  
3 after transporting such family and effects to his post of assign-  
4 ment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the  
5 Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any  
6 country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such  
7 officer or employee or any member of his family, including  
8 automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54  
9 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or  
10 employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty,  
11 including also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
12 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
13 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
14 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
15 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
16 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
17 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
18 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
19 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
20 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
21 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
22 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
23 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
24 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
25 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$850,000,

1 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
2 until June 30, 1945, for disbursement for expenses  
3 of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State  
4 during the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That this ap-  
5 propriation shall be available also for the authorized sub-  
6 sistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers  
7 while on temporary detail under commission.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light  
9 for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as au-  
10 thorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
11 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quar-  
12 ters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,100,000: *Provided*,  
13 That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided*  
14 further, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for  
15 such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not ex-  
16 ceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the  
17 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no  
18 part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for  
19 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount  
20 exceeding \$3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé  
21 d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign  
22 Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropria-  
23 tion and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses,  
24 Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,  
25 Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended



1 for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambas-  
2 sador or minister occupying a Government-owned building  
3 for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more  
4 than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other  
5 Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a  
6 chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be  
7 the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

8 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
9 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
10 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
11 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
12 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
13 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
14 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
15 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
16 \$490,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
17 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
18 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

19 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
20 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved  
21 February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), ~~\$240,000~~ \$230,000.

22 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
23 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
24 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act

1 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$865,600,  
2 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
3 Service retirement and disability fund".

4 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of  
5 clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act ap-  
6 proved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including  
7 salaries while under instruction in the United States and  
8 during transit to and from homes in the United States upon  
9 the beginning and after termination of service, \$3,097,000.

10 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
11 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
12 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
13 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-  
14 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-  
15 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of  
16 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-  
17 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
18 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
19 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
20 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
21 sation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies established  
22 by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and  
23 other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for al-  
24 lowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in  
25 part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American



1 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
2 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other mis-  
3 cellaneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
4 sary, \$835,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
5 tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not  
6 American citizens performing clerical services (except inter-  
7 pretors, translators, and messengers) , whether officially desig-  
8 nated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided fur-*  
9 *ther*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon re-  
10 quest by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the  
11 Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the  
12 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief  
13 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at  
14 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located  
15 in foreign countries.

16 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-  
17 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during the  
18 fiscal year 1944 to continue to perform functions or ac-  
19 tivities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service  
20 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941  
21 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of  
22 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
23 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,  
24 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the  
25 conditions under which such allocations were provided or

1 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$2,500,000:  
2 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,  
3 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
4 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
5 citizens employed hereunder.

6       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
7 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
8 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
9 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
10 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
11 cluding water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs,  
12 and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation  
13 of microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic);  
14 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
15 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
16 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carry-  
17 ing vehicles, including six automobiles at not to exceed  
18 \$2,000 each, and ten automobiles at not to exceed \$1,250  
19 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries  
20 when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes  
21 on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and main-  
22 tenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; house-  
23 hold furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the  
24 Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299),  
25 for Government-owned or rented buildings; maintenance and



1 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500,  
2 including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for  
3 dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;  
4 traveling expenses, including the transportation of mem-  
5 bers of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers  
6 or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
7 in traveling to seats of government at which they are  
8 accredited other than the city of usual residence and  
9 returning to the city of usual residence; loss by ex-  
10 change; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for sub-  
11 scriptions to commercial information, telephone and other  
12 similar services, including telephone service in residences as  
13 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175) ;  
14 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness  
15 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and  
16 in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.  
17 118f) ; expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for  
18 any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction,  
19 education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers  
20 at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not exceed-  
21 ing \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service  
22 officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and  
23 eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American  
24 seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and  
25 in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen

1 in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto  
2 Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may  
3 be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters  
4 and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or  
5 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for ex-  
6 penses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,  
7 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts  
8 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of  
9 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison pur-  
10 poses, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and trans-  
11 portation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any  
12 consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and  
13 Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the  
14 bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with  
15 crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes  
16 (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
17 the President may deem necessary; \$3,400,000: *Provided.*  
18 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
19 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not  
20 to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and  
21 services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay,  
22 subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of  
23 the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the  
24 Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State,



1 to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States  
2 located in foreign countries.

3 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
4 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for  
5 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, may be transferred,  
6 with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
7 Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations  
8 under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation  
9 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
10 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
11 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1945.

12 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
13 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,  
14 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for build-  
15 ings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments  
16 of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial  
17 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under  
18 said Act, \$144,000, to remain available until expended:  
19 *Provided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from ap-  
20 propriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926,  
21 and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the  
22 use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United  
23 States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709  
24 of the Revised Statutes.

1           EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND  
2                                   CONSULAR SERVICE

3           Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
4 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
5 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and  
6 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
7 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
8 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
9 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
10 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
11 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
12 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
13 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
14 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
15 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
16 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
17 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
18 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
19 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

20           During the continuance of the present war and for six  
21 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
22 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on  
23 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to  
24 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be  
25 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary



1 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
2 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
3 and value in any other department or agency of the United  
4 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
5 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite  
6 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
7 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
8 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
9 tions under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Depart-  
10 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

11       Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving ex-  
12 penditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
13 the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the  
14 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41  
15 U. S. C. 22).

16               CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

17       For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and  
18 expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obli-  
19 gations of the United States in connection with international  
20 commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not  
21 to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Pan Amer-  
22 ican Union, \$293,690.76, including not to exceed \$20,000  
23 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary  
24 Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000;

1 Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$60,820.17; Bureau of In-  
2 ternational Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215;  
3 Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Government of Pan-  
4 ama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,-  
5 286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20;  
6 International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property,  
7 \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; *Pro-*  
8 *vided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
9 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
10 report of the operation and work of the laboratory,  
11 including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall  
12 be made to Congress during the first week of each regular  
13 session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period  
14 ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preced-  
15 ing the convening of each such session; American Interna-  
16 tional Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; In-  
17 ternational Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;  
18 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$5,721.74,  
19 including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary ex-  
20 penses of the Commissioner to represent the United States  
21 on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services  
22 without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,  
23 printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other ex-  
24 penses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; Inter-  
25 national Labor Organization, \$256,041, including not to



1 exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation by  
2 the United States in the meetings of the General Con-  
3 ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
4 Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-  
5 ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, in-  
6 cluding personal services, in the District of Columbia and  
7 elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, docu-  
8 ments, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official  
9 cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance,  
10 and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
11 and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secre-  
12 tary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of  
13 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions  
14 and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council  
15 of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical  
16 Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and  
17 Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union  
18 \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of  
19 Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee  
20 Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800;  
21 and Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; in all,  
22 \$1,214,500, together with such additional sums, due to  
23 increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State  
24 may determine and certify to the Secretary of the  
25 Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the

1 quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,  
2 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

3 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
4 AND MEXICO

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obli-  
6 gations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889,  
7 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
8 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
9 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
10 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
11 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects;  
12 construction and operation of gaging stations where nec-  
13 essary and their equipment; personal services in the Dis-  
14 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional  
15 or expert services at rates and in amounts to be deter-  
16 mined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at  
17 meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be  
18 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of  
19 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;  
20 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-  
21 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals;  
22 purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-  
23 pelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery  
24 and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction  
25 machines; hire with or without personal services, of work



1 animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
2 and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the  
3 Government for expenses incurred by them in connection  
4 with the making of maps or making of photographs by  
5 airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos  
6 gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees;  
7 purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equip-  
8 ment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in  
9 newspapers and technical publications without regard to  
10 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing  
11 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
12 sary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs,  
13 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
14 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section  
15 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment  
16 and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of  
17 State may deem proper, \$290,000.

18       Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
19 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
20 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)  
21 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
22 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
23 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
24 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
25 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by

1 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
2 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,  
3 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
4 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
5 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and test-  
6 ing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed  
7 necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and litho-  
8 graphs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom  
9 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
10 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.  
11 S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services, of work  
12 animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and  
13 equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemna-  
14 tion, of real and personal property, including expenses of  
15 abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
16 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in news-  
17 papers and technical publications without regard to section  
18 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; com-  
19 munication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking  
20 water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtain-  
21 able, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
22 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-  
23 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem neces-  
24 sary:

25 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United



1 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower  
 2 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,  
 3 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obliga-  
 4 tions chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose  
 5 for the fiscal year 1943, the funds made available under  
 6 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,  
 7 1943, are continued available until June 30, 1944.

8 Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the  
 9 Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts  
 10 approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4,  
 11 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including obligations chargeable  
 12 against the funds available for this purpose for the fiscal  
 13 year 1943, the funds made available under this head in  
 14 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, are  
 15 continued available until June 30, 1944.

16 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
 17 AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

18 To enable the President to perform the obligations of the  
 19 United States under the treaty between the United States  
 20 and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24,  
 21 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the  
 22 Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks.  
 23 and other employees for duty at the seat of government and  
 24 in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of  
 25 subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed

1 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each  
2 when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for  
3 payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary  
4 line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary  
5 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in  
6 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international  
7 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and  
8 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,  
9 including the completion of such remaining work as may be  
10 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
11 and existing treaties between the United States and Great  
12 Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-  
13 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be  
14 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
15 \$43,000.

16 WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN:

17 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
18 AND GREAT BRITAIN

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, includ-  
20 ing not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner  
21 on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the  
22 pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve  
23 in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries  
24 of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commis-  
25 sioners on the part of the United States, with the approval



1 solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling ex-  
2 penses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and  
3 conferences at such places in Canada and the United States  
4 as shall be determined by the Commission or by the Amer-  
5 ican Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling ex-  
6 pense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
7 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
8 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for  
9 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
10 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms  
11 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain  
12 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
13 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed Jan-  
14 uary 11, 1909, \$29,000, to be disbursed under the direction  
15 of the Secretary of State.

16 Special and technical investigations: For an additional  
17 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in  
18 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
19 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
21 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
22 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, re-  
23 pair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn  
24 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$49,000, to be disbursed

1 under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is  
2 authorized to transfer to any department or independent  
3 establishment of the Government, with the consent of the  
4 head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure  
5 by such department or establishment for the purposes of  
6 this appropriation.

7 INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

8 Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United  
9 States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-  
10 mission, under the convention between the United States and  
11 Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including per-  
12 sonal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
13 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
14 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in  
15 the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
16 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
17 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:  
18 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by  
19 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

20 INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

21 Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States  
22 of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries  
23 Commission, under the convention between the United States  
24 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal  
25 services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance,



1 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-  
2 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels;  
3 purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific in-  
4 struments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other ex-  
5 penses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary  
6 of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of  
7 other appropriations from which payments may have been  
8 made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended  
9 under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be  
10 available immediately.

11 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

12 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to en-  
13 able the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the  
14 United States under the Convention for the Promotion of  
15 Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States  
16 and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires,  
17 December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act  
18 entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer  
19 and more effective the relationship between the American  
20 Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement  
21 appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of  
22 law authorizing related activities, including the establishment  
23 and operation of agricultural and other experiment and  
24 demonstration stations in other American countries, on land  
25 acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments

1 and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings  
2 thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the  
3 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for  
4 printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating  
5 and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709  
6 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attend-  
7 ance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations  
8 concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and,  
9 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-  
10 scribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and en-  
11 rollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to  
12 training, including traveling expenses in the United States  
13 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government  
14 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
15 amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders,  
16 and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing spe-  
17 cial scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens  
18 of the United States or the other American republics, and the  
19 expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, in-  
20 cluding the cost of transportation of their immediate families  
21 and household goods and effects in going to and returning  
22 from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quar-  
23 ters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance  
24 with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
25 118a) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized



1 under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual  
2 transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem  
3 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the  
4 other American republics while traveling in the Western  
5 Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
6 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
7 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling ex-  
8 penses of members of advisory committees in accordance with  
9 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ;  
10 purchase (not to exceed \$10,950), hire, maintenance,  
11 operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodi-  
13 cals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental,  
14 and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and  
15 colored photographic enlargements, \$4,500,000; and the  
16 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion,  
17 to make contracts with, and grants of money or property  
18 to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institu-  
19 tions and facilities in the United States and the other  
20 American republics, including the free distribution, donation,  
21 or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcrip-  
22 tions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material,  
23 and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may  
24 deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous  
25 assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the

1 arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
2 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions  
3 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the  
4 approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation  
5 to other departments, agencies, and independent establish-  
6 ments of the Government for expenditure in the United States  
7 and in the other American republics any part of this amount  
8 for direct expenditure by such department or independent  
9 establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any  
10 such expenditures may be made under the specific authority  
11 herein contained or under the authority governing the activ-  
12 ities of the department, agency, or independent establishment  
13 to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any  
14 funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the  
15 Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall  
16 be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two  
17 additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation  
19 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

20 The President, in his discretion, may assign person-  
21 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department or Federal  
22 Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or  
23 occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as  
24 inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or  
25 repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under



1 the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as  
2 couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned  
3 they may receive the same traveling expenses as are author-  
4 ized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the  
5 applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
7 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 8 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia  
11 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
12 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
13 follows:

14 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$95,400.

15 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,600.

16 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
17 \$117,700.

18 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
19 \$176,500.

20 For the Administrative Division, \$1,100,000.

21 For the Tax Division, \$600,000.

22 For Criminal Division, \$653,000.

23 For the Claims Division, \$480,000.

24 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$27,500.

25 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$143,000.

1 Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appro-  
2 priations for personal services shall be available inter-  
3 changeably, subject to the approval of the Director of  
4 the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various  
5 offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per  
6 centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for  
7 any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of  
8 appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in  
9 the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said  
10 appropriations shall be available for the employment, on  
11 duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
12 of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
13 to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

14 Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
15 pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
16 expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and tele-  
17 type, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceed-  
18 ing \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract or  
19 otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-  
20 driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of refer-  
21 ence, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof;  
22 examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and  
23 miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
24 proved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his  
25 discretion, \$240,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per



1 volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of  
2 the United States Code Annotated.

3       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
4 penses, Department of Justice, not including traveling ex-  
5 penses otherwise payable under any appropriations for  
6 "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses  
7 of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust  
8 and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
9 ice", "Salaries and expenses, War Division", and "Penal and  
10 correctional institutions" (except as otherwise hereinbefore  
11 provided), \$520,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
12 able, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500, for expenses of  
13 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau  
14 of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the  
15 Attorney General.

16       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
17 the Department of Justice, \$600,000.

18       Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
19 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
20 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
21 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
22 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
23 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
24 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-

1 tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
2 General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme  
3 Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and  
4 Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses,  
5 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General;  
6 in all, \$146,900.

7       Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the en-  
8 forcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling  
9 expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be  
10 authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that  
11 the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder  
12 shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,600,000:  
14 *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended  
15 for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional  
16 offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no  
17 part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any  
18 person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for  
19 the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such  
20 person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice  
21 and consent of the Senate.

22       Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation  
23 of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attor-  
24 neys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts,  
25 probation officers, and United States commissioners, for



1 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
2 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
3 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
4 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
5 such courts; in all, \$55,000, to be expended under the  
6 direction of the Attorney General.

7 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
8 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
9 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
10 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
11 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
13 June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies,  
14 equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or  
15 otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and steno-  
16 graphic work in taking depositions at such rates of compen-  
17 sation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
18 General, printing and binding, the employment of experts  
19 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
20 proved by the Attorney General, and personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$270,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
23 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
24 for other necessary expenses, including employment of ex-  
25 perts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized

1 or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic report-  
2 ing services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like  
3 services, \$3,750,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
5 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national  
7 security and war effort and in connection with the registra-  
8 tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment  
9 of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;  
10 travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organi-  
11 zations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
12 stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise;  
13 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceed-  
14 ing \$4,000), \$800,000.

15 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
16 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
17 \$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,  
18 Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved  
19 by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees  
20 or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions,  
21 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
22 proved by the Attorney General, so much as may be neces-  
23 sary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such ex-  
24 penses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than  
25 Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings



1 involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; pur-  
2 chase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Fed-  
3 eral Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$420,000.

4 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
5 forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district  
6 attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
7 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
8 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
9 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
10 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
11 States district attorney, \$3,845,000.

12 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
13 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
14 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
15 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
16 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
17 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
18 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
19 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
20 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
21 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
22 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
23 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
24 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:  
25 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress

1 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
2 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
3 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
4 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
5 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
6 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
7 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
8 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
9 Senate.

10 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
11 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
12 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
13 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
14 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
15 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
16 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
17 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
18 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the  
19 Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); pur-  
20 chase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten  
21 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed  
22 \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of  
23 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$3,883,000:  
24 *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies  
25 may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,



1 not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately  
2 owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on  
3 official business within the limits of their official station.

4 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per  
5 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsist-  
6 ence, such payments to be made on the certification of  
7 the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as  
8 provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C.  
9 577), \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
10 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and  
11 expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
12 approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be  
13 conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum  
14 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more  
15 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which  
16 fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:  
17 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United  
18 States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on  
19 behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity  
20 in connection with which such person is employed, his travel  
21 expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the  
22 appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of  
23 such employee.

24 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not  
25 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-

1 ern district of New York and the northern district of Illi-  
2 nois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals  
3 in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when  
4 ordered by the court, \$305,000: *Provided*, That, except  
5 in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and  
6 holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless  
7 the judge is present and presiding in court or present in  
8 chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropria-  
9 tion shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy  
10 marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily  
11 executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be deter-  
12 mined by the certificate of the marshal.

13                   FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

14       Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes:  
15 For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United  
16 States; for the protection of the person of the President of the  
17 United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and  
18 preservation of identification and other records and their  
19 exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal  
20 Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such  
21 other investigations regarding official matters under the con-  
22 trol of the Department of Justice and the Department of  
23 State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal  
24 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase,  
25 not to exceed \$25,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation



1 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at  
2 not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation  
3 of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and  
4 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,  
5 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
6 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
7 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including  
8 expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at  
9 meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when  
10 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-  
11 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal  
12 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifi-  
13 cally authorized by the Attorney General for information  
14 leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, includ-  
15 ing not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of  
16 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of  
17 the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
18 amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not  
19 to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
20 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
21 expended, \$7,858,000.

22 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
23 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the  
24 purposes and under the conditions specified in the pre-

1 ceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve  
2 for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping,  
3 extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure  
4 in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General  
5 may determine.

6 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
7 crimes (emergency) : For salaries and expenses, during the  
8 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
9 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
10 person of the President of the United States; the acqui-  
11 sition, collection, classification, and preservation of identi-  
12 fication and other records and their exchange with the  
13 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
14 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-  
15 gations regarding official matters under the control of the  
16 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be  
17 directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the  
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed  
19 \$300,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-  
20 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammuni-  
21 tion; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and  
22 telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
23 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
24 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses; pay-  
25 ment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney



1 General for information leading to the apprehension of fugi-  
2 tives from justice, including not to exceed \$150,000 to  
3 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,  
4 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
5 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such  
6 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and  
7 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for  
8 the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
9 \$34,810,000.

10 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
11 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
12 any civil-service employee.

13 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

14 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
15 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, nec-  
16 essary for the administration and enforcement of the laws  
17 relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration,  
18 and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the  
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, mainte-  
20 nance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the  
21 deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons  
22 subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States  
23 and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards;  
24 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-  
25 graph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses,

1 including attendance at meetings concerned with the pur-  
2 poses of this appropriation; purchase, hire, maintenance, and  
3 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
4 boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks,  
5 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange  
6 thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
7 tion fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage  
8 and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United  
9 States; stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
10 wise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of  
11 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
12 and allowances (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person)  
13 for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act  
14 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), \$24,321,000: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reim-  
16 burse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal,  
17 State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be  
18 necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in  
19 rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice  
20 in connection with the administration and enforcement of  
21 said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall  
22 be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
23 Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
24 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the At-  
25 torney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, im-



1   provements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien ene-  
2   mies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and  
3   for all necessary expenses, including household equipment,  
4   incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
5   parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
6   and dependent children, including transportation and other  
7   expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide  
8   residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the  
9   Attorney General, and for the payment of wages to alien  
10   enemy detainees for work performed under conditions pre-  
11   scribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further, That*  
12   the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat.  
13   351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-  
14   tion and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiv-  
15   ing from the United States compensation in the form of  
16   subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance  
17   with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work  
18   performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not  
19   apply in any case coming within the purview of the work-  
20   men's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or posses-  
21   sion, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to  
22   receive similar benefits for injury or death: *Provided further,*  
23   That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be  
24   expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of at-  
25   torneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regu-

1 lations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and  
2 not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
3 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
4 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
5 amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he  
6 may think it advisable not to specify, and every such cer-  
7 tificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
8 therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further,*  
9 That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization  
10 may contract with officers and employees for the use, on  
11 official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further,*  
12 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-  
13 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to  
14 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and  
15 Naturalization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and  
16 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)  
17 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

18 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

19 Salaries, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries in the District  
20 of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervi-  
21 sion of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners,  
22 \$336,700.

23 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
24 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,  
25 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and



1 correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transport-  
2 ing remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends  
3 in the United States; expenses of transporting persons  
4 released from custody of the United States to place of  
5 conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within  
6 the United States or to such place within the United States  
7 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the  
8 furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the  
9 Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30,  
10 regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed  
11 fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one  
12 bus at not to exceed \$2,000; maintenance and repair of  
13 passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at  
14 meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison  
15 System when authorized in writing by the Attorney Gen-  
16 eral; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of  
17 members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred  
18 in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uni-  
19 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
20 employees in the performance of their official duties; news-  
21 papers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition;  
22 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;  
23 under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of  
24 the appropriations under this heading used for payment  
25 of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison

1 commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earn-  
2 ings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the  
3 amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That sec-  
4 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed  
5 to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any ap-  
6 propriation herein under this heading when the aggregate  
7 amount involved does not exceed \$500:

8       Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and  
9 operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories,  
10 including not to exceed \$4,710,000 for salaries and wages  
11 of all officers and employees, \$7,573,000.

12       Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance  
13 and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners  
14 at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed \$272,000  
15 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees,  
16 \$595,000.

17       Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and  
18 operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, includ-  
19 ing not to exceed \$1,818,000 for salaries and wages of all  
20 officers and employees, \$2,987,000.

21       Prison camps: For the construction and repair of  
22 buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and opera-  
23 tion of prison camps, \$469,000.

24       Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
25 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances



1 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
2 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
3 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
4 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
5 duties, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
6 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
7 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
8 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
9 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
10 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
11 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the  
12 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service  
13 for the other objects mentioned above.

14 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
15 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
16 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
17 medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and trans-  
18 portation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence  
19 in the United States, or such other place within the United  
20 States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and  
21 including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of build-  
22 ings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied  
23 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
24 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d) ; support of prisoners be-  
25 coming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane

1 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
2 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased  
3 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States  
4 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are un-  
5 claimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and re-  
6 turning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture;  
7 and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United  
8 States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,384,000.

9       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
10 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem  
11 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
12 than one of such capacities on the same day.

13       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
14 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
15 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
16 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
17 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

18       Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
19 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
20 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
21 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
22 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
23 the District of Columbia.

24       This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
25 Appropriation Act, 1944".



## 1        TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 2                                OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3        Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
4 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
5 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
6 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign  
7 minor routine official papers and documents during the tem-  
8 porary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and  
9 the Assistant Secretary of the Department, \$534,000.

10        Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
11 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
12 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
13 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
14 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
15 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
16 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
17 papers (not exceeding \$1,500) ; purchase of atlases or maps,  
18 stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting,  
19 oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel,  
20 lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles;  
21 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks and bicycles;  
23 freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries;  
24 telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls  
25 (not to exceed \$1,000) ; first-aid outfits for use in the

1 buildings occupied by employees of this Department;  
2 \$88,000.

3       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses  
4 of the Department of Commerce except the Weather Bureau,  
5 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aero-  
6 nautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, such expenses to  
7 include the examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
8 field, ~~\$110,000~~ \$115,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding  
9 \$2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of  
10 automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to  
11 the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78),  
12 and not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for expenses of  
13 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office  
14 of the Secretary of Commerce.

15       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
16 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
17 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, and work done  
18 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau author-  
19 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
20 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,  
21 220), \$380,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed  
22 \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries  
23 of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office  
24 for service as copy editors.

25       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-



1 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
2 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
3 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-  
4 ing expenses, \$125,000.

5 LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

6 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for  
7 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the  
8 supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
9 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reor-  
10 ganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered 9071  
11 of February 24, 1942, \$150,000 is hereby made available to  
12 the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith, in-  
13 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
14 where; printing and binding (\$3,000); lawbooks, books of  
15 reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
16 temporary employment of persons or organizations for special  
17 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when specifically  
19 authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation and  
20 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
21 lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their  
22 home, without other compensation from the United States,  
23 in an advisory capacity to the Secretary: *Provided*, That none  
24 of the funds made available by this Act for administrative  
25 expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended

1 unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall  
2 have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation  
3 warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall  
4 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget  
5 and Accounting Act, as amended.

6 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

7 Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-  
8 penses: Not to exceed \$308,600 of the funds of the Export-  
9 Import Bank of Washington, continued as an agency of  
10 the Government by the Act of September 26, 1940 (15  
11 U. S. C. 713b), shall be available during the fiscal year  
12 1944 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
14 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
15 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,  
16 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding;  
17 lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for  
18 periodicals, newspapers, and maps; not to exceed \$19,000  
19 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for  
20 special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to  
21 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and rent in the District  
22 of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-  
23 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but  
24 not including other personal services) in connection with the  
25 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-



tion of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$9,583,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; law-books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any

1 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in  
2 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect  
3 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other  
4 obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and  
5 paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of Janu-  
6 ary 22, 1932, as amended.

7 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

8 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
9 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
10 records and supplying information incident to carrying out the  
11 provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
12 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
13 services in the District of Columbia and binding records,  
14 \$250,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the  
15 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-  
16 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations  
17 approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the  
18 Social Security Board.

19 Customs statistics: For all salaries and expenses neces-  
20 sary for the collection, compilation, and periodic publication  
21 of statistics showing the United States exports and imports,  
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and  
23 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation  
24 "Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce," \$470,000.

25 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and



1 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-  
2 ing the census reports provided for by law, including personal  
3 services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees  
4 at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census;  
5 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records;  
6 preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work  
7 of specialized character by contract or otherwise; *purchase,*  
8 *exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-*  
9 *propelled station wagons;* construction and repair of tabulat-  
10 ing machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental  
11 or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances,  
12 and supplies, \$1,900,000.

13     The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
14 shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not  
15 to exceed \$500, for attendance at meetings concerned with  
16 the collection of statistics when incurred on the written  
17 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

18     OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

19     General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
20 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
21 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
22 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-  
23 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
24 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
25 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-

ganizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$1,800,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, ~~\$2,413,000~~ \$4,255,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1944.

Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities: For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-



1 navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal  
2 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire, main-  
3 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
4 mobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in  
5 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
6 posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and  
7 operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities;  
8 \$19,650,000.

9       Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
10 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
11 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such  
12 developmental work and service testing as tends to the  
13 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including  
14 landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-  
15 ances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal  
16 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning  
17 and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
18 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase  
19 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$542,000.

20       Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
21 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
22 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
23 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S.  
24 C. 751-752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
25 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-

1   bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
2   fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment  
3   of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed  
4   \$7,500) ; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
5   senger-carrying automobiles; \$2,300,000.

6       *Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the*  
7   *Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out*  
8   *the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant*  
9   *to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act*  
10   *of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), and as further*  
11   *amended, but limited to the training of sufficient persons,*  
12   *presently enrolled in the civilian pilot training program, to pro-*  
13   *duce seven thousand two hundred instructor course graduates*  
14   *for the Army, including personal services in the District of*  
15   *Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses*  
16   *of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with*  
17   *the purposes of this appropriation when authorized by the*  
18   *Administrator; salaries and traveling expenses of employees*  
19   *detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Gov-*  
20   *ernment or other agencies serving aviation; purchase, clean-*  
21   *ing, and repair of special aviation wearing apparel and*  
22   *parachutes; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$100,000 for*  
23   *the purchase of aircraft for administrative purposes; hire,*  
24   *maintenance, repair, and operation, of aircraft and passenger-*  
25   *carrying automobiles; pay at a rate of \$50 per month to*



1 persons subject to service in the Army of the United States  
2 but not on active duty therein, while undergoing training and  
3 during one or more periods while awaiting assignment be-  
4 tween courses (not exceeding two months between any two  
5 courses) pursuant to the Civilian Pilot Training Act of  
6 1939, as amended, travel and subsistence of trainees,  
7 \$33,940,358: Provided, That not to exceed \$441,000 of  
8 this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "En-  
9 forcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of  
10 Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with pay-  
11 ment of salaries and travel of personnel engaged in super-  
12 vision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian  
13 pilot training program, and not to exceed \$258,662 may be  
14 transferred to the appropriation "General administration,  
15 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary  
16 expenses in connection with the general administration of the  
17 program: Provided further, That no part of this appropria-  
18 tion shall be available after September 1, 1943, to pay any  
19 member of the enlisted reserve on inactive status.

20 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
21 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-  
22 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National  
23 Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of  
24 passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$1,000  
25 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$505,000.

1       *Development of landing areas: The consolidated appro-*  
2       *priation under this head in the Department of Commerce*  
3       *Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June*  
4       *30, 1944, without warrant action: Provided, That not to*  
5       *exceed \$158,000 may be transferred to the appropriation*  
6       *“General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil*  
7       *Aeronautics”, for necessary expenses in connection with the*  
8       *general administration of the development of landing areas*  
9       *program.*

10       The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Admin-  
11       istrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the pur-  
12       chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
13       atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; sala-  
14       ries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to at-  
15       tend courses of training conducted by the Government or  
16       other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, clean-  
17       ing, and repair of special wearing apparel (including  
18       skis and snowshoes).

19                               CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

20       Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For all  
21       necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercis-  
22       ing the powers and performing the duties vested in and im-  
23       posed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
24       U. S. C. 401), as amended, including personal services in  
25       the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses



1 (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental  
2 to the investigation of accidents involving certificated air-  
3 craft operated by air carriers occurring outside the con-  
4 tinental limits of the United States) ; contract stenographic  
5 reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other wit-  
6 nesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, con-  
7 sultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without  
8 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and  
9 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
10 training conducted by the Government or industries serving  
11 aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropria-  
12 tions in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books  
13 of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation  
14 of aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
15 senger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special  
16 wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (in-  
17 cluding rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ; ~~\$1,150,000~~  
18 *\$1,214,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be avail-*  
19 *able, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the*  
20 *Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations,*  
21 *organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned*  
22 *with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000) .*

23       Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
24 \$12,000.

## 1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and  
3 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four  
4 motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair,  
5 and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles,  
6 purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500,  
7 surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber  
8 boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats,  
9 and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing,  
10 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-  
11 missioned officers when transferred from one official station  
12 to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers  
13 who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of com-  
14 missioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
15 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at  
16 not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a  
17 vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader,  
18 extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each sta-  
19 tion to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau  
20 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
21 services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at  
22 not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise  
23 appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for  
24 operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photo-  
25 graphic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of



1 field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be  
2 expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the  
3 Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of  
4 Commerce, and under the following heads:

5       Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
6 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
7 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
8 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-  
9 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
10 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
11 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
12 of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and  
13 nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
14 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
15 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
16 retary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic  
17 Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies  
18 furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in  
19 remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily  
20 provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$500 and  
21 actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force tem-  
22 porarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia  
23 for consultation with the director, \$444,000.

24       Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing mag-  
25 netic and seismological observations and to establish meridian

1 lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United  
2 States; making magnetic and seismological observations in  
3 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;  
4 purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instru-  
5 ments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of  
6 temporary magnetic and seismological buildings, \$80,000.

7       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
8 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; deter-  
9 mining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to  
10 establish the control for a national mapping program, and  
11 for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and  
12 other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the  
13 United States; including printing and binding and traveling  
14 expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation  
15 and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding  
16 \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the vari-  
17 ation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of  
18 the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithers-  
19 burg, Maryland, ~~not exceeding \$2,700 each~~; establishing lines  
20 of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangu-  
21 lation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in  
22 Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
23 States and for making such observations in regions under  
24 the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and  
25 coasts adjacent thereto, \$374,000.



1       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-  
2   ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
3   chandlery, \$85,000.

4       Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
5   employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
6   sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
7   execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
8   authorized by law, \$630,000.

9       Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
10   prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
11   one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
12   retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
13   six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the  
14   Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), \$790,000.

15       Office force: For personal services, in the District of  
16   Columbia, \$1,060,000.

17       Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
18   cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
19   rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
20   shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; journals, books of  
21   reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates,  
22   chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for  
23   electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photo-  
24   graphing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photo-  
25   lithographing and printing charts for immediate use; sta-

1 tionery for office and field parties; transportation of instru-  
2 ments and supplies when not charged to field expenses;  
3 telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous  
4 expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90  
5 for streetcar fares, \$300,000.

6       Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
7 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District  
8 of Columbia (not to exceed \$213,000), operation of airplane  
9 for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground  
10 surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photo-  
11 graphic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equip-  
12 ment, \$394,000.

13       Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or  
14 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available  
15 for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence  
16 while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore pro-  
17 vided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington  
18 for short periods for consultation with the director), except  
19 as now provided by law.

20       The appropriation in this title herein for traveling ex-  
21 penses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$650,  
22 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
23 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on  
24 the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

25       Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made



1 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the  
 2 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
 3 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engi-  
 4 neers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by  
 5 the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay  
 6 not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

7 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

8 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
 9 ices (not to exceed ~~\$1,260,000~~ \$1,310,000) and other  
 10 necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic  
 11 Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties  
 12 imposed by law or in pursuance of law; newspapers (not ex-  
 13 ceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; contract  
 14 stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses,  
 15 and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia:  
 16 ~~\$1,309,000~~ \$1,359,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except  
 17 printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies  
 18 or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau  
 19 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated: ~~Pro-~~  
 20 ~~vided further~~, That no part of the appropriation in this  
 21 paragraph shall be used for inquiries or investigations relating  
 22 to dairy products, or for promotional activities inquiries or  
 23 investigations in connection with oleomargarine, "filled milk",  
 24 "filled" cheese and other pretended substitutes for dairy  
 25 products.

1      *Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed \$250,000)*  
2      *and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain*  
3      *regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the col-*  
4      *lection and dissemination of information useful in the devel-*  
5      *opment and improvement of commerce throughout the United*  
6      *States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic*  
7      *newspapers (not exceeding \$300), periodicals and books of*  
8      *reference, \$295,000.*

9       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
10 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for  
11 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the pro-  
12 motion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and  
13 also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of For-  
14 eign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts,  
15 and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written  
16 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

## PATENT OFFICE

18       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
19   bia and elsewhere, \$3,410,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly  
issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of  
copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,  
designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers  
when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost  
plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;



1 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-  
2 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000:  
3 *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented  
4 cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the pur-  
5 pose of photolithography.

6       Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of  
7 law, professional, and other reference books and publica-  
8 tions and scientific books; expenses of transporting publi-  
9 cations of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign  
10 governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; main-  
11 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying auto-  
12 mobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale  
13 of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications  
14 for patents, and such other questions arising in connection  
15 with applications for patents and the prior art as may be  
16 deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for ex-  
17 pense attending defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
18 missioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscel-  
19 laneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$65,000.

20       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
21 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and  
22 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official  
23 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for  
24 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,  
25 \$800,000.

1       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
2 be available, in an amount not to exceed \$500, for expenses  
3 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
4 Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the  
5 Secretary of Commerce.

6                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7       Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
8 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establish-  
9 ing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3,  
10 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of  
11 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the  
12 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth  
13 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
14 merce Appropriation Act 1935", including personal services  
15 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
16 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-  
17 tion service, transportation service; streetcar fares not ex-  
18 ceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, com-  
19 pensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public  
20 Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards  
21 for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making  
22 clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific  
23 and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's  
24 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most  
25 effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, elec-



1 tric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories  
2 of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including sup-  
3 plies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and  
4 toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons;  
5 purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; opera-  
6 tion, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile;  
7 purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and  
8 exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their  
9 exchange; and translation of technical articles:

10       Operation and administration: For the general operation  
11 and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
12 the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
13 tions to buildings; \$441,000, of which amount \$11,000 shall  
14 be available immediately.

15       Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
16 brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
17 standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
18 and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
19 radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
20 materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
21 chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
22 services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
23 matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
24 upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
25 neering; \$1,010,000.

1     Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
2     velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
3     ment of improved methods of measurement; the determination  
4     of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
5     investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
6     economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
7     and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,  
8     radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
9     affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
10    chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
11    properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
12    utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
13    the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
14    the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
15    \$808,000.

16       Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
17    ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
18    tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
19    for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
20    the utilization and standardization of building materials; for  
21    the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-  
22    practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
23    quality and performance, \$190,000.

24       *Construction of wind tunnel: For the construction of a*  
25    *building and wind tunnel and the purchase of necessary*



1 *equipment therefor to facilitate the testing of designs of air-*  
2 *craft bombs and projectiles, \$110,000, to be immediately*  
3 *available.*

4       During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any de-  
5 partment or independent establishment of the Government  
6 having funds available for scientific investigations and  
7 requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of  
8 Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of  
9 the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau  
10 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its  
11 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of  
12 Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards  
13 such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investiga-  
14 tions. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the  
15 books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be  
16 authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to  
17 the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for per-  
18 formance of work for the department or establishment from  
19 which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
20 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia and in the field.

22       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in  
24 an amount not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance  
25 at meetings concerned with standardization and research

1 or either, when incurred on the written authority of the  
2 Secretary of Commerce.

3 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau  
4 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment  
5 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of  
6 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians  
7 as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in  
8 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
9 for any person so employed.

10 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
11 Standards not to exceed \$2,200,000 may be expended for  
12 personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 WEATHER BUREAU

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
15 sary for carrying into effect in the United States and pos-  
16 sessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the  
17 Secretary of Commerce, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of  
18 an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313),  
19 and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
20 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric  
21 phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and  
22 societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of  
23 reference; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500  
24 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
25 Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce;



1 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
2 repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings  
3 and care and preservation of grounds, including the con-  
4 struction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public  
5 streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of  
6 temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; tele-  
7 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
8 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of  
9 Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the  
10 service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
11 meteorological offices and stations. \$8,970,000, of which  
12 not to exceed \$872,800 may be expended for departmental  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
14 \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost  
15 of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteor-  
16 ological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
17 maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for  
18 the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and  
19 other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be  
20 done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Gov-  
21 ernment Printing Office without impairing the service of  
22 said Bureau.

23       Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, ap-  
24 pointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of  
25 the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may

1 perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement,  
2 alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property  
3 and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be  
4 prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

5 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
6 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska,  
7 and in other territorial possessions for taking and trans-  
8 mitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

9 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air  
10 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-  
11 nautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall  
12 be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-  
13 tary of Commerce, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
14 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau in  
15 Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or  
16 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
17 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
18 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
19 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
20 ture for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the  
21 Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau,  
22 available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses  
23 of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement  
24 in the United States to their posts of duty at any point out-  
25 side the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.



1        This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
2    Appropriation Act, 1944".

3                    TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4        SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in  
5    this Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for  
6    the current and future volumes of the United States Code  
7    Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current  
8    or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

9        SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
10   this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any  
11   position for which he or she has been nominated after the  
12   Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
13   person.

14       SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15   this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
16   any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
17   organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
18   ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
19   That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
20   prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
21   does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
22   that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
23   United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
24   any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
25   ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of

1 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
2 ment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appro-  
3 priation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and,  
4 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or  
5 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition  
7 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
8 law.

9 SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
10 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives April 7, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*





78TH CONGRESS  
1ST SESSION

**H. R. 2397**

[Report No. 311]

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## **AN ACT**

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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APRIL 8 (legislative day, APRIL 6), 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on  
Appropriations

JUNE 14 (legislative day, MAY 24), 1943

Reported with amendments







Industries Board in World War No. 1, he worked out solutions to many problems similar to those now complicating our war effort, and without much in the way of precedents to guide him.

Ever since the First World War, Mr. Baruch has been a vigorous opponent of war profiteering. He has favored stripping the civilian economy to increase war output. He has urged a determined fight on inflation through rigid freezing of price and wage levels.

The country needs his continued counsel.

Speaking editorially, the New York Times of June 11, 1943, had this to say of the appointment of Mr. Baruch:

This appointment assures Mr. Byrnes of experienced, shrewd, and courageous counsel.

I especially wish to call attention to an article in the June 11, 1943, issue of the Washington Post, which is owned and edited by Mr. Eugene Meyer, who was here during the last war as one of the very capable assistants of Mr. Baruch.

James F. Byrnes has made a good start in his new job as Deputy President in charge of the home front. Most important of all are the indications that he really intends to exercise his broad powers as Director of War Mobilization. Apparently he does not intend to be merely a coordinator or peace-maker between war agencies working at cross-purposes. He has already taken over the role of chief policy initiator on the home front. If he clings to that task with the tenacity of which he is capable, our great military offensive now in the offing can be matched by stepped-up production of war industry and real teamwork in Washington.

By no means the least promising move of the Office of War Mobilization to date is the appointment of Bernard M. Baruch to be an unsalaried special adviser to Director Byrnes. Mr. Baruch has been one of the country's most distinguished elder statesmen ever since he served as Chairman of the War Industries Board during the First World War.

[From the St. Louis (Mo.) Globe-Democrat of June 10, 1943]

#### WE CAN USE HIM

War Mobilization Director Byrnes made two statements yesterday. One, that he has no ambitions to be Vice President and will not seek the nomination.

The other revealed that Bernard M. Baruch is to serve the Office of War Mobilization in an advisory capacity, without pay or title. This is good news. Mr. Baruch was the head of the War Industries Board in the last war. He has no political axes to grind. He has no personal ambitions. He wants to help, but the only conspicuous task to which he has been assigned was the clearing up of the rubber mess. His committee made an outstanding report upon which Administrator Jeffers has acted with splendid results.

Justice Byrnes and Mr. Baruch are warm friends. It is to the former's credit that he has enlisted Mr. Baruch for the duration. The man whose office has been a park bench across the street from the White House may supply something we've needed badly.

[From the Baltimore Sun of June 11, 1943]

The new War Mobilization Director should profit by the advice and assistance of Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, who has been brought into the Office of War Mobilization as a sort of unofficial counselor. Mr. Baruch has frequently been consulted in the past by the President and by other leading figures in charge of the civilian economy. But except for his work as a member of the committee to investigate the rubber situation, he has had no formal connection with Government agencies.

Now that he has been officially recognized as an adviser by Mr. Byrnes, his great talents and his thorough familiarity with the problems the war agencies are facing should count for a great deal more than in the past. Mr. Baruch's active cooperation may be expected to strengthen Mr. Byrnes' hand in the difficult tasks into which he is now throwing himself.

[From the Washington (D. C.) Star of June 10, 1943]

#### PAGING MR. BARUCH

The announcement by James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, that he intends to make use of the talents of Bernard M. Baruch brings into the foreground one of the most interesting personalities in this wartime Capital.

Mr. Baruch has not been inactive. But with the exception of his investigation of the rubber shortage, his efforts have been attended by little or no publicity. His function has been that of a behind-the-scenes adviser and trouble shooter—a handy man to have around and one with a "passion for anonymity" at least equal to that which the President has decreed for his White House secretariat. But now, with the announcement by Mr. Byrnes, the man who headed the War Industries Board in the World War emerges publicly as one of the influential figures in the shaping of the domestic war program.

I think, Mr. President, that these excerpts are representative of the views of a cross section of the Nation.

#### FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY HON. JAMES A. FARLEY AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

[Mr. WALSH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address by Hon. James A. Farley at the Flag Day exercises at Cambridge, Mass., June 12, 1943, under the auspices of Cambridge Lodge, No. 839, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### BOMBING GERMANY OUT OF THE WAR—ARTICLE BY FRANCIS V. DRAKE

[Mr. BYRD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Francis V. Drake, entitled "Why Don't We Really Try to Bomb Germany Out of the War?" published in the Reader's Digest, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### AMERICA'S FIGHTING CONGRESS—ARTICLE BY DR. WILL P. KENNEDY

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article entitled "America's Fighting Congress," written by Dr. Will P. Kennedy and published in the Washington Evening Star of June 13, 1943, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL WAR PARENTS ASSOCIATION

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a list of the officers and directors of the recently organized Congressional War Parents Association, and also a list of the Members of both branches of Congress and their sons and daughters serving in the armed forces of the Nation, which appear in the Appendix.]

#### OUR WAR AIMS?—EDITORIAL FROM THE WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

[Mr. REYNOLDS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "What Are Our War Aims?" published in the Washington Times-Herald of Sunday, June 13, 1943, which appears in the Appendix.]

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the con-

sideration of House bill 2397, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I think a brief explanation might be well at this time. This is the appropriation bill for the Department of State, the Department of Justice, and the Department of Commerce, for the fiscal year commencing the 1st day of July 1943.

The amount of the bill as passed by the House was \$189,629,400. The amount of increase by the Senate committee is \$36,476,358. I think I should pause in the statement of the figures at that point in order to make an explanation.

This increase by the Senate committee is largely in one item under the Department of Commerce. The committee increased the appropriation for the Department of Commerce because of a supplemental estimate submitted by the Bureau of the Budget, with a letter from the President asking for an item for the training of enlisted reservists on inactive status.

The Senate will remember that along about August 1942 the Army called on the Civil Aeronautics Authority to broadcast over the country an invitation for young men to volunteer to take training as pilots, to become enlisted reservists on inactive status. Twenty-five thousand young men responded to that call between August and the first of this year.

When the 25,000 or thereabouts had enlisted, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the Army found that they did not have equipment sufficient to train the number of men who had volunteered for the service. Hence a high percentage of these 25,000 men largely stood about waiting for the training which was to be given to them.

It will be recalled that about 2 months ago we made an appropriation to pay these men while they were awaiting training. The same group we have to deal with again in the pending bill.

To be very frank with my colleagues, the group has been a difficult one to deal with fairly and justly, because neither the Army nor the Civil Aeronautics Authority had the equipment with which to train them, and after they had been marshaled into an inactive status as reservists the Army found that it did not want the total number. It also found that a high percentage of the men could not qualify for pilot training. It took the Senate committee nearly 3 weeks finally to



work out and have the Army approve for this group a status in which they would be trained and into which they would fall.

The Bureau of the Budget submitted an estimate for the training of this group of approximately \$27,800,000. The Civil Aeronautics Authority, in whose hands there had been placed the responsibility of training the group, repeatedly stated that that was not a sufficient amount to train the men. They presented an estimate to the Bureau of the Budget, and the Bureau of the Budget considered the estimate, which was in an amount of \$40,000,000. The Bureau of the Budget sent to the committee an estimate for only \$27,000,000, using round figures.

The Army came before the committee of the Senate and stated that it wanted to set up a different program for this reservist group, and that is the program which has now been approved by the Army, the Civil Aeronautics Authority, and by the Senate Committee on Appropriations. In other words, we had to wind up this particular group. We did not want them going on year after year, or interminably. We wanted the group and the program at sometime definitely wound up, so that it would no longer be a group in existence, and a group of enlisted reservists on inactive status, which was a very unhappy condition for the men who occupied that position, and a very unhappy condition for those who had to take care of the appropriation.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. How long will this training be carried on? What length of time is required to train a man?

Mr. McCARRAN. The Civil Aeronautics Authority, into whose hands we placed the training of these men, estimate that it takes about 10 months to put the men through the three or four courses which the Army requires.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I notice on page 3 of the report that the number of trainees will not exceed 8,648.

Mr. McCARRAN. I was about to explain that.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In connection with that, I should appreciate it if the Senator would explain why the training of 8,648 trainees in 10 months would cost \$33,000,000, which would mean over \$4,000 per trainee.

Mr. McCARRAN. It is estimated by those in authority who have to do with these training programs that it requires approximately \$10,000 to put a trainee through the courses required by the Army in this category. There are about three courses definitely assigned into which and through which these men must pass in order to be of service to the Army, and for the training of these men, the contract price for their training, their subsistence, housing, and everything connected with the training, is about \$10,000 per trainee.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. That means that it costs \$1,000 a month per man to train them.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is the way it would seem to figure out, although that is not a correct way of stating it.

Mr. WALLGREN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WALLGREN. I notice on page 2 of the report an item of \$1,842,000 for the establishment of air navigation facilities.

Mr. McCARRAN. I shall come to that item in a moment. If the Senator will kindly permit me to conclude my explanation of the other item, I shall be glad to explain the item to which the Senator refers.

Mr. WALLGREN. Very well.

Mr. McCARRAN. To conclude with the item in the appropriation for the Department of Commerce, which covers the group of trainees in question: The Army has established the program, and it will require about 8,600 men to be taken into training in order that the Army may receive about 7,000 fully trained men out of the group. Percentage experiences have been applied to those figures, and the Army estimates that in order finally to receive 7,200 trained men it must place 8,600 men in training at the beginning. It was first proposed that when the men were fully trained they would be taken over by the Army in a sort of civil capacity, as liaison flyers, cross-country flyers, ferry-service flyers, and so forth. But now the Army has set up a new program. The first day of July the men in this group will all be called into active service, and between the 1st of July and the 1st of September they will be screened out until there remain only 8,600 men to undertake the training. This training has been going on all the time since last August, and is continuing at the present time.

When the Army established a new program and presented it to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the committee then was confronted with another problem, namely how much money to appropriate for the proper carrying out of the Army's new program. We called before us representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and told them to present to us their estimates of what it would cost to train these men through the category of training which the Army required, and they submitted to the committee the amount which the committee has set up in this item, namely, \$33,940,358. The Bureau of the Budget under a former program had estimated that the work could be done for \$27,800,000. Nevertheless, when the Army set up a new program it was necessary to go forward with it at once, because the Army desired to call these men into active service on the 1st day of July; hence we have to take immediate steps to make a proper appropriation.

Let me say further that the committee has instructed the Senator from Nevada, who is handling the bill on the floor, to obtain from the Bureau of the Budget the results of a further study, before the conference committee meets, so the con-

ferrees may deal with the subject in its final analysis. So the committee will recommend when we come to consideration of this item in the bill, that the amount of \$33,940,358 be appropriated, with the understanding—and I have already taken it up with the Bureau of the Budget—that before we go into conference the amount will be broken down and itemized so the conferees will know the proper amount to put into the bill to carry forward the Army program.

Mr. President, I have made an extended explanation of the item because it is the largest item in the bill that comes in by way of an amendment to the bill over and above the amount contained in the bill as it come from the House.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, may I interpose a very brief statement, perhaps in the form of a question? I shall try to make it in that form anyway.

Mr. McCARRAN. Yes, I shall be glad to have the Senator do so.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand the situation, the language which now appears as the committee amendment in the bill is the result of long deliberation by the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHITE. I understand conferences were held between members of the committee and representatives of the Civil Aeronautics Authority and officers of the Army, and that from those conferences there was worked out both this language and the amount which is proposed to be appropriated. I think I am justified in saying that the minority members of the subcommittee and of the committee were in complete concurrence with the conclusions, arrived at by the majority of the committee. I think in particular I am justified in saying that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], out of his experience in the armed forces of the United States, and out of the close study which he has been giving to appropriation bills, contributed substantially to working out the committee agreement, and that in the form in which the amendment now appears before the Senate it has the complete approval of the Senator from Massachusetts, the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], and indeed the other minority members of the subcommittee.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish to say, Mr. President, that what the Senator from Maine has stated is exactly the fact. The language in the appropriation bill which was recommended to be placed in it by the subcommittee was carefully worked out with this point, among others, in mind: It was the desire on the part of the able Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], and the chairman of the subcommittee, that an end be brought to the existence of this group within a reasonable time, and that time has now been fixed. No more men are going into the group. Enlistment in the group has been terminated. The group will be cut down until it shall be composed of about 8,600 men, who are to go into training,



and of that number 7,200 will go into the Army. A direction in writing was given by the Army to the Civil Aeronautics Authority that it turn over to the Army during the course of this training 600 men a month. The Civil Aeronautics Authority have been keeping up the program to date.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I am not familiar with the hearings or the testimony adduced before the committee. I have the greatest confidence in the committee, and naturally in the committee's conclusions. Also I have no objection as to the number of men to be trained. The more men who are trained under this program the better the result. But I am astonished at the cost of \$1,000 per month per man for such training.

Mr. McCARRAN. I wish to advise the Senator from West Virginia that that amount includes the acquisition of equipment, of aircraft, subsistence, housing, the training to be done by regular contractors who contract to train these men. All those items are included in the figure of \$1,000 a month, if that be the figure. Approximately \$10,000 will be required for the training of one man.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I take it that in fact and in purpose this is a liquidating proceeding. It is designed to bring to an end the program as it has been heretofore carried on and shift the future training to the officers and facilities of the Army.

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to augment that statement by saying that since this program was set up by the Army in August of last year the Army has completely revolutionized the training, and has now set up what is known as the War Training Service, in which trainees are trained in colleges and universities throughout the country. Some two-hundred-odd colleges are training men for the Service.

Mr. President, I now yield to the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] for a question.

Mr. WALLGREN. I notice on page 2 of the report an item of \$1,842,000 for the establishment of air navigation facilities. I am curious to know whether any of this money is being spent in Canada.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have queried the Civil Aeronautics Authority on that subject because some days ago the same question came to the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations having this bill in hand. I queried Mr. Donaldson and others in the Civil Aeronautics Authority about the duty and obligation of constructing landing areas. I was told positively no. The language of the bill limits the construction of the landing areas and facilities to American territory.

Mr. WALLGREN. Then as to all the installations which are along the present ferry-command route through Canada and into Alaska, all those in Canada must have been built by the Army; because they have their facilities and land-

ing fields and communications facilities.

Mr. McCARRAN. In Alaska?

Mr. WALLGREN. Along the entire route going from Great Falls to Edmonton and to White Horse, and then to Fairbanks and on to Nome.

Mr. McCARRAN. But the Senator asked me whether the money is to be spent in Canada.

Mr. WALLGREN. Yes; is any of the money to be spent in Canada, and has the Department of Commerce spent any money in Canada for the installation of landing facilities, landing strips, radio beacons, or any other facilities?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am advised that as to landing strips and landing fields, no American money has been spent in Canada.

Mr. WALLGREN. American money has been spent in Canada; but I asked specifically as to this appropriation for the Department of Commerce.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is none that I can see.

Mr. WALLGREN. Because today we are building landing fields and communications facilities.

Mr. McCARRAN. In Canada?

Mr. WALLGREN. In Canada.

Mr. McCARRAN. The only answer I can give to the Senator is that all the appropriated money in the bill, except as to one item, is for construction of facilities of various kinds in Alaska.

Mr. WALLGREN. None of it for construction of facilities in Canada?

Mr. McCARRAN. None was so stated to the committee.

Mr. WALLGREN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the order has been entered that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the amendments of the committee be first considered. I ask that the order be now complied with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of State—Office of the Secretary of State", on page 3, line 20, after the word "foregoing", to strike out "\$310,000" and insert "\$410,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 8, after the word "elsewhere", to strike out "\$248,000" and insert "\$288,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 13, to insert:

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Foreign Intercourse", on page

9, line 21, after "(22 U. S. C. 12)", to strike out "\$210,000" and insert "\$230,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Department of Justice—Immigration and Naturalization Service", on page 45, line 11, after the word "Convention" and the colon, to strike out "Provided further, That the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat. 351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiving from the United States compensation in the form of subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not apply in any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title III—Department of Commerce—Office of the Secretary", on page 52, line 8, after the word "field", to strike out "\$110,000" and insert "\$115,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of the Census", on page 57, line 7, after the word "otherwise" and the semicolon, to insert "purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled station wagons."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", on page 58, line 18, after the word "automobiles", strike out "\$2,413,000" and insert "\$4,255,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, after line 5, to insert:

Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1937, as amended (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), and as further amended, but limited to the training of sufficient persons, presently enrolled in the civilian pilot training program, to produce 7,200 instructor course graduates for the Army, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation when authorized by the Administrator; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; purchase, cleaning, and repair of special aviation wearing apparel and parachutes; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$100,000 for the purchase of aircraft for administrative purposes; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft and passenger-carrying automobiles; pay at a rate of \$50 per month to persons subject to service in the Army of the United States but not on active duty therein, while undergoing training and during one or more periods while awaiting assignment between courses (not exceeding 2 months between any two courses) pursuant to the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended, travel and subsistence of trainees, \$33,940,358: *Provided*, That not to exceed



\$441,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of personnel engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program, and not to exceed \$258,662 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the program: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available after September 1, 1943, to pay any member of the Enlisted Reserve on inactive status.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 62, to insert:

Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1944, without warrant action: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$158,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics," for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing-areas program.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, at this point I think an explanation to the Senate would not be out of place.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. While I was discussing another measure with the distinguished Senator from Washington, the clerk, seemingly with considerable haste—although I am not complaining about that—proceeded to read sundry of the committee amendments. Let me inquire at what point he stopped a moment ago?

Mr. McCARRAN. He stopped with the amendment on page 62, lines 1 to 9. We can return to the previous amendments if the Senator desires to have that done.

Mr. McNARY. No; I am not asking to have that done. Mr. President, I inquire to what subject does the amendment on page 62 relate?

The VICE PRESIDENT. To the development of landing areas.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I desire to make an explanation of the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I should be glad to have the Senator do so; that is what I wanted.

Mr. McCARRAN. For the fiscal year 1943, the Congress appropriated \$199,000,000 for the construction of landing areas within the United States or possessions of the United States. During the year all the \$199,000,000 has been allocated, but only approximately \$100,000,000 has been expended, leaving a balance yet unexpended, but allocated, of approximately \$99,000,000. No appropriation of new money is carried in this item. There is only the reappropriation of \$99,000,000, the appropriation of which will lapse and expire if we do not reappropriate the money for the program already laid out, and for which the money has already been allocated.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand the item, it is simply a carry-over of money which heretofore has been appropriated, but which by present law must be spent during the current fiscal year. The item is simply a projection of the \$99,000,000 into the future; and the money is to be spent in its entirety for projects which have Army approval.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct—Army or Navy approval.

Mr. WHITE. Yes; Army or Navy approval.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 62, lines 1 to 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Civil Aeronautics Board", on page 63, line 17, after "snowshoes, and skis", to strike out "\$1,150,000" and insert "\$1,214,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Coast and Geodetic Survey", on page 66, line 19, after the name "Maryland", to strike out the comma and "not exceeding \$2,700 each."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce", on page 69, line 9, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,260,000" and insert "\$1,310,000"; in line 16, before the word "*Provided*", to strike out "\$1,309,000" and insert "\$1,359,000", and in line 19, after the word "appropriated", to strike out the colon and the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation in this paragraph shall be used for inquiries or investigations relating to dairy products, or for promotional activities inquiries or investigations in connection with oleomargarine, 'filled milk', 'filled' cheese and other pretended substitutes for dairy products."

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I hope the Vice President will recall his statement of the adoption of the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment will be reconsidered.

Mr. McNARY. I do not know that I shall oppose the amendment, but the able senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. La FOLLETTE] has always favored legislation of this character, and similar legislation is carried in a number of appropriation bills. I observe that he is absent at the moment, undoubtedly due to official matters.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, to what item does the Senator refer, let me inquire.

Mr. McNARY. To the item on page 69, providing for deletion of the language on lines 19 to 25.

Mr. McCARRAN. That language was inserted on the floor of the House. Representatives of the Department came before the Senate subcommittee and requested that the item be stricken because in its present form it would prohibit any inquiries or investigations relative to dairy products or for the promo-

tion of inquiries relative to "filled" cheese, so-called, or "filled milk," and the like.

The objection made on the floor of the House was that certain publications which had been issued by the Department were initiated and put forward when the W. P. A. was in existence; that W. P. A. labor was used for the preparation of the studies; that that activity had terminated, and no more publications were going to be issued, but that if the language remained in the bill it would prohibit the prosecution of studies along scientific lines.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think the explanation is very satisfactory.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McNARY. I mention the matter only because of the absence of my colleague who sits at the desk behind me. I wanted to make inquiry concerning the item.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 69, lines 19 to 25.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 70, to insert:

Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed \$250,000) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$295,000.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, is that item a new one?

Mr. McCARRAN. Let me say to the Senator that the item is not new. It was estimated by the Bureau of the Budget, but was stricken out by the House. It has been carried in appropriation bills for years. There are thirty-odd offices located at various places throughout the country. They belong to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. They act as offices to advise those who now are interested in the prosecution of the war as to where certain commodities may be obtained and as to what commodities may be essential for a given area. They act as a guide for that domestic commerce activity, which is now under the State Department. This is the Commerce Department's actual contact with various sections of the United States. It does not include the Foreign Service.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. McNARY. Recently the Committee on Commerce of the Senate reported favorably a bill which has for its purpose obtaining information in behalf of little business. I wonder if this service is rendered to that group of businessmen, who are now suffering from the impact of war activities.

Mr. McCARRAN. It was testified by Mr. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, who came before the committee, that these offices are most important because of their contact with small business throughout the country, and that to put them out of business would be disastrous.



Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Does not the record show that this is simply the continuation of a service which has been in existence for some 30 years?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. There are 31 or 32 offices throughout the country. Let me say that the House held the item up to make a study, and after the study was made I received word from the House committee which encouraged the inclusion of this item in the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment at the top of page 70.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I am not a member of the committee, and am not very well informed concerning the bill. On page 71, lines 20 to 25, there is an item as follows:

Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all, \$800,000.

One issue would cost \$15,000. Is there any testimony regarding that item?

Mr. McCARRAN. None at all, because it was not a matter in controversy. No department asked for a review of it. Hence, our committee did not touch on the subject, and I have no information; but the House hearings would give the Senator the information, which I am sorry I do not have.

Mr. LANGER. Does not \$15,000 seem like a tremendous price to pay for one issue of the Official Gazette?

Mr. McCARRAN. We find what we consider tremendous prices in connection with every item in appropriation bills; but I think if the Senator looks to the question carefully, he will undoubtedly find that the House made a careful study of the subject, so much so that the departments did not question it, and the figure has been fixed accordingly.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment reported by the committee.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National Bureau of Standards", on page 74, after line 23, to insert:

Construction of wind tunnel: For the construction of a building and wind tunnel and the purchase of necessary equipment therefor to facilitate the testing of designs of aircraft bombs and projectiles, \$110,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada a question. Why did not the committee include in the bill an appropriation for the completion of the 28 airports which have been constructed by municipalities and other Government subdivisions in conjunction with the

Federal Government? I understand there is a list of 28 of them. Some of them are 90 percent complete. They are located in California, Colorado, Kentucky, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Carolina, Texas, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Nebraska.

I am particularly interested in two airports, one at Beatrice, Nebr., and one at Fremont, Nebr. I received word over the telephone day before yesterday from Beatrice. I am informed by Hon. KARL STEFAN, Representative in Congress from the Third District of Nebraska, that he has received a communication from Fremont to the effect that both those airports are 90 percent complete. I am asking why there is not an appropriation in this bill to complete them.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, if those airports were authorized by the War or Navy Departments, they are going forward, and the money for them is in the bill. If they were not authorized by the War or Navy Department, they would not come under this bill, and would not be constructed at all.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator mean that the 28 airports to which I have referred are not provided for in this appropriation?

Mr. McCARRAN. I would not say that, because I am not familiar with those airports. Let me make an explanation, which I think will answer the question.

There is in this bill a reappropriation of \$99,000,000, which is a part of an appropriation of \$199,000,000 which Congress made last year for the fiscal year ending June 30. One hundred million dollars has been expended in the construction of landing areas. There is still \$99,000,000 in that appropriation, all of which has been allocated for the construction of landing areas, which are either now in the course of construction, or which are to be constructed within the next year. We propose to reappropriate \$99,000,000 of the \$199,000,000 which we appropriated last year. If we did not carry that sum by way of reappropriation in this bill, it would lapse at the end of the fiscal year. So, if the landing areas at Beatrice, Nebr., or wherever they may be in Nebraska, are in the program, if they have been approved by the Army or the Navy—and it was necessary to obtain the approval of the Army or the Navy before they could go forward—money is appropriated in this bill for their completion.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I am reliably informed that the 28 airports are not within the reappropriation of \$99,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. I cannot answer that question. If they are not, then they are not authorized by the Army or Navy. No landing area can go forward now without the approval of the Army or the Navy.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me ask what is to become of those properties, some of which are 90 percent complete?

Mr. McCARRAN. Is the work going on?

Mr. WHERRY. Yes. I personally know about the situation at Beatrice,

Nebr. I have seen the airport. Some of the best land available was devoted to that purpose. Bonds were sold, and the credit of the community was pledged, with the understanding that the airport would be completed. I am reliably informed that neither the Beatrice nor the Fremont plant is included in the reappropriation of \$99,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. That may be true. If it is, then they do not come under this bill at all. It may be that they come under the Civil Aeronautics Authority, in a different program, but I doubt it, because under the rules and regulations of the War Production Board the Civil Aeronautics Authority cannot go forward with the completion of a landing area without the approval of the Army or Navy.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator now states that he is not sure that any of the 28 fields to which I have referred, in various States, come within the reappropriation of \$99,000,000.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am not, because I have not seen the approved list of landing fields. Let me say further to the Senator by way of explanation that about May of 1942, when the Army set up the program for landing fields in the United States, the program was brought before the Appropriations Committee. The Army then submitted a revised program; but I am advised by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and by others that even the revised program has been revised, and rerevised. Many of the fields which were approved, and were on the list first presented to the Appropriations Committee, have not gone forward because others have been selected by the Army or the Navy in their places.

Mr. WHERRY. Let me ask a further question. I understand the Senator to say that \$99,000,000 is now reappropriated under this bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. If the fields to which I have referred come under the bill, the Senator feels that the money for them will be reappropriated?

Mr. McCARRAN. In my judgment they must be under some program which the Army or the Navy approves. I think they probably come under the reappropriation of \$99,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. And if they are not under it, it is because the Army or the Navy has not approved the airports?

Mr. McCARRAN. I am sorry that I cannot answer that question.

Mr. WHITE rose.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President—

Mr. McCARRAN. Will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me to respond to an inquiry from the Senator from Maine?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I was about to ask a question, but the Senator has already answered it.

#### THE PETROLEUM SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE WEST

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I have just come from an informal meeting of Senators and Representatives from ration district No. 2. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG], the



Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas], and I took the initiative in inviting Senators to hold the meeting. A group in the other House had already organized last week and had elected Representative CLARENCE BROWN of Ohio as chairman, and Representative PAUL CUNNINGHAM of Iowa as secretary. There was a goodly attendance at the meeting of both Senators and Representatives.

Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, appeared, among others, and gave one of his usually frank and illuminating statements concerning the entire situation so far as gasoline and petroleum production and transportation were concerned. I think it is fair to say that the Administrator gave clear indication that he is not at all in sympathy with the idea that persons in district No. 2 should be rationed simply on the theory that misery loves company, or should have company provided for it if it does not get it under its own power. He also assured the group that before any further restrictions were imposed upon the use of gasoline in district No. 2, or any portion of it, he would confer with this group and give it due notice of any such action.

Mr. R. F. Dow, of the Office of Defense Transportation, also made a statement concerning the transportation situation, and Mr. Paul M. O'Leary of the O. P. A., in charge of rationing, appeared and made a statement.

I believe much was accomplished, and I think the people of district II should feel reassured that there is at least no immediate prospect of a further curtailment in the use of gasoline in that area.

In this connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have incorporated in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks a statement by Mr. Ickes. The first sentence reads as follows:

I have been advised that your committee desires to explore the petroleum supply situation in the Middle West, primarily to ascertain the facts as to the adequacy of the supply of motor gasoline for civilians.

I ask that the entire statement be incorporated in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

I have been advised that your committee desires to explore the petroleum supply situation in the Middle West, primarily to ascertain the facts as to the adequacy of the supply of motor gasoline for civilians. In the background there is, of course, the specter of the further curtailment of civilian use of gasoline. You wish to drag that ghost out by the heels. If, in fact, civilian motorists in any part of the country must reduce their use of gasoline more than has been required under the current rationing program established by the office of the Rubber Director as a rubber conservation measure, or if civilian motorists must continue to be rationed even after rubber is again available—you want to know why.

Last week I met with a committee of eastern Congressmen who were concerned primarily with the gasoline shortage in this area. The eastern shortage, as they know, is governed by a shortage of transportation. Regardless of the fundamental question as to whether we will have enough gasoline

to supply an unrationed use by civilian motorists on a Nation-wide basis, the fact is that there are current supplies of gasoline in other areas which are more ample than those available on the east coast. The present disparity in the treatment of civilian motorists in the various geographical areas is due to physical limitations on our ability to equalize supplies in all areas of the country.

Sometime at or about the end of this year the total volume of petroleum products moving into the east coast—our District No. 1—will approximate the same volume as was moved in before the war stripped the east coast of its tanker fleet. In effect, the stream of petroleum flowing eastward, which diminished to about two-thirds its normal size at the depths of winter, will rise again to its normal level although we had to cut a brand new channel for it.

As our eastern friends well know, the resumption of a normal flow of the petroleum stream eastward does not mean that there may not continue to be a severe drought of petroleum on the Atlantic coast nevertheless. The amount of petroleum products available to civilians in the East depends, from now on out, on the needs of the armed services of the United States and its allies in the European and African theaters of war. It is from the east coast that substantial amounts of these supplies must be drawn and the more petroleum drawn from the eastern bank for the winning of the war, the less can be used at home.

I mention the international situation and the east-coast situation as a mere preliminary to a discussion of the somewhat different problem which I know is your particular concern. Further, I am presenting this prepared statement as a further preliminary to submitting myself and my staff to any specific inquiries which you may wish to make. However, the problem of petroleum supply, now and in the future, is so complex that I believe that any specific questions on the supply situation in the interior of the country can best be made after I have given you the main framework of the situation as we see it in the Petroleum Administration for War.

In order to provide an adequate supply of petroleum products to our people, we must sustain six basic features of the national economy. We must have enough crude oil each day, not in the ground, but on top of the ground, in tanks or gathering lines. We must have means to transport that crude oil to our refineries. We must have refining capacity to convert that crude into products, such as gasoline and fuel oil. We must have means to convey the products to the points of use and to distribute them. We must have men and women to man these facilities. We must have sufficient financial incentives in all phases of the industry to keep the wheels in motion.

When and if difficulty is experienced in maintaining any one of these six essential features, and the supply reaching the population is thereby reduced below the point at which there is plenty for all, we must have a really effective method of distributing the available supply in a manner that best serves the public interest. No method of reducing consumption can be effective unless the people understand it and understand the reasons for it. Opposition to any restrictions which may be imposed will be based on disbelief of the necessity of restriction, not because of any selfish interest in the relative allocations made of the available supplies. Military needs come first. Farm needs come next, lest we suffer from a shortage of food. The needs of war industries and really essential civilian industries (both as to fuel oil and as to worker's transportation) share second place with farm needs. In a choice as to whether our people are to be warm in winter or have the

unrestricted use of their automobiles, there is not apt to be any disagreement. Similarly, there should be no disagreement on the point that since coal can be substituted for oil for heating purposes and cannot be used "as is" in the tank of an automobile, it is to the national interest that heating and power facilities should be converted whenever possible from the use of oil to coal or hydroelectric power, if the effect of failing to do so will be to contribute to a petroleum shortage.

Every barrel of crude oil sent through our refineries results in the production of some gasoline and some fuel oil or something equivalent to fuel oil, such as coke or asphalt. Even if there were no demand for a fuel having a petroleum base, we would have to make some just the same, in order to produce lighter products such as gasoline. Contrariwise, if there were a tremendous need for fuel oil and no reason at all for producing gasoline, we should still have to produce some gasoline in order to make fuel oil.

I mention this to remind you that the problem of adjusting the yields of various products produced in our refineries is one with which we must cope daily. Actually, of course, the war program demands tremendous quantities of both gasoline and fuel oil. Fuel oil for the Navy, for the merchant fleets, and for industry. Gasoline for planes, tanks, trucks, jeeps, and essential civilian transport.

We must cope with a certain inflexibility as to the location of our refineries. Half of the critically needed petroleum war products such as aviation gasoline, butadiene for rubber, and toluene for TNT, must be produced on the Gulf coast for the simple reason that there is where the available crude oil and refining equipment is located. War products can be only a part of the total production, and, to keep up war-product production, we must supply crude to these refineries and haul away all of the products made. The same thing is obviously true of refineries producing war products in other localities. Crude oil must be supplied to the east-coast refineries making aviation gasoline, even though diversion of the available transportation into the movement of gasoline or fuel oil to the east coast from other areas might provide greater immediate comfort to civilians. Refineries in the Midwest which make these same critical war products must have the first call on available crude oil, even if the effect would be to shut down other refineries and create local surpluses of civilian motor gasoline at some points and local shortages at other points.

I have sought your indulgence for these general observations because I can comment on the particular features of the supply situation as we see it only within the somewhat inflexible framework of the pertinent facts which I have outlined.

Now, to address myself squarely to the questions which I know interest you; that is, questions concerning the supply of petroleum in areas other than our Eastern States.

Is there going to be a shortage of petroleum products? The answer is: There is already a shortage of gasoline in some local areas.

Are the refineries running at full capacity? The answer is "no." The reasons for the failure of refineries to run at full capacity vary in the several sections of the country.

In our district 2, which encompasses the Middle West, there is a distinct and grievous shortage of crude oil at the refinery centers where it is needed. While these refineries have always drawn and are continuing to draw a part of their supplies of crude oil from points outside the district, such as Texas and Wyoming, crude-oil production within the district, particularly in the States of Illinois, Kansas, and Michigan, is on the decline. Even if there were a wealth of crude oil available in districts 3 and 4, which there is not, this crude oil would not relieve the shortage in district 2 until it is conveyed to



the refineries. The greatest potential new supply of crude oil for district 2 refineries lies underground in west Texas. The west Texas fields already available can produce more crude oil than can be moved out with present transportation facilities. A pipe line now authorized for construction from west Texas to district 2 can help relieve the shortage, but not until next year.

It has already been necessary for us to allocate the use of crude oil in district II. Except for those refineries which must run more crude oil than the average refinery, in order to produce a maximum quantity of critically needed petroleum war products, refineries in district II have been instructed to operate on less crude than they consumed in 1941. Because of a dearth of gasoline in some agricultural areas we authorized operations in June at a rate greater than had been set in some areas for May, but more crude oil is currently being used than is being brought into the district. Crude inventories are dropping at a time even before all of the aviation gasoline- and toluene-producing refineries now under construction in that area have been completed. We not only need gasoline, fuel oil, and war products now, but we shall need gasoline, fuel oil, and more war products next year. Refineries in district II are living in part on accumulated crude inventories, and I fear we shall have to return to the lower rate of operation which we established for May.

I hope that these comments on the district II situation may serve to answer the question which I know you might otherwise ask me as to why we do not authorize 100 percent operation of district II refineries rather than risk the need of imposing increased restrictions in the Middle West.

Now as to district III—the Gulf coast district which includes the largest of the oil States—the State of Texas. The fact is that gasoline supplies are tight right now in some spots in that area. I must remind you the critically needed war products—aviation gasoline, butadiene, and toluene—all come from that part of the barrel of crude oil which otherwise goes into gasoline and kerosene. It is true enough that our refineries can make still greater yields of gasoline by heavier cracking operations, but when they do that they merely tend to shorten the supply of heating oils and fuel oils.

But, to answer more directly as to district II, the fact is that refining operations in that area must operate in tune with the transportation available to carry out the products. The amount of transportation varies from time to time, depending on the tanker situation, but rather than risk an actual shutdown of refineries producing critical war products (which, as I have told you, are necessarily byproducts of the main operations), it has been necessary for us to regulate the amount of crude oil run in these refineries. We must do this in such a manner that the transportation available will serve two purposes, first, to maintain maximum production of critical war products, and, second, to allocate fairly the remaining transportation between the other refineries.

Up until this time, if the diversion of the tanker fleet had not dislocated transportation and hence refining operations, most, if not all, of the district III refineries, could have run at top speed and could have alleviated the supply situation in other parts of the country. I am not at all sure that that could be true next year even if we had an unlimited ability to transport crude oil or petroleum products to any point in the United States. The war program calls for us to refine more crude oil in each succeeding quarter of this year and next year, ultimately at least 10 percent more crude oil than we have ever run in our refineries. The refineries can do it if we have the crude to run and the transportation facilities to move

crude and products. While we have not yet quite hit the maximum daily production of crude oil of which we are capable, my staff tells me that we have almost achieved that point and that the high point which we can achieve is short of the goal that has been set for us. I do not want to dilute these remarks on the current supply situation with a discussion of crude reserves, the need of a price increase to stimulate discovery, production, and secondary recovery, the manpower situation, or the absolute necessity of supplies of steel for new wells in order to sustain our present rate of crude production. I merely mention these things to illustrate the point that even our district III refineries have a potential crude supply problem.

In our district IV, the Rocky Mountain States, crude production rather than transportation sets the pace for refining operations and hence for available supply of products. In district V, the Pacific Coast States, crude production is up to the maximum efficient rate and refineries are operating on a wide-open basis to the extent that crude is available. The gasoline supply situation there is satisfactory at the moment but the enormous demands of the Pacific war must be satisfied mainly from this area. Until Hirohito is vanquished the Pacific coast must face the specter of a crude shortage and a product shortage.

I have taken a good deal of your time in outlining the whole situation as I see it. I have no axes to grind and no secret schemes to invoke rationing to satisfy some quaint philosophy of demanding public sacrifices on the altar of war.

Last winter it was necessary to ration fuel oil in certain Midwestern States in order to alleviate a desperate situation in the East. Next winter the supply of fuel oil on the east coast will be determined within the limits of available transportation, by how much petroleum must be moved overseas. So far as we can foretell at the moment rationing of fuel oil will have to proceed in the same States, for the same reason, and at about the same rate as before—unless the East is actually to freeze instead of being uncomfortable.

At the present time civilian motorists in the East have necessarily been placed on a rigorously lean diet of motor gasoline—far less than their more fortunate brethren in the other States. To the extent that the eastern distress can be alleviated by moving gasoline from districts II and III it is obvious that the burden can and should be shared.

However, in considering the necessity of rationing the civilian use of gasoline and fuel oil in areas other than district I it is necessary to appraise the cumulative effect of many other factors. I have mentioned some of these factors but, to repeat, they are:

Shortage of crude in some refining areas;  
Shortage of transportation for crude and products;

Necessity of producing fuel oil, even at the expense of gasoline;

Necessity of producing aviation gasoline and other war products, largely at the expense of gasoline; and

Necessity of supplying military needs, farm needs, and essential civilian transport needs before supplying motor gasoline for relatively nonessential use.

All of these factors rolled together spell a shortage of petroleum products in many areas of this country.

Now I shall turn to the "\$64 question": What do we do about it?

We have a rationing system in effect all over the country now. The Office of Price Administration administers it. It was invoked at the request of Mr. Jeffers as a measure of rubber conservation. While it is unpopular and has been widely abused and evaded it has reduced the nonessential use of

motor gasoline somewhat. However, I suspect that a wholesome fear on the part of some prudent motorists, that tires worn out could not be replaced, has had more to do with reduced consumption than the coupon system.

Unless the people understand and believe the need for reducing gasoline consumption, the coupon system appears to be very ineffective. Here in the East when the value of the A coupon was theoretically reduced the first result we could observe was the issuance of still more B coupons and C coupons and so far as I can determine the nonessential use of gasoline was actually increased rather than reduced. It took a pleasure-driving ban with teeth in it, plus the unpleasant shock of finding service stations out of gas, to convince the public of the reality of the shortage.

It is my hope that we may profit by that experience. It is extremely desirable that the nonessential use of motor gasoline be reduced in all parts of the country, and while I deplore the abuses of the present type of rationing to conserve rubber, I am frank to state my opinion that a sudden abolition of the present rationing system would result in "No gas" signs from time to time in various areas.

However, I have in mind another matter which is considerably more important to the Nation's welfare than a sporadic outcropping of "No gas" signs in metropolitan areas. We have already learned that the farmer is the first to suffer when gasoline supplies are short. When there was a surplus of gasoline, it flowed easily and regularly to the farmer. When a shortage in gasoline develops, the farmer has difficulty in getting it. This is partly because he is at the very end of an involved distributing system, partly because of a growing shortage of manpower for delivery, and partly because the city sale is the easiest to make. Whatever else we do or don't do, we must keep the food supplier on a mechanized basis.

My office has stepped into the rationing system in the East to order the oil companies to give preference to farm requirements, the same as military requirements. If the present relative shortage of gasoline in some of the farming areas in the interior continues, we shall have to step in there, also.

These comments are as definite a statement as I can fairly make at the moment on the subject of rationing gasoline to save gasoline. At the present time, excepting only the Atlantic seaboard, the object of gasoline rationing is to conserve rubber. Rubber was and is a national problem. Crude-oil supply is also a national problem. Gasoline supply, for reasons which I have indicated, is not one problem but a series of problems, depending on geography.

Until the crude oil supply problem has had further treatment from many angles, it would be premature (even if justifiable) to say that gasoline needs to be rationed to save crude oil for other purposes or other years. It may be so. I don't know yet. However, regardless of the Nation-wide supply situation surrounding crude oil, we cannot produce extra gasoline at the expense of critically needed war products or needed fuel oil and we must be prepared to adjust gasoline consumption to our refining, transportation, and supply resources.

The questions which I have been discussing can be resolved only by weighing all of the factors in one of our greatest industrial operations. We have the figures and we have the talent, both in our office and in industry. These matters are not casual with us. They receive fresh consideration every day, every week. Policies must follow facts. When the facts show clearly that a policy change is indicated we shall move, but we have no policy change to announce this morning. When we do I shall gladly let you know.



Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I attended the informal meeting this morning, and I wish to compliment the Senator from Wisconsin for initiating the movement.

One fact was brought out which was of particular interest to me, and I am sure it will be of interest to other Members of the Senate. It was brought out that any shortage of gasoline on the eastern coast at the present time is due in the main to transportation difficulties. That situation was brought about by the tremendous loss of tankers at the outset of the war.

I merely wish to recall that when the tankers were being sunk a group of aviators, particularly in the Midwest, who were too old for combat service, organized themselves and presented through me to this body a program of utilizing sportsmen's planes and sportsmen flyers who were willing to donate their services in the formation of an air umbrella over the eastern coast to protect the tankers. The Committee on Commerce of this body approved that program. It was held up by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate merely because the Secretary of War thought there might be some information which he did not want disclosed. The program had also been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, who turned it down. But many months later the aviators to whom I have referred were organized in part and developed the Civilian Air Patrol, which did yeoman service, as testified by Mr. Landis before our committee. Many months later General Arnold said that the one outstanding defect was that we had not had air protection over the tankers.

So, Mr. President, if we have gasoline rationing in Illinois and through the Middle West it will be partly because we were not permitted to go forward in that investigation to show how to utilize the men who were willing to come from the Midwest to protect the east coast and form an air umbrella over the tankers.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I offer an amendment in the nature of legislation, which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 37, line 6, after the word "assistants", it is proposed to insert the following: "at such rates of compensation as may be authorized and approved by the Attorney General."

Mr. McCARRAN. I should like to offer a word of explanation relative to the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, the amendment undoubtedly collides with the rule of the Senate in regard to legislation on an appropriation bill. Has the Senator given appropriate notice of the amendment?

Mr. McCARRAN. Notice has been published for 1 day.

Mr. McNARY. Has the amendment been favorably reported by the committee?

Mr. McCARRAN. It was reported unanimously, and I was authorized by the committee to offer the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Very well; I shall be glad to hear the Senator make a brief statement concerning the justification for the amendment.

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment is in the nature of legislation. The rule has been complied with, and notice of a motion to suspend the rule has been published. I have been authorized by the Appropriations Committee to offer the amendment. The amendment is offered at the request of the Department of Justice.

All assistant United States district attorneys are now under the classified civil-service rules. Assistant United States district attorneys throughout the country have been and are now selected largely from the younger men of the bar. As we know, the younger men of the bar have been called into the military service of the United States. Those who remain are finding work of the bar sufficiently remunerative so that they do not care to accept the initial salary of assistant United States district attorneys, which, as I recall, is approximately \$2,300 a year. I do not quote the figure authoritatively, but I believe that is about what it is. So the Department of Justice has had a great deal of difficulty in filling vacancies in the positions of assistant United States district attorneys in the various States of the Union.

The proposed amendment would permit the Attorney General and the Department of Justice to pay assistant United States district attorneys in accordance with the judgment of the Department of Justice, and in accordance with the volume of work which might be handled by the respective offices. In the unanimous view of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate the proposed change would be meritorious, and I present it with the sanction of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, it may be that I do not understand the able Senator's statement. At the present time, and for years past, the Federal statute has contained a list of salaries for assistants in the offices of United States district attorneys. I do not get the point. Is the salary to be left to the discretion of the United States district attorneys in the various States?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; it would not be within the discretion of the United States district attorneys in the various States. The assistant United States district attorneys are now under civil service.

Mr. McNARY. Yes.

Mr. McCARRAN. Their entrance salaries and their advanced salaries are fixed by civil service. The entrance salary is too small to induce the younger men of the bar to take the office. So the Department of Justice is having difficulty in filling the offices of assistant United States district attorneys. The

Department requests that it be permitted to fix the salaries of such assistant United States district attorneys in accordance with the judgment of the Department of Justice.

Mr. McNARY. As I stated a while ago, the law fixing the compensation of these deputies is old. Why now is it proposed to change the scheduled salary and leave it to the discretion of the United States district attorney or the Attorney General to fix the salaries?

Mr. McCARRAN. Because the Department has been unable to obtain men to take the place in the several States of assistant United States district attorneys who have left the service.

Mr. McNARY. Why was not a matter of this kind referred to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate. It is purely a legislative matter. Here it is proposed to add another legislative amendment to an appropriation bill.

Mr. McCARRAN. There is no question about its being a legislative amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I appeal to the wisdom and fairness of the able Senator. I could not support a proposal of this kind. I do not know why it is not possible to get young lawyers today for the same compensation for which the Department has been able heretofore to obtain them. I know as one who started from the lowly rounds of the legal profession that a young lawyer felt himself favored if he got a position of this kind to start on during the weary and poor days of probation.

Mr. McCARRAN. That group are now in the armed services of the country.

Mr. McNARY. There are many of them who are not.

Mr. McCARRAN. There may be many of them who are not, but it does not seem possible for the Department to get them for the salaries presently provided.

Mr. McNARY. May I ask what is the lowest compensation paid to a deputy attorney?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think it is \$2,300.

Mr. McNARY. I know some very good lawyers who have obtained high position in the public service who were happy, indeed, to get one-half of \$2,300. I may refer to an incident which I now recall as graphically as if it occurred yesterday. Years ago when President Coolidge was Vice President, while we were breakfasting one morning at the Willard Hotel, he said to me that he was very happy, indeed, when he made \$2,000 a year as a practicing lawyer.

Mr. McCARRAN. But he was not paying 58 cents a pound for steak in those days.

Mr. McNARY. Probably not, but he had had many years of successful practice back of him, whereas young novitiates, just out of college, would receive in these positions \$2,300 a year. I think they should be satisfied with that. It is practically \$200 a month. Then they are permitted a 10-percent increase, or \$230 a year, which, added to \$2,300, brings the salary to over \$200 a month.

I do not want them underpaid, but it does not seem to me to be advisable on an appropriation bill to tack an amend-



ment which is wholly legislative in character and which relates to a matter which ought to be considered from all its angles. I appeal to the able Senator this is not the proper place for an amendment of this kind.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I wish to correct for the RECORD a statement I made. I read from a statement made before the committee by Mr. S. A. Andretta, assistant administrative assistant, Department of Justice:

In the case of assistants, very frequently we have had some go out of office who were getting \$3,500, \$3,600, or \$3,700, because of length of service. The new man is appointed for the duration and 6 months thereafter. He hasn't enough time in the office to come under the automatic promotion bill, so he is stuck at \$2,600.

I said \$2,300. That was an error—in the smaller districts, or \$3,200, the entrance salaries of the respective grades. Usually we pay him \$3,200 at the start but now very frequently you can't get a man except by paying him at least \$3,600. Very often we have to pay him \$3,800 to get him the entrance salary of the next higher grade.

In other words, they are unable to fill these offices, due to conditions I have stated to the Senator, and it is the desire of the Department of Justice to fill the offices of assistant United States district attorneys in the respective States and districts.

Mr. McNARY. Why has not the able Attorney General come before the proper committees of the House and the Senate and made known the necessity of a change in the law fixing the salaries of these young assistants who are needed in the Department of Justice?

Mr. McCARRAN. I can only explain that conjecturally, that is, say that time was a matter that had to enter into consideration, that this was an appropriation bill dealing with the salaries of United States district attorneys and their assistants. While formerly the amendment would not have been legislation because the salaries of assistant attorneys were fixed in the legislative bill, since they have been put under the civil service, it does fall in the category of being legislation.

Mr. McNARY. Certainly. May I ask who appeared before the Appropriations Committee in behalf of this matter?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. Thomas D. Quinn, administrative assistant to the Attorney General.

Mr. McNARY. One individual?

Mr. McCARRAN. I think there were a number with him.

Mr. McNARY. Did he appear before the House committee?

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not think so.

Mr. McNARY. The provision was not in the bill as it passed the House?

Mr. McCARRAN. No.

Mr. McNARY. It is an afterthought of one person, one assistant in the Attorney General's Office, who appears before the committee and asked for this legislation on an appropriation bill. Is there no limitation in this amendment as to the salary which may be fixed for the deputies?

Mr. McCARRAN. No, sir.

Mr. McNARY. The Attorney General, then, can prescribe any sum of money he sees fit?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. Under this language he could. That can be done anyway, however; that is, it could have been done before the assistants were placed under civil service; their salary was usually fixed according to the volume of work in a particular office.

Mr. McNARY. But now that is not so?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; it is not so, because this group has been placed under the civil service. In my judgment, if the Senator wants my individual judgment, if it amounts to anything, this group never should have gone under the civil service, and neither should the deputy United States marshals have gone under the civil service. A marshal should be permitted to pick his men, because a marshal is responsible under his bond and in every other way for those who act under him. In my opinion, assistant United States district attorneys never should have been put under the civil service.

Mr. McNARY. Is it the Senator's argument that the United States marshals should fix the compensation of their deputies?

Mr. McCARRAN. No; that never was done.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator said a moment ago he thought it should be.

Mr. McCARRAN. No.

Mr. McNARY. I do not think the Attorney General should fix the salaries of these men without some limitation being placed by the Congress. The absence of a limitation makes it doubly offensive in my opinion. He can, under this appropriation, select any man he may choose and fix any salary that may appeal to his generosity. I think that is offensive legislation.

Mr. McCARRAN. We have to trust somebody, and we face a condition not a theory. We have a shortage of men for these respective offices at a time when the volume of work of the district attorneys throughout the country is greater than it ever has been in our history.

Mr. McNARY. That is what the gentleman mentioned and the Senator may think, but I, myself, think I have some knowledge on that subject.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have no doubt about that.

Mr. McNARY. In the State of Oregon many lawyers have appealed to me to write letters commending them for positions in the Attorney General's office and district attorneys' offices. I have not heard of any effort being made to induce young lawyers to leave these jobs or decline them. There are plenty of men who would be glad to take them, and I think it is perfectly absurd to state that there is such a scarcity that the Attorney General should be given carte blanche authority to fix any salary that occurs to him as being proper. There is nothing in the amendment that would not permit an assistant attorney in Oregon to receive one salary and an assistant attorney in Nevada to receive a different salary. There is neither a minimum nor a maximum, a floor nor a ceiling.

It is left to the wild discretion of someone to fix these salaries at any figure, in any of the 48 States.

I hope the Senator, for whom I have great admiration, and who I know has a sense of propriety, will not insist on the amendment, but will let the matter go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McCARRAN. I am directed by my committee to insist on the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I understand, but in former years, when the country was well governed, I served in the capacity of chairman of a committee, and often had committee bills in charge in the Senate. When I found that in my judgment the committee was in error, I assumed the responsibility of vetoing its action.

Mr. McCARRAN. I do not think the committee is in error. I favor this amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Very well. Then the Senator is not escaping under an alibi?

Mr. McCARRAN. No, nor trying to.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the Senator from Nevada stated in all good faith that this amendment was the result of unanimous action by the Committee on Appropriations. I would not challenge the accuracy of that statement, but I wish to add that if I was present when the action was taken, I remained silent, or voted for the amendment, with a complete failure to appreciate its significance, for I am one of those definitely hostile to the Committee on Appropriations reporting to this body legislation on appropriation bills.

Mr. President, I remember, as other Senators now present remember, the days when there were several appropriating committees in this body and in the other House. The military appropriations bill was reported from the legislative committee having jurisdiction over military affairs. Likewise the naval appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs. There was also a post office appropriation bill, and there were other appropriation bills coming before this body from legislative committees which had a background of knowledge of the circumstances to which the appropriations related.

All those committees were stripped of their appropriating power, and that power was lodged in a single Appropriations Committee of the Senate. I have great doubt as to whether it was a wise course. It seemed to be wise at the time, but as it has worked out, I have doubt about it.

What now distresses me is the growing tendency of the Committee on Appropriations, of which I happen to be a member, to reach out now into the legislative authority of the several committees of the Senate. The Senate has taken from the legislative committees what was originally their appropriating jurisdiction, and now we are asked repeatedly to reach in and further strip the legislative committees of authority.

So far as I myself am concerned, I do not intend knowingly, and with appreciation of what I am doing, to support any provision coming from the Commit-



tee on Appropriations which proposes to attach to an appropriation bill matter which is clearly legislative in its character.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, I rise merely for the purpose of complimenting the Senator from Nevada in adhering to the old, obsolete practice, under the general theory of the rules of the Senate, of coming into the Senate and making a motion to suspend the rules if he desires to put legislation on an appropriation bill, submitting it to the requirement of a two-thirds vote, rather than resorting to the practice followed here last week of bringing in a legislative proposal equally obnoxious to the rules of the Senate, and suspending the rules by a majority vote, rather than by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. President, it seems to me that the motion of the Senator from Nevada to suspend the rules—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that such a motion has not as yet been made.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understood from the Senator from Nevada that he had made that motion.

Mr. McCARRAN. I have not made the motion, but I shall make the motion. I did not think it was necessary to make the motion. No point of order has been raised as yet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. No point of order has as yet been raised.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I shall proceed to discuss the question of the proposal of the Senator, very briefly.

It seems to me that, under the general theory and practice of the rules of the Senate, there is no parliamentary objection of any sort to legislation on an appropriation bill if it receives the sanction of two-thirds of the Members of this body, which I understand to be the procedure contemplated by the Senator from Nevada.

It seems to me also, it is only fair to say, that the rule against legislation in an appropriation bill was, in effect, repealed by the action of the Senate last week—with the support of the Senator from Oregon, incidentally—in voting to sustain the action of the Committee on Appropriations in reporting legislation on an appropriation bill. I intend to vote for the amendment now under discussion, because it comes frankly under the theory of the rules of the Senate. I intend to supply one of the two-thirds, if two-thirds can be supplied, because I think the amendment is meritorious.

I have experienced in actual practice the situation described by the Senator from Nevada. I have seen young, capable lawyers, of some experience, assistant district attorneys, men who were able to carry on with the additional and many new duties which have been imposed upon the United States attorneys' offices by war conditions, leave their offices and go into the service. In such cases it would be necessary either to take most immature young men, without experience, or get some older lawyers who were capable of doing the same sort of work that had been carried on by the men who went into the service. In other words, to car-

ry the additional burden of duty it was necessary to get older men, with more experience, to replace the men who had gone into the service.

It has been found that in these times, when lawyers are scarce, owing to war conditions, it has been difficult to get men in the United States district attorneys offices, at the minimum entrance salary established by law, with the experience necessary to enable them to carry on the work of the men who have gone into the service.

Mr. President, this is an emergency. I understand that the proposed legislation is intended as an emergency measure, merely to enable the district attorneys' offices to carry the burden of work thrown on them. I think the amendment is meritorious, and that since it is brought in, or is intended to be brought in, under the sanction of a motion to suspend the rules, if it becomes necessary, it is entitled to the support of the Senate.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, as I understand, already we have voted extra pay for all Federal employees, 15 percent for the particular employees now under discussion.

We have heard much about "holding the line." When the farmers want a little advance, we have to "hold that line." When the coal miners come in for a little increase, the line has to be held. When any other Federal employee comes in for an increase, the cry is "hold that line." That is what we told the postal employees, that is what we have told everyone asking for an increase.

It so happens that there are a great many Members of Congress who are attorneys, that is their own fraternity, and here their own fraternity comes in and asks an increase, and immediately the Senators rally around their fraternal brothers and try to secure the increase for them. They forget all about "holding the line," but they go right ahead trying to get an extra increase over and above that granted all other Federal employees.

Personally, I think this is an outrage. If we are to "hold the line," let us "hold the line." If we are to "hold the line" against the farmers, and the miners, and the engineers, and everyone else in the Federal service, let us "hold the line" against these attorneys.

I know that I am fairly besieged from my own State with applications from young men anxious to have the opportunity of serving as assistant district attorneys. I have reason to believe that my State is not an exception, that the experience is the same in all other States.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. President, does the amendment apply only to attorneys in the lowest grade?

Mr. McCARRAN. It applies to all assistant United States district attorneys.

Mr. WALSH. Is it not true that under the present law they are classified in different classes at different salaries?

Mr. McCARRAN. They enter with a salary of \$2,600.

Mr. WALSH. Would the amendment permit the Department to change the salaries of all assistant attorneys?

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment would suspend the salary legislation, and

would permit them to be appointed with a salary to be fixed in the judgment of the Department of Justice.

Mr. WALSH. Suppose there was an attorney in the \$2,500 salary classification. Could the Department pick out a man and give him any salary they saw fit, and put him in that classification?

Mr. McCARRAN. They could fill the place.

Mr. WALSH. At any salary they saw fit?

Mr. McCARRAN. At any salary they saw fit.

Mr. WALSH. So it is not merely dealing with the lowest bracket, but it is giving the Department carte blanche authority to get an increased salary for a man in any one of these classified salaried positions?

Mr. McCARRAN. That is true.

Mr. WALSH. While I am on my feet, and with the Senator's permission, I wish to say a word of approval of what the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE] has said. What I shall say does not relate to the pending matter. In the past, amendments have actually been attached to appropriation bills providing for increasing the rank of naval officers, when the naval authorities did not know anything about it. Such things have been done in the last minute, when very few Senators were on the floor, and measures have been passed containing such amendments. I do not mean to make any such suggestion in reference to the particular matter under consideration, but I wish to emphasize that occasionally in the Committee on Naval Affairs we have been embarrassed by finding legislation placed in appropriation bills.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator from Nevada whether the amendment as drawn is limited in its application to the next fiscal year, or will it provide permanent legislation?

Mr. McCARRAN. It is for the ensuing fiscal year only. It can only be that.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WALLGREN in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Nevada on behalf of the committee, on page 37, line 6.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, if no other Senator will raise the point of order, I raise the point of order that the amendment is legislation on an appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair sustains the point of order on the ground that the amendment is in violation of paragraph 3 of rule XVI.

Mr. McCARRAN. I move to suspend the rule under the notice given by me on June 14.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada to suspend the rule.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:



Aiken	Gillette	Overton
Andrews	Green	Radcliffe
Bailey	Guffey	Reed
Ball	Gurney	Revercomb
Bankhead	Hatch	Reynolds
Barbour	Hawkes	Robertson
Bilbo	Hayden	Russell
Bone	Hill	Scrugham
Bridges	Holman	Shipstead
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Smith
Buck	La Follette	Stewart
Burton	Langer	Taft
Bushfield	Lucas	Thomas, Idaho
Byrd	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Capper	McClellan	Tunnell
Caraway	McKellar	Tydings
Chandler	McNary	Vandenberg
Chavez	Maloney	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Wallgren
Connally	Mead	Walsh
Danaher	Millikin	Wheeler
Davis	Moore	Wherry
Eastland	Murdock	White
Ellender	Murray	Willis
Ferguson	Nye	Wilson
George	O'Daniel	
Gerry	O'Mahoney	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-nine Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nevada to suspend the rule so as to permit consideration of the amendment submitted by him.

Mr. McCARRAN. This matter has been presented to the Senate by authority and direction of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The item is strictly and squarely a legislative one. I am entirely in accord with the views expressed by the Senator from Maine. I think the rule should be lived up to; but we have not lived up to it; and if there were a legislative item on any bill which would be justified, in my judgment this item would be justified. In other words, these offices, highly important ones, cannot be filled because the salary is not sufficient to induce lawyers to take the places. I think I have a fairly good sense of condition; I am inclined to believe that if the matter were put to a vote of the Senate, it would be impossible to obtain the votes of two-thirds of the Senators present to suspend the rule. Therefore, I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, having raised the issue, I appreciate the fine attitude of the distinguished Senator. It is my view that if a bill on the subject, legislative in character, comes before the appropriate committee, I certainly shall make no objection to its early consideration, even though I might not be in favor of its passage unless some effort were made in the bill to limit the right of the Attorney General to fix the salaries.

Mr. McCARRAN. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion of the Senator from Nevada is withdrawn. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, for myself and the Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. At the proper place in the bill, it is proposed to insert the following: "Provided, That, after 30

days following the approval of this act and notwithstanding any other provision of law or executive or administrative act, no part of this appropriation shall be used to enforce directly or indirectly in any respect (whether by criminal or civil proceedings in any court or by administrative proceedings or executive acts in any agency or by any officer of the Government of the United States or in any manner whatever concerning) any maximum price, priority, rationing, allocation, distribution, limitation, or similar rules, regulations, directives, or orders relating to goods, supplies, or products for civilian consumption as against any processor, fabricator, wholesaler, or retailer thereof in the usual course or custom of trade, where the facts offered in defense in any such proceeding or before any such court, agency, or officer demonstrate that any such rules, regulations, or orders do not (1) afford, as compared with the prevailing cost of agricultural or other materials or products (including livestock) such persons must buy for processing or resale, the generally fair and necessary operating margins consistent with the third proviso of section 3 of the act of October 2, 1942 (Public, No. 729, 77th Cong., 2d sess.), or (2) make due, adequate, and affirmative provision for the allocation or distribution of such available supplies, goods, or products through the usual and established channels of trade (including processors, fabricators, wholesalers, or retailers) in the proportion so distributed during the calendar year 1941 as contemplated by section 2 (h) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (Public, No. 421, 77th Cong., 2d sess.); or (3) as to such rules, regulations, or orders issued or amended after 30 days following the approval of this act, have been issued or amended without full consultation orally or in writing with a standing advisory committee composed of representatives and alternates chosen by, and assigned to such committees upon petition of, the several trade associations of the industry dealing in the commodity directly affected (including processors, fabricators, wholesalers, and retailers) and representative of each branch of such industry as required by section 2 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942: *Provided further*, That, in order to prevent evasions of the foregoing, no part of any other appropriation nor any other public funds, personnel, services, or property whatever shall be so used and any court, agency, or officer acting contrary to the foregoing in any case shall be without jurisdiction or authority in such case and any judgments, decrees, orders, rules, regulations, or rulings or other judicial or administrative acts or process issued by any such court, agency, or officer in any such case shall be null and void."

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. McCARRAN. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana is legislative in nature; and, under the rule, notice in writing must be given 1 day in advance of intention to move to

suspend the rule so as to permit the consideration of a legislative item. Mr. President, I invoke the rule; therefore, I object to consideration of the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I realize that the amendment is subject to a point of order. However, it is designed to remedy a very serious situation, and is of such importance that it seems to me the rule should be suspended in order to enable the amendment to be agreed to at this time. The Senate Special Committee to Study and Survey Problems of Small Business Enterprises, and the similar committee in the House, have been holding hearings and have been receiving complaints from all over the country as a result of the situation which is sought to be remedied by the amendment. I have before me lists of concerns all over the country that are about to close their doors because of the failure of the Office of Price Administration to allow a fair margin of profit in the conduct of their businesses.

Unless the amendment be agreed to and added to the bill, concerns all over the country will continue to close their doors. They are doing so now, as I have said. In this morning's issue of the Washington Post, I noticed a dispatch from Seattle, Wash., dealing with the situation. It reads as follows:

#### FOUR MEAT PACKERS DECIDE TO QUIT OVER PRICE RULINGS

SEATTLE, June 14.—Four Washington packing companies said today that they had suspended slaughtering. Their official declared the action resulted from confusion over prices, subsidies, and roll-backs.

The Gibson Packing Co., at Yakima; Schaae Packing Co., at Ellensburg, and the Acme and James Henry Packing companies, at Seattle, all reported they would stop slaughtering.

President Morris Gordon, of the Acme Packing & Provision Co., said, "We'll wait a day or two and then liquidate. We just can't operate this way."

In view of the seriousness of the situation I felt impelled to offer this amendment. I ask unanimous consent that the 1 day's notice required by rule XL to be given with respect to the suspension of the rule may be waived so as to permit me to make a motion to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, under the rule of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate it is the duty of the chairman of the subcommittee having the bill in charge to invoke the rule when an amendment, which is clearly legislative in nature, is offered without sanction of the committee.

Let me say in that regard, with all due respect to my friend from Montana, that there is merit in his amendment; but it is strictly legislative in nature. It has no place in an appropriation bill. Under the rule of the Appropriations Committee I am in duty bound to invoke the rule against legislation on an appropriation bill.



Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I appreciate the correctness of the statement made by the Senator from Nevada, but it seems to me that the country is in a very serious situation as a result of these conditions.

Mr. McCARRAN. There can be no question about that. The Senator and his committee should be commended for their zeal and study in this matter. The substance of the proposed amendment is exceedingly meritorious. The country wants legislation of that kind and should have it; but it is legislation, and we are now dealing exclusively with an appropriation bill.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MURRAY. I yield.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am very much in sympathy with the general aims of the Senator from Montana. I should like to suggest to him that a precedent was set last week in the consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill, which he might well follow in order to obtain a vote on this question. A proposal came from the Appropriations Committee which was frankly and undeniably legislation. By inducing the Chair at that time to submit the question to the Senate, instead of passing on the point of order that it was legislation, a vote was obtained on the point of order as to legislation, and most Senators voted their predilections on the merits of the case, rather than on the parliamentary situation. It is within the power of the Senator from Montana now, either by inducing the Chair to submit the question to the Senate on the point of order, in which case, under the precedent set, most Senators who are in favor of the amendment of the Senator from Montana would vote to overrule the point of order; or, if the Chair should be unwilling to "pass the buck" and submit the question to the Senate, and should sustain the point of order, the Senator from Montana could well take an appeal from that decision, in which case most Senators, according to the ordinary practice, would vote, not on the merits of the parliamentary question submitted, but on the merits of the amendment of the Senator from Montana. I suggest to the Senator that if he really wishes to obtain a vote, that is the way to do it.

Mr. MURRAY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, the Chair has already ruled on the objection raised by the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I ask that the question be submitted to the Senate for a vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That stage has been passed.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The Senator can change one word in the amendment and reoffer it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I appeal from the decision of the Chair on the point of order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate? [Putting the question.] The "ayes" have it, and the Chair is sustained.

The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, before the bill is put to a vote, I should like to ask the Senator from Nevada to explain one point. I did not desire to offer an amendment when the question was before the Senate. I should like to ask the Senator to explain the situation, because his explanation may have some influence in conference. I should like an explanation with regard to the provision for field service offices for the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, no estimate was made for that item.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I understand that the House eliminated the appropriation for the field service offices.

Mr. McCARRAN. That is correct. The House made a study of the subject, and advised the Senate committee of its study. We found in our own investigation that some 30 offices throughout the United States were rendering unusually worthy service to business of all kinds, especially at this time, when small business is looking for advice and counsel from the Government. Moreover, these offices in the several sections of the United States act as a guide for the foreign service, which is under the Department of State, assisting the foreign service in determining what flow of commodities should go into a particular section and what flow of commodities may go out of a particular section for foreign commerce.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the House had eliminated the appropriation and the Senate committee had restored a portion of the appropriation, I did not deem it desirable to oppose the reduction from the amount which was appropriated for this agency last year. I do desire to say that I think it is extremely unfortunate that the amount should have been reduced to the extent to which it was reduced, even in the Senate committee's proposal.

I believe that it is easily demonstrable that this is one of the most valuable services now being rendered by any subdivision of any department of the Government. I know that that is true in my own community. I know that this is the only agency to which small business, or even large business, engaged to any degree whatever in the import or export trade, can go to get instructions, and constructions of the various regulations now governing export and import trade,

including regulations issued by the Export-Import Bank and the various restrictions imposed by the State Department. I have never seen any greater unanimity among businessmen who come in contact with any governmental agency—at least in my community—than in their enthusiastic support of this agency. I believe that this is the most effective expenditure being made by the Department of Commerce at the present time. I wish the appropriation might have been restored to the amount which was carried in the appropriation act last year. I believe that there will be a deprivation in service by reason of this reduction. The House eliminated the item entirely, and the Senate committee has restored a large portion of the appropriation to preserve the activity of this agency, which I think will become one of the most vitally necessary and valuable agencies in all the governmental departments at the conclusion of this war, when we will be trying to reestablish import and export trade.

In view of the fact that the committee has at least continued the life of that service, I believe that the committee is to be very greatly complimented. I wish to urge the Senator from Nevada, who in all probability will be the head of the Senate conferees, to insist upon the amendment to the full extent to which the Senate has gone.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. I very heartily agree with the views expressed by the Senator from Missouri. In that connection, I wish to make the additional observation that I am a member of the subcommittee of the Commerce Committee of the Senate which had under consideration the Mead bill, which is sponsored by the Secretary of Commerce, to aid small business. In executing the functions provided for by that bill, it is expected that a good many of those engaged in foreign and domestic commerce under the provisions of the bill will be utilized to aid the Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am very glad to hear the Senator say that. As the Senator knows as a member of the Commerce Committee, my views and his as to the Mead bill are almost entirely in consonance. I am glad to hear the Senator from Louisiana express that view. It seems to me that a service of this sort, the cost of which has been so relatively unimportant, but which has maintained contact with our foreign trade during these perilous times, is certain to be so necessary at the conclusion of the war that it ought not to have been amputated, as it was by the House.

I thank the Senator from Nevada very much. I merely want to renew my urging upon him that in conference upon this bill he insist on the maintenance of this very essential service.

Mr. McCARRAN. I assure the Senator from Missouri of my hearty accord with what he has said. Let me say that I am advised that the service can be continued with fairly good results with the amount which the committee has appropriated.



Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McCARRAN. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. I wish to propound another question in connection with the one which I asked the Senator a few moments ago concerning civilian pilots. Are there any Negro pilots? Is any discrimination being exercised against Negro pilots?

Mr. McCARRAN. There is no discrimination.

Mr. LANGER. There is no discrimination of any kind?

Mr. McCARRAN. There is legislation to the effect that there shall be no discrimination, and I take it that the law is being complied with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill H. R. 2397 was passed.

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. WHITE conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEE TO REPORT

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that in the event of a recess of the Senate following today's session, the Senate Committee on Appropriations be authorized to report appropriation bills during the recess. I have particularly in mind the Interior Department appropriation bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### EFFECT OF ROLL-BACK PRICES ON CATTLE MARKET

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, amendment 15 to order 169 as issued by the Office of Price Administration was put into effect yesterday in the terminal meat markets of this country. As a result, there was a complete break-down of prices, and not only yesterday but today there is a demoralized market in all the terminal markets of this country. This order is to roll back prices. I believe that all Members of the Senate are in favor of doing our level best to control inflation. But when the order went into effect yesterday it affected all segments of the meat industry, and as a result the prices in the market yesterday of live animals decreased a dollar per hundred. Just before I came to the Senate Chamber this morning I received a long-distance phone call from Earl Kelloway, secretary of the Omaha Livestock Exchange, in which he said that the market is still demoralized, and the reduction is about 50 cents per hundred on today's market.

What is the difficulty? It is my understanding that the Office of Price Administration put this order into effect at the suggestion and advice of the Department of Agriculture, but they depended on the

Commodity Credit Corporation to provide the forms, blanks, and machinery to make certain that the subsidy which was to be paid would be paid to the packers. When the market opened yesterday no such provision had been made. As a result, the packers went out into the open market, and, without a guaranty of the subsidy being paid, they simply proceeded to buy cattle at a dollar a hundred cheaper than the day before.

Yesterday in the five central markets there were a hundred thousand head of steers purchased. The producers and the cattle feeders had to sell them at a reduction of a dollar per hundred, and when we take into consideration that a steer weighs on an average of six or seven or eight hundred pounds—I think it would mean that those men lost \$6 to \$10 a head. On a hundred thousand head, the loss would be somewhere between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. This condition will continue until the machinery is definitely determined and clarified so that the packers can go out into the open market and pay the price they should pay for these cattle, depending on the subsidy being paid to them.

The manner of instituting this program is a mistake, a horrible blunder, and one of the emergencies with which we are faced today.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I hope it is merely a blunder. It looks to me like a deliberate underhanded attempt to force the Congress to vote for subsidies.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Minnesota for his remarks.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REED. It is not a blunder. It is a part of a deliberate program to wreck meat production in this country. I wish to say that I can confirm what the Senator from Nebraska has said. I telephoned to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics this morning and was informed that, based upon their best judgment of the effect of these orders which had been made, the price of cattle will drop 50 cents a hundred pounds today in the primary markets of the country.

I wish to follow the Senator from Nebraska to emphasize the statements which he has made, and after he has concluded I shall ask for the floor.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his remarks.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I have received many telegrams and letters, not only from cattle producers, but from hog producers, sheep producers, and processors all over the country protesting against this situation. I had intended when I first came into the Chamber to put them into the RECORD, but they are so voluminous and come from all parts of the agricultural sections of the country, that I will content myself with merely making a statement concerning them. The material which has come to my office in the

last week is so voluminous that the printing of it would not be justified. There is evidently a deliberate and continuous attack on the producer of agricultural products.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his remarks.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. GURNEY. I am convinced that this roll-back should never have been put into effect until a complete program had been worked out so that the processor could have known what his roll-back would be, what money he would receive, and how it would be handled by the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

I wish to tell Senators just what this means to one feeder. I have a telegram which comes from a small town in my State, and I wish to take the time of the Senator, if I may, to read it.

Mr. WHERRY. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator for the purpose of reading the telegram.

Mr. GURNEY. The telegram shows how ruinous this plan can be to the individual stock feeder. The telegram reads as follows:

The present roll-back of meat prices are serious to meat production. Labor and feed prices are high and being asked to produce all they could lots of feeders will be seriously hurt. These feeders may not retaliate very strong. I have fed approximately 12,000 sheep and 200 head of cattle and large number of hogs this season. The last end of these operations have hurt seriously in a financial way. Estimate loss of \$12,000 since roll-back.

That is from only one farmer, but it shows how the situation has affected him because the plan was put into effect before complete study had been made and a complete procedure worked out so that the consumer would not be hit. However, in the way it has been handled, the processor has no alternative. He has got to take it off of the cost of his live animal because he does not know whether he will get the money from the Commodity Credit Corporation or the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska further yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. I wish to point out that this roll-back goes back through different stages, and particularly affects the producer on the farm. Last fall the farmers were assured that the price of hogs would not at any time go beyond \$13.50. They were assured of that. A farmer might have brood sows producing litters of pigs. He has to take care of the hogs he has produced and bred, and now comes the proposition for a roll-back on the farmer. The chances are that if this condition is not remedied it will result in demoralization for the original producer. That is the man who has his capital invested in the farm and must produce the raw material, and he is the foundation of all food production.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for his additional remarks, and I wish to say, in response to his statement, that the market is already demoralized; I em-



phasize that fact, and that is why I am speaking today. Last night I received telephone call after telephone call from cattle feeders in my State. As I have previously stated, I received a long distance call at 11 o'clock today from Earl Kelloway, a man in whom I have the utmost confidence. The cattle feeders are complaining that somewhere along the line someone failed to exercise sufficient forethought, did not make proper provision for the institution of the program, and utterly failed to realize the impact of these orders upon the meat-producing industry. Whether one believes in subsidy or not—and I shall refer to that later for a few moments—provision was not made whereby the packer could knowingly go into the market and pay the producer a price for his cattle, because the packer was not being assured or given any proper guaranty of the payment of a subsidy. As the senior Senator from South Dakota just remarked, "he lacks assurance." The packer had to go out in the market yesterday and buy his cattle a dollar a hundred cheaper because he did not have a certain guaranty that he would get the subsidy. Not even the blanks or the forms were prepared or published to enable him to apply for the subsidy.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. GURNEY. And he has had no guaranty up to this minute, either.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct; he has no guaranty now; and until the packer is given a guaranty, until this situation is rectified, he will continue to buy cattle for a dollar a hundred less.

Mr. REED. Mr. President—

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. May I inquire of the Senator from Nebraska how the producer is going to know that he will recover that difference in price even if Jesse Jones and the R. F. C. are willing to continue to violate the law and furnish the money? How does the producer know he is going to get the money?

Mr. WHERRY. In answer to the very timely question of the Senator from Kansas, which I intend to cover in my remarks, I may say that the producer does not know; that is the unfortunate part about it.

Mr. REED. What effect will it have on the production of meat?

Mr. WHERRY. It will not only have the effect of complete stoppage of replacement cattle going into the feed yards, but the producers will not ship the cattle into the open market until this condition is rectified.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. If a producer had feed cattle yesterday, and did not ship them to the market, and the price is arbitrarily cut on him over night, what chance has he ever got to get his money back, no matter how much Jesse Jones may continue to violate the law?

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator for the suggestion, and I think my remarks will cover it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does the Senator know any authority of law that the O. P. A. has to issue such an order as that?

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska allow me to answer the question of the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REED. There is no authority of law, but let me refer to the Price Control Act which the Congress passed last October and suggest to the Senator from Missouri that the law provided that no maximum price should be fixed below the highest price received by such producers for such commodity between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942.

The highest price received for beef cattle between January 1, 1942, and September 15, 1942, as given to me this morning, if you please—for I may say to the Senator from Missouri that I knew this question was coming up—was on August 13, when the average price of all cattle was \$16.32 a hundred pounds. There is no authority anywhere for any agency or agent of the Government to fix, directly or indirectly, a price below that price of August 13 last year. Yet that is done now, yesterday, and today in plain violation of the direct mandate of the Congress. When the Senator from Nebraska concludes I desire to follow through, but I am glad to contribute this statement as we go along.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the junior Senator from Kansas for his helpful information. In further response to the question asked by the senior Senator from Missouri, I should like to call his attention to a hearing before the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, which was recently conducted and has not yet been printed. During the hearings a question was asked directly of Jesse Jones. I shall read three or four lines from the testimony.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] asked this question of Jesse Jones of the R. F. C.:

Mr. Jones, for the record, where do you find your authority?

He was referring to the paying of these subsidies—

Secretary JONES. Section 2 (e) in the Price Control Act.

Senator McNARY. The original act or the act as amended?

Secretary JONES. As amended, I suppose—2 (e).

The testimony goes on down through the record.

In further answer to the senior Senator from Missouri the provision of the act, which as far as Congress was concerned, was designed to expand agricultural acreage and to bring about greater food production, is interpreted by Jesse Jones to apply to what? To the production of beef. I am of the opinion that that is not the interpretation placed on the act by Congress. Anyone who has carefully studied the provision must admit that it never contemplated the subsidy program which has now been initiated by the Office of Price Administration, but under the provisions of that act they are going to spend \$450,000,000 and, when that is gone, Mr. Jones says they will come back

to Congress and ask for additional appropriations to continue the subsidy.

Mr. President, in addition to the information given by the senior Senator from South Dakota, in which he stated that one man would lose \$12,000 until this machinery is set up, let me say that the present condition is going to play havoc with the cattle production in this country. It is not only a question of the loss of \$600,000. I know, because as one who feeds cattle I can state what the facts are. What does it mean when the cattle are finished, are ready for market, and cannot be held any longer, and the owner is forced to put his cattle on the market? It means that today he will have to sell for a dollar a hundred less if the market continues its trend, and a dollar and a half less tomorrow, and, before it is over, it will probably be \$2 a hundred. So it will mean not only \$600,000 a day for 30 days, if it takes that long to correct the situation, but it will mean between twenty and twenty-five million dollars' loss on cattle feeders that are actually ready for the market. I say, Mr. President, it is an outrage, and this situation must be corrected, or the cattle producers cannot survive.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. SMITH. The Senator is speaking of the loss in the case of cattle. Has he the figures with respect to the loss in the case of hogs?

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] is going to bring those statistics to the attention of the Senate; so I think I will leave those figures to the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED].

Mr. SMITH. I notice from the market reports that the prices have gone down from 15 cents to about 13 cents.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes; the Senator from South Carolina is correct. In fact, they went down to less than \$14 a hundred yesterday on the Omaha market and have now reached a point as low as \$13.75. Cattle and hogs which have been sold for the past 8 weeks have sold at less than they sold for prior to that time, and prices are now at a level lower than the prices from January 1 to September 1, 1942.

They are at a lower price because of this order, and because of the low price figure being below levels I think this order is illegal. It has brought the prices down lower than the prices that were established as the level, and those prices were established for any time they sold between January 1 and September 1, 1942. That is the result of this order, this order which has been ill-timed, this order for which no provision has been made in the machinery of Government, this order which should have been taken care of by the Commodity Credit Corporation, who now blame the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Agriculture blames the Commodity Credit Corporation.

It has produced an effect which not only has cut present shipments, but what will be the effect on those who deal in replacement cattle? I had the privilege recently of going into the feed lots of many of my farmer constituents and I



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78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
1<sup>ST</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 2397

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

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## AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

- 1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money  
4      in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Depart-  
5      ments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year  
6      ending June 30, 1944, namely:



## 1                   TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

## 2                   OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

3           Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of  
4 State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal serv-  
5 ices in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed  
6 \$6,500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be  
7 fixed by the Secretary of State; \$5,693,000, of which  
8 \$40,000 is hereby made available, without regard to civil-  
9 service and classification laws, for salaries of members and  
10 other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries  
11 may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not  
12 exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

13          Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous  
14 expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilm-  
15 ing equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translat-  
16 ing services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the  
17 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; purchase and presentation  
18 of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation  
19 (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign govern-  
20 ments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the  
21 purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture  
22 projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls,  
23 hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other neces-  
24 sary services by contract or otherwise without regard to sec-  
25 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of

1 books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and,  
2 when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library  
3 membership in societies or associations which issue publica-  
4 tions to members only, or at a price to members lower than  
5 to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype  
6 rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000) ; purchase of  
7 one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair  
8 of motortrucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying  
9 vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not  
10 to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings  
11 concerned with the work of the Department of State  
12 when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees  
13 erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to  
14 persons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by  
15 section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplo-  
16 matic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June  
17 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a) ;  
18 the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field;  
19 and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing,  
20 **(1)**~~\$310,000~~ \$410,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000  
21 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of  
22 carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act  
23 entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved  
24 June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be  
25 available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this



1 appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by con-  
 2 tract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709  
 3 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the  
 4 President may deem necessary.

5       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in  
 6 the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices,  
 7 institutions, and services, located in Washington, District  
 8 of Columbia, and elsewhere, ~~(2)\$248,000~~ \$288,000.

9       Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of main-  
 10 tenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money  
 11 by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling  
 12 expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport  
 13 agencies, \$50,000.

14   (3)*Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the*  
 15 *United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copy-*  
 16 *ing, and arranging for publication the official papers of the*  
 17 *Territories of the United States, including personal services*  
 18 *in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and bind-*  
 19 *ing, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by*  
 20 *the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act*  
 21 *approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-168b), \$10,000.*

#### 22                                   FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

23       Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of am-  
 24 bassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the  
 25 advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such

1 salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for  
2 ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum)  
3 and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors,  
4 as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provi-  
5 sions of any other law, \$625,000, including also salaries as  
6 authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by  
7 the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121) : *Provided*,  
8 That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any  
9 other salary from the United States Government: *Provided*  
10 *further*, That during the continuance of the present war  
11 and for six months after its termination, any Ambassador  
12 or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appro-  
13 priation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who,  
14 prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally  
15 appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as  
16 a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent  
17 conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United  
18 States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such  
19 emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found  
20 necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment  
21 as Ambassador or Minister at such post, may be appointed  
22 or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign  
23 Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwith-  
24 standing the provisions of any other law, the payment  
25 from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 of the



1 salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment,  
2 is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while  
3 serving under such emergency appointment or assignment,  
4 shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum  
5 while serving in the continental United States or in excess  
6 of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

7 Salaries, Foreign Service officers: For salaries of For-  
8 eign Service officers as provided in the Act approved Febru-  
9 ary 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939  
10 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for  
11 the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving  
12 instructions and in making transits to and from their posts,  
13 and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pur-  
14 suance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised  
15 Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121) ; and salaries of Foreign Service  
16 officers or vice consuls while acting as *Chargés d' Affaires*  
17 *ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or con-  
18 sulate during the absence of the principal officer (22  
19 U. S. C. 20) ; \$4,250,000.

20 Transportation, Foreign Service: To pay the traveling  
21 expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service offi-  
22 cers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including  
23 Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the  
24 Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and ex-  
25 penses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning

1 from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of  
2 any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and there-  
3 after transporting such family and effects to his post of assign-  
4 ment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the  
5 Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any  
6 country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such  
7 officer or employee or any member of his family, including  
8 automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54  
9 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or  
10 employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty,  
11 including also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in con-  
12 nection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and  
13 other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secre-  
14 tary of State as authorized by the Act approved February  
15 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17) ; preparation and transporta-  
16 tion of the remains of those officers and employees of the  
17 Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in  
18 transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their  
19 former homes in this country or to a place not more distant  
20 for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such inter-  
21 ment, and also for payment under the provisions of section  
22 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allow-  
23 ances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular,  
24 and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in  
25 foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$850,000,



1 of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available  
2 until June 30, 1945, for disbursement for expenses  
3 of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State  
4 during the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That this ap-  
5 propriation shall be available also for the authorized sub-  
6 sistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers  
7 while on temporary detail under commission.

8 Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light  
9 for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as au-  
10 thorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
11 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quar-  
12 ters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,100,000: *Provided*,  
13 That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided*  
14 further, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for  
15 such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not ex-  
16 ceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the  
17 Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) : *Provided further*, That no  
18 part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for  
19 living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount  
20 exceeding \$3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé  
21 d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign  
22 Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropria-  
23 tion and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses,  
24 Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,  
25 Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended

1 for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambas-  
 2 sador or minister occupying a Government-owned building  
 3 for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more  
 4 than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other  
 5 Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a  
 6 chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be  
 7 the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

8 Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out  
 9 the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
 10 amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12,  
 11 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to  
 12 diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks,  
 13 and other employees when such allowances and additional  
 14 compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks,  
 15 and other employees to carry on their work efficiently,  
 16 \$490,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional  
 17 compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the  
 18 President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

19 Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For repre-  
 20 sentation allowances as authorized by the Act approved Feb-  
 21 ruary 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), ~~(4)\$240,000~~ \$230,000.

22 Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For  
 23 financing the liability of the United States, created by the  
 24 Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act



1 of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o) ), \$865,600,  
2 which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign  
3 Service retirement and disability fund".

4 Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of  
5 clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act ap-  
6 proved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including  
7 salaries while under instruction in the United States and  
8 during transit to and from homes in the United States upon  
9 the beginning and after termination of service, \$3,097,000.

10 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:  
11 For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans,  
12 porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive col-  
13 lators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone oper-  
14 ators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and cus-  
15 todial and operating force for maintenance and operation of  
16 Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular prop-  
17 erties in foreign countries, including salaries while under  
18 instruction in the United States and during transit to and  
19 from their homes in the United States upon the beginning  
20 and after termination of service in foreign countries; compen-  
21 sation of agents and employes of dispatch agencies established  
22 by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and  
23 other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for al-  
24 lowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in  
25 part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American

1 vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884  
2 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101) ; and such other mis-  
3 cellaneous personal services as the President may deem neces-  
4 sary, \$835,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropria-  
5 tion shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not  
6 American citizens performing clerical services (except inter-  
7 pretors, translators, and messengers) , whether officially desig-  
8 nated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided fur-*  
9 *ther*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon re-  
10 quest by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the  
11 Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the  
12 immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief  
13 of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at  
14 embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located  
15 in foreign countries.

16 Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency) : For all neces-  
17 sary expenses to enable the Department of State during the  
18 fiscal year 1944 to continue to perform functions or ac-  
19 tivities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service  
20 for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941  
21 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of  
22 funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the  
23 President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act,  
24 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the  
25 conditions under which such allocations were provided or



1 expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$2,500,000:  
2 *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances,  
3 as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as  
4 amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American  
5 citizens employed hereunder.

6       Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery;  
7 blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs;  
8 military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preser-  
9 vation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased  
10 diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, in-  
11 cluding water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs,  
12 and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation  
13 of microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic) ;  
14 freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking  
15 water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire  
16 of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carry-  
17 ing vehicles, including six automobiles at not to exceed  
18 \$2,000 each, and ten automobiles at not to exceed \$1,250  
19 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries  
20 when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes  
21 on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and main-  
22 tenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; house-  
23 hold furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the  
24 Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299),  
25 for Government-owned or rented buildings; maintenance and

1 rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500,  
2 including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for  
3 dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State;  
4 traveling expenses, including the transportation of mem-  
5 bers of families and personal effects of diplomatic officers  
6 or Foreign Service officers acting as *chargés d'affaires*  
7 in traveling to seats of government at which they are  
8 accredited other than the city of usual residence and  
9 returning to the city of usual residence; loss by ex-  
10 change; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for sub-  
11 scriptions to commercial information, telephone and other  
12 similar services, including telephone service in residences as  
13 authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175);  
14 burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness  
15 and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and  
16 in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C.  
17 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for  
18 any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction,  
19 education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers  
20 at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not exceed-  
21 ing \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service  
22 officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and  
23 eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American  
24 seamen in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and  
25 in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen



1 in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto  
2 Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may  
3 be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters  
4 and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or  
5 citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for ex-  
6 penses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco,  
7 and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts  
8 and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of  
9 quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison pur-  
10 poses, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and trans-  
11 portation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any  
12 consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and  
13 Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the  
14 bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with  
15 crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes  
16 (18 U. S. C. 659) ; and such other miscellaneous expenses as  
17 the President may deem necessary; \$3,400,000: *Provided,*  
18 That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement  
19 of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not  
20 to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and  
21 services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay,  
22 subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of  
23 the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the  
24 Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State,

1 to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States  
2 located in foreign countries.

3 Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing  
4 appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for  
5 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, may be transferred,  
6 with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the  
7 Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations  
8 under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation  
9 shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*,  
10 That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be  
11 set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1945.

12 Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of  
13 carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25,  
14 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for build-  
15 ings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments  
16 of the United States" (52 Stat. 441), including the initial  
17 alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under  
18 said Act, \$144,000, to remain available until expended:  
19 *Provided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from ap-  
20 propriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926,  
21 and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the  
22 use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United  
23 States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709  
24 of the Revised Statutes.



## 1           EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND

## 2                           CONSULAR SERVICE

3           Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular  
4 Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emer-  
5 gencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and  
6 to extend the commercial and other interests of the United  
7 States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon  
8 the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant  
9 to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31  
10 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000  
11 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for per-  
12 sonal services in the District of Columbia; and of which  
13 (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys  
14 herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the pro-  
15 tection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever  
16 the President shall find that a state of emergency exists en-  
17 dangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by  
18 American citizens to whom relief has been extended here-  
19 under shall be credited to this appropriation.

20           During the continuance of the present war and for six  
21 months after its termination, American citizens holding posi-  
22 tions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on  
23 account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to  
24 serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be  
25 assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary

1 services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary  
2 services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility,  
3 and value in any other department or agency of the United  
4 States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services  
5 for the performance of which such persons have the requisite  
6 qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwith-  
7 standing the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid  
8 during the periods of such assignments from the appropria-  
9 tions under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Depart-  
10 ment of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

11       Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving ex-  
12 penditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under  
13 the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the  
14 provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41  
15 U. S. C. 22).

16               CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

17       For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and  
18 expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obli-  
19 gations of the United States in connection with international  
20 commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not  
21 to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Pan Amer-  
22 ican Union, \$293,690.76, including not to exceed \$20,000  
23 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary  
24 Union for Promotion of International Arbitration, \$10,000;



1 Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$60,820.17; Bureau of In-  
2 ternational Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215;  
3 Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Government of Pan-  
4 ama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,-  
5 286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20;  
6 International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property,  
7 \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000; *Pro-*  
8 *vided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of  
9 section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the  
10 report of the operation and work of the laboratory,  
11 including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall  
12 be made to Congress during the first week of each regular  
13 session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period  
14 ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preced-  
15 ing the convening of each such session; American Interna-  
16 tional Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; In-  
17 ternational Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50;  
18 International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$5,721.74,  
19 including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary ex-  
20 penses of the Commissioner to represent the United States  
21 on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services  
22 without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended,  
23 printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other ex-  
24 penses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; Inter-  
25 national Labor Organization, \$256,041, including not to

1   exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation by  
2   the United States in the meetings of the General Con-  
3   ference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor  
4   Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meet-  
5   ings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, in-  
6   cluding personal services, in the District of Columbia and  
7   elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, docu-  
8   ments, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official  
9   cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance,  
10   and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
11   and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secre-  
12   tary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of  
13   1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions  
14   and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council  
15   of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical  
16   Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and  
17   Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union  
18   \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of  
19   Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee  
20   Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800;  
21   and Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; in all,  
22   \$1,214,500, together with such additional sums, due to  
23   increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State  
24   may determine and certify to the Secretary of the  
25   Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the



1 quotas and contributions required by the several treaties,  
2 conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

3 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES

4 AND MEXICO

5 Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obli-  
6 gations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889,  
7 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and  
8 Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August  
9 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and  
10 maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canalization,  
11 flood control, and western land boundary fence projects;  
12 construction and operation of gaging stations where nec-  
13 essary and their equipment; personal services in the Dis-  
14 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional  
15 or expert services at rates and in amounts to be deter-  
16 mined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at  
17 meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be  
18 necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of  
19 the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses;  
20 printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; sub-  
21 scriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals;  
22 purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-pro-  
23 pelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery  
24 and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction  
25 machines; hire with or without personal services, of work

1 animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles  
2 and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the  
3 Government for expenses incurred by them in connection  
4 with the making of maps or making of photographs by  
5 airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos  
6 gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees;  
7 purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equip-  
8 ment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in  
9 newspapers and technical publications without regard to  
10 section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing  
11 of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed neces-  
12 sary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs,  
13 and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand,  
14 gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section  
15 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; equipment  
16 and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of  
17 State may deem proper, \$290,000.

18 Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works  
19 projects: For the construction (including surveys and opera-  
20 tion and maintenance and protection during construction)  
21 of the following projects under the supervision of the Inter-  
22 national Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico,  
23 United States section, including salaries and wages of em-  
24 ployees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or  
25 expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by



1 the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construc-  
2 tion and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance,  
3 repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and  
4 freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts  
5 thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and test-  
6 ing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed  
7 necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and litho-  
8 graphs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom  
9 sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the  
10 provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U.  
11 S. C. 5) ; hire, with or without personal services, of work  
12 animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and  
13 equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemna-  
14 tion, of real and personal property, including expenses of  
15 abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment,  
16 supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in news-  
17 papers and technical publications without regard to section  
18 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; com-  
19 munication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking  
20 water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtain-  
21 able, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders'  
22 goggles, for official use of employees, and such other miscel-  
23 laneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem neces-  
24 sary:

25 Lower Rio Grande flood-control project: For the United

1 States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower  
2 Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19,  
3 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obliga-  
4 tions chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose  
5 for the fiscal year 1943, the funds made available under  
6 this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act,  
7 1943, are continued available until June 30, 1944.

8 Rio Grande canalization project: For completion of the  
9 Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts  
10 approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4,  
11 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including obligations chargeable  
12 against the funds available for this purpose for the fiscal  
13 year 1943, the funds made available under this head in  
14 the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, are  
15 continued available until June 30, 1944.

16 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
17 AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

18 To enable the President to perform the obligations of the  
19 United States under the treaty between the United States  
20 and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24,  
21 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the  
22 Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks,  
23 and other employees for duty at the seat of government and  
24 in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of  
25 subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed



1 \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each  
 2 when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for  
 3 payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary  
 4 line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary  
 5 and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in  
 6 maintaining an effective demarcation of the international  
 7 boundary line between the United States and Canada, and  
 8 Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid,  
 9 including the completion of such remaining work as may be  
 10 required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal  
 11 and existing treaties between the United States and Great  
 12 Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-  
 13 carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be  
 14 disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State,  
 15 \$43,000.

16 WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN :  
 17 INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES  
 18 AND GREAT BRITAIN

19 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses, includ-  
 20 ing not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner  
 21 on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the  
 22 pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve  
 23 in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries  
 24 of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commis-  
 25 sioners on the part of the United States, with the approval

1 solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling ex-  
2 penses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and  
3 conferences at such places in Canada and the United States  
4 as shall be determined by the Commission or by the Amer-  
5 ican Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling ex-  
6 pense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making  
7 necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost  
8 of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for  
9 one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the  
10 International Joint Commission incurred under the terms  
11 of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain  
12 concerning the use of boundary waters between the United  
13 States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed Jan-  
14 uary 11, 1909, \$29,000, to be disbursed under the direction  
15 of the Secretary of State.

16 Special and technical investigations: For an additional  
17 amount for necessary special or technical investigations in  
18 connection with matters which fall within the scope of the  
19 jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, includ-  
20 ing personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere,  
21 traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific  
22 equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, re-  
23 pair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn  
24 passenger-carrying vehicles, \$49,000, to be disbursed



1 under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is  
2 authorized to transfer to any department or independent  
3 establishment of the Government, with the consent of the  
4 head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure  
5 by such department or establishment for the purposes of  
6 this appropriation.

7                   INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

8       Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United  
9 States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Com-  
10 mission, under the convention between the United States and  
11 Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including per-  
12 sonal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, pur-  
13 chase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instru-  
14 ments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in  
15 the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State  
16 may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the  
17 Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately:  
18 *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by  
19 the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

20                   INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

21       Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States  
22 of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries  
23 Commission, under the convention between the United States  
24 and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal  
25 services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance,

1 repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-  
2 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels;  
3 purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific in-  
4 struments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other ex-  
5 penses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary  
6 of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of  
7 other appropriations from which payments may have been  
8 made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended  
9 under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be  
10 available immediately.

11 COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

12 Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to en-  
13 able the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the  
14 United States under the Convention for the Promotion of  
15 Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States  
16 and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires,  
17 December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act  
18 entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer  
19 and more effective the relationship between the American  
20 Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement  
21 appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of  
22 law authorizing related activities, including the establishment  
23 and operation of agricultural and other experiment and  
24 demonstration stations in other American countries, on land  
25 acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments



1 and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings  
2 thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the  
3 District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for  
4 printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating  
5 and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709  
6 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5) ; expenses of attend-  
7 ance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations  
8 concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and,  
9 under such regulations as the Secretary of State may pre-  
10 scribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and en-  
11 rollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to  
12 training, including traveling expenses in the United States  
13 and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government  
14 Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as  
15 amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders,  
16 and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing spe-  
17 cial scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens  
18 of the United States or the other American republics, and the  
19 expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, in-  
20 cluding the cost of transportation of their immediate families  
21 and household goods and effects in going to and returning  
22 from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quar-  
23 ters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance  
24 with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C.  
25 118a) : *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized

1 under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual  
2 transportation expenses and not to exceed ten dollars per diem  
3 in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the  
4 other American republics while traveling in the Western  
5 Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government  
6 Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwith-  
7 standing section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling ex-  
8 penses of members of advisory committees in accordance with  
9 section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a) ;  
10 purchase (not to exceed \$10,950), hire, maintenance,  
11 operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn  
12 passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodi-  
13 cals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental,  
14 and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and  
15 colored photographic enlargements, \$4,500,000; and the  
16 Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion,  
17 to make contracts with, and grants of money or property  
18 to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institu-  
19 tions and facilities in the United States and the other  
20 American republics, including the free distribution, donation,  
21 or loan of publications, phonograph records, radio transcrip-  
22 tions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material,  
23 and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may  
24 deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous  
25 assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the



1 arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio,  
2 the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions  
3 of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the  
4 approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation  
5 to other departments, agencies, and independent establish-  
6 ments of the Government for expenditure in the United States  
7 and in the other American republics any part of this amount  
8 for direct expenditure by such department or independent  
9 establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any  
10 such expenditures may be made under the specific authority  
11 herein contained or under the authority governing the activ-  
12 ities of the department, agency, or independent establishment  
13 to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any  
14 funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the  
15 Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall  
16 be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two  
17 additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided*  
18 *further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation  
19 shall be available until June 30, 1945.

20 The President, in his discretion, may assign person-  
21 nel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department or Federal  
22 Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or  
23 occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as  
24 inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or  
25 repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under

1 the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as  
2 couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned  
3 they may receive the same traveling expenses as are author-  
4 ized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the  
5 applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

6 This title may be cited as the "Department of State  
7 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 8 TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### 9 LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

10 For personal services in the District of Columbia  
11 and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attor-  
12 ney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as  
13 follows:

14 For the Office of the Attorney General, \$95,400.

15 For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,600.

16 For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General,  
17 \$117,700.

18 For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General,  
19 \$176,500.

20 For the Administrative Division, \$1,100,000.

21 For the Tax Division, \$600,000.

22 For Criminal Division, \$653,000.

23 For the Claims Division, \$480,000.

24 For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$27,500.

25 For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$143,000.



1       Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appro-  
2       priations for personal services shall be available inter-  
3       changeably, subject to the approval of the Director of  
4       the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various  
5       offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per  
6       centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for  
7       any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of  
8       appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in  
9       the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said  
10      appropriations shall be available for the employment, on  
11      duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations,  
12      of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard  
13      to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

14      Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and re-  
15      pairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous  
16      expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and tele-  
17      type, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceed-  
18      ing \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract or  
19      otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-  
20      driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of refer-  
21      ence, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof;  
22      examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and  
23      miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or ap-  
24      proved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his  
25      discretion, \$240,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per

1 volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of  
2 the United States Code Annotated.

3       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling ex-  
4 penses, Department of Justice, not including traveling ex-  
5 penses otherwise payable under any appropriations for  
6 "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses  
7 of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust  
8 and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Serv-  
9 ice", "Salaries and expenses, War Division", and "Penal and  
10 correctional institutions" (except as otherwise hereinbefore  
11 provided), \$520,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be avail-  
12 able, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500, for expenses of  
13 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau  
14 of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the  
15 Attorney General.

16       Printing and binding: For printing and binding for  
17 the Department of Justice, \$600,000.

18       Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General,  
19 special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of  
20 customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed  
21 by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and  
22 other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere,  
23 to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attor-  
24 ney General, including experts at such rates of compensa-



tion as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$146,900.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for

1 which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets  
2 of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the  
3 agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the  
4 official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of  
5 such courts; in all, \$55,000, to be expended under the  
6 direction of the Attorney General.

7 Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation:  
8 For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits  
9 against the United States under section 19, of the World War  
10 Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended  
11 and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the  
12 Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved  
13 June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies,  
14 equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or  
15 otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and steno-  
16 graphic work in taking depositions at such rates of compen-  
17 sation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney  
18 General, printing and binding, the employment of experts  
19 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
20 proved by the Attorney General, and personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$270,000.

22 Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal  
23 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and  
24 for other necessary expenses, including employment of ex-  
25 perts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized



1 or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic report-  
2 ing services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like  
3 services, \$3,750,000.

4 Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries  
5 and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere  
6 necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national  
7 security and war effort and in connection with the registra-  
8 tion and control of alien enemies, including the employment  
9 of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding;  
10 travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organi-  
11 zations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation;  
12 stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise;  
13 books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceed-  
14 ing \$4,000), \$800,000.

15 Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries  
16 not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed  
17 \$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service,  
18 Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved  
19 by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees  
20 or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions,  
21 at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or ap-  
22 proved by the Attorney General, so much as may be neces-  
23 sary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such ex-  
24 penses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than  
25 Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings

1 involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; pur-  
2 chase of lawbooks, including exchange thereof, and the Fed-  
3 eral Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$420,000.

4 Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so  
5 forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district  
6 attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other  
7 employees, including the office expenses of United States  
8 district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly  
9 appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for  
10 services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United  
11 States district attorney, \$3,845,000.

12 Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth:  
13 For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the  
14 Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not  
15 otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to  
16 aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign  
17 counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases,  
18 \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign  
19 counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons  
20 except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice  
21 under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of  
22 Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation  
23 out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed  
24 hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum:  
25 *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress



1 on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of  
2 the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compen-  
3 sation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a de-  
4 scription of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of  
5 this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person  
6 hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid  
7 from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by  
8 the President, by and with the advice and consent of the  
9 Senate.

10 Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For  
11 salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy  
12 marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered  
13 in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska  
14 in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifi-  
15 cally directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses,  
16 including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the  
17 transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals  
18 to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the  
19 Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227) ; pur-  
20 chase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten  
21 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed  
22 \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of  
23 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$3,883,000:  
24 *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies  
25 may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation,

1 not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately  
2 owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on  
3 official business within the limits of their official station.

4 Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per  
5 diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsist-  
6 ence, such payments to be made on the certification of  
7 the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as  
8 provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C.  
9 577), \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000  
10 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and  
11 expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or  
12 approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be  
13 conclusive: *Provided further*, That no part of the sum  
14 herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more  
15 than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which  
16 fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska:  
17 *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United  
18 States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on  
19 behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity  
20 in connection with which such person is employed, his travel  
21 expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the  
22 appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of  
23 such employee.

24 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not  
25 exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the south-



ern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, \$305,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed \$25,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation

1 of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at  
2 not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation  
3 of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and  
4 ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment,  
5 and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
6 \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
7 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including  
8 expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at  
9 meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when  
10 authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to ex-  
11 ceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal  
12 Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifi-  
13 cally authorized by the Attorney General for information  
14 leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, includ-  
15 ing not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of  
16 a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of  
17 the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
18 amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not  
19 to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a suffi-  
20 cient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been  
21 expended, \$7,858,000.

22 Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an  
23 additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the  
24 purposes and under the conditions specified in the pre-



1 ceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve  
2 for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping,  
3 extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure  
4 in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General  
5 may determine.

6 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of  
7 crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the  
8 national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of  
9 crimes against the United States; for the protection of the  
10 person of the President of the United States; the acqui-  
11 sition, collection, classification, and preservation of identi-  
12 fication and other records and their exchange with the  
13 duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of  
14 States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investi-  
15 gations regarding official matters under the control of the  
16 Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be  
17 directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the  
18 District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed  
19 \$300,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-  
20 propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammuni-  
21 tion; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and  
22 telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed  
23 \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the pur-  
24 poses set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses; pay-  
25 ment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney

1 General for information leading to the apprehension of fugi-  
2 tives from justice, including not to exceed \$150,000 to  
3 meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character,  
4 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney  
5 General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such  
6 expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and  
7 every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for  
8 the sum therein expressed to have been expended,  
9 \$34,810,000.

10 None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau  
11 of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of  
12 any civil-service employee.

13 IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

14 Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization  
15 Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, nec-  
16 essary for the administration and enforcement of the laws  
17 relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration,  
18 and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the  
19 District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, mainte-  
20 nance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the  
21 deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens, and persons  
22 subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States  
23 and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards;  
24 stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and tele-  
25 graph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses,



1 including attendance at meetings concerned with the pur-  
2 poses of this appropriation; purchase, hire, maintenance, and  
3 operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles,  
4 boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks,  
5 books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange  
6 thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigra-  
7 tion fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage  
8 and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United  
9 States; stenographic reporting services by contract or other-  
10 wise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of  
11 buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto;  
12 and allowances (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person)  
13 for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act  
14 of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), \$24,321,000: *Pro-*  
15 *vided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reim-  
16 burse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal,  
17 State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be  
18 necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in  
19 rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice  
20 in connection with the administration and enforcement of  
21 said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall  
22 be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised  
23 Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40  
24 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the At-  
25 torney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, im-

1    improvements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien ene-  
2    mies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and  
3    for all necessary expenses, including household equipment,  
4    incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance,  
5    parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives  
6    and dependent children, including transportation and other  
7    expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide  
8    residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the  
9    Attorney General, and for the payment of wages to alien  
10   enemy detainees for work performed under conditions pre-  
11   scribed by the Geneva Convention: ~~(5) Provided further, That~~  
12   the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934 (48 Stat.  
13   351), as amended, relating to disability or death compensa-  
14   tion and benefits, shall apply to alien enemy detainees receiv-  
15   ing from the United States compensation in the form of  
16   subsistence, cash advances, or other allowances in accordance  
17   with regulations prescribed by the Attorney General for work  
18   performed in internment camps; but this proviso shall not  
19   apply in any case coming within the purview of the work-  
20   men's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or posses-  
21   sion, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to  
22   receive similar benefits for injury or death: *Provided further,*  
23   That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be  
24   expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of at-  
25   torneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regu-



1 lations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and  
2 not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a  
3 confidential character, to be expended under the direction  
4 of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the  
5 amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he  
6 may think it advisable not to specify, and every such cer-  
7 tificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum  
8 therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further,*  
9 That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization  
10 may contract with officers and employees for the use, on  
11 official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further,*  
12 That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employ-  
13 ment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to  
14 the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and  
15 Naturalization Service (not to exceed 10 permanent and  
16 such temporary employees as are required from time to time)  
17 where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

18 FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

19 Salaries, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries in the District  
20 of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervi-  
21 sion of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners,  
22 \$336,700.

23 Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institu-  
24 tions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners,  
25 and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and

1 correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transport-  
2 ing remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends  
3 in the United States; expenses of transporting persons  
4 released from custody of the United States to place of  
5 conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within  
6 the United States or to such place within the United States  
7 as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the  
8 furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the  
9 Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30,  
10 regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed  
11 fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one  
12 bus at not to exceed \$2,000; maintenance and repair of  
13 passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at  
14 meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison  
15 System when authorized in writing by the Attorney Gen-  
16 eral; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of  
17 members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred  
18 in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uni-  
19 forms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for  
20 employees in the performance of their official duties; news-  
21 papers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition;  
22 purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock;  
23 under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of  
24 the appropriations under this heading used for payment  
25 of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison



1 commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earn-  
2 ings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the  
3 amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That sec-  
4 tion 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed  
5 to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any ap-  
6 propriation herein under this heading when the aggregate  
7 amount involved does not exceed \$500:

8 Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and  
9 operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories,  
10 including not to exceed \$4,710,000 for salaries and wages  
11 of all officers and employees, \$7,573,000.

12 Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance  
13 and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners  
14 at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed \$272,000  
15 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees,  
16 \$595,000.

17 Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and  
18 operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, includ-  
19 ing not to exceed \$1,818,000 for salaries and wages of all  
20 officers and employees, \$2,987,000.

21 Prison camps: For the construction and repair of  
22 buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and opera-  
23 tion of prison camps, \$469,000.

24 Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for in-  
25 mates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances

1 necessary for patients including personal services in the Dis-  
2 trict of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and launder-  
3 ing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel neces-  
4 sary for the employees in the performance of their official  
5 duties, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred  
6 without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so  
7 forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such  
8 amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed  
9 thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and  
10 to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such  
11 amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the  
12 Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service  
13 for the other objects mentioned above.

14 Support of United States prisoners: For support of  
15 United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in  
16 the Territory of Alaska, including necessary clothing and  
17 medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and trans-  
18 portation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence  
19 in the United States, or such other place within the United  
20 States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and  
21 including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of build-  
22 ings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied  
23 under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14,  
24 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d); support of prisoners be-  
25 coming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane



1 after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends  
2 to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased  
3 prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States  
4 and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are un-  
5 claimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and re-  
6 turning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture;  
7 and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United  
8 States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,384,000.

9       None of the money appropriated by this title shall be  
10 used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem  
11 for any one day's service, even though he serves in more  
12 than one of such capacities on the same day.

13       None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used  
14 to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed  
15 as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and  
16 authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a  
17 State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

18       Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of  
19 the United States District Attorney and the United States  
20 Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations  
21 in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any  
22 funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of  
23 the District of Columbia.

24       This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice  
25 Appropriation Act, 1944".

## 1 TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

## 2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries: For personal services in the District of Co-  
4 lumbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who  
5 shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who  
6 may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign  
7 minor routine official papers and documents during the tem-  
8 porary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and  
9 the Assistant Secretary of the Department, \$534,000.

10 Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the  
11 offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent  
12 Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,  
13 the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, in-  
14 cluding those for which appropriations for miscellaneous ex-  
15 penses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of  
16 reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, news-  
17 papers (not exceeding \$1,500) ; purchase of atlases or maps,  
18 stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting,  
19 oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel,  
20 lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles;  
21 maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled  
22 passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks and bicycles;  
23 freight and express charges; postage to foreign countries;  
24 telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls  
25 (not to exceed \$1,000) ; first-aid outfits for use in the



1 buildings occupied by employees of this Department;  
2 \$88,000.

3       Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses  
4 of the Department of Commerce except the Weather Bureau,  
5 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aero-  
6 nautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, such expenses to  
7 include the examination of estimates of appropriations in the  
8 field, ~~(6)\$110,000~~ \$115,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding  
9 \$2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of  
10 automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to  
11 the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78),  
12 and not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for expenses of  
13 attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office  
14 of the Secretary of Commerce.

15       Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for  
16 the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the  
17 Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, and work done  
18 at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau author-  
19 ized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance  
20 with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111,  
21 220), \$380,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed  
22 \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries  
23 of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office  
24 for service as copy editors.

25       Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Serv-

1 ice Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff  
2 of the National Inventors Council, including personal services  
3 in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and travel-  
4 ing expenses, \$125,000.

5 LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

6 Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for  
7 administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the  
8 supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of  
9 Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reor-  
10 ganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered 9071  
11 of February 24, 1942, \$150,000 is hereby made available to  
12 the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith, in-  
13 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and else-  
14 where; printing and binding (\$3,000) ; lawbooks, books of  
15 reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
16 temporary employment of persons or organizations for special  
17 services by contract or otherwise without regard to section  
18 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when specifically  
19 authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation and  
20 other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in  
21 lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their  
22 home, without other compensation from the United States,  
23 in an advisory capacity to the Secretary: *Provided*, That none  
24 of the funds made available by this Act for administrative  
25 expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended



1 unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall  
2 have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation  
3 warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall  
4 be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget  
5 and Accounting Act, as amended.

6 EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

7 Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative ex-  
8 penses: Not to exceed \$308,600 of the funds of the Export-  
9 Import Bank of Washington, continued as an agency of  
10 the Government by the Act of September 26, 1940 (15  
11 U. S. C. 713b), shall be available during the fiscal year  
12 1944 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere;  
14 travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Govern-  
15 ment Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926,  
16 as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833) ; printing and binding;  
17 lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for  
18 periodicals, newspapers, and maps; not to exceed \$19,000  
19 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for  
20 special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to  
21 section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and rent in the District  
22 of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (includ-  
23 ing special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but  
24 not including other personal services) in connection with the  
25 acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposi-

tion of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

#### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$9,583,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; law-books, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any



1 other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in  
2 amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect  
3 to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other  
4 obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and  
5 paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of Janu-  
6 ary 22, 1932, as amended.

7 BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

8 Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification:  
9 For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census  
10 records and supplying information incident to carrying out the  
11 provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory  
12 requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal  
13 services in the District of Columbia and binding records,  
14 \$250,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder for the  
15 furnishing from census records of evidence for the establish-  
16 ment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations  
17 approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the  
18 Social Security Board.

19 Customs statistics: For all salaries and expenses neces-  
20 sary for the collection, compilation, and periodic publication  
21 of statistics showing the United States exports and imports,  
22 including personal services in the District of Columbia, and  
23 items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation  
24 "Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce," \$470,000.

25 Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and

1 expenses necessary for securing information for and compil-  
 2 ing the census reports provided for by law, including personal  
 3 services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees  
 4 at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census;  
 5 the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records;  
 6 preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work  
 7 of specialized character by contract or otherwise; (7) *purchase,*  
 8 *exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-*  
 9 *propelled station wagons;* construction and repair of tabulat-  
 10 ing machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental  
 11 or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances,  
 12 and supplies, \$1,900,000.

13 The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
 14 shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not  
 15 to exceed \$500, for attendance at meetings concerned with  
 16 the collection of statistics when incurred on the written  
 17 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

18 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

19 General administration, Office of the Administrator: For  
 20 necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil  
 21 Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aero-  
 22 nautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), in-  
 23 cluding personal services in the District of Columbia and  
 24 elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to  
 25 exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of or-



1 ganizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically  
2 authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert  
3 and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of  
4 appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance, and  
5 repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments,  
6 equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance,  
7 repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles;  
8 \$1,800,000.

9       Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the ac-  
10 quisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire  
11 of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of addi-  
12 tional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction  
13 of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling  
14 and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration  
15 and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the  
16 acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and  
17 hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carry-  
18 ing automobiles, ~~(8)\$2,413,000~~ \$4,255,000: *Provided*, That  
19 this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appro-  
20 priations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years  
21 1942 and 1943 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed  
22 and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June  
23 30, 1944.

24       Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:  
25 For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-

1 navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal  
2 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire, main-  
3 tenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying auto-  
4 mobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in  
5 privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official  
6 posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and  
7 operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities;  
8 \$19,650,000.

9       Technical development: For expenses necessary in  
10 carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of  
11 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such  
12 developmental work and service testing as tends to the  
13 creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including  
14 landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appli-  
15 ances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal  
16 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning  
17 and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance,  
18 and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase  
19 of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$542,000.

20       Enforcement of safety regulations: For expenses neces-  
21 sary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics  
22 Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the  
23 Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S.  
24 C. 751-752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic  
25 control, including personal services in the District of Colum-



1   bia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services;  
2   fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment  
3   of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed  
4   \$7,500) ; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
5   senger-carrying automobiles; \$2,300,000.

6   **(9)***Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the*  
7   *Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out*  
8   *the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant*  
9   *to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act*  
10   *of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), and as further*  
11   *amended, but limited to the training of sufficient persons,*  
12   *presently enrolled in the civilian pilot training program, to pro-*  
13   *duce seven thousand two hundred instructor course graduates*  
14   *for the Army, including personal services in the District of*  
15   *Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses*  
16   *of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with*  
17   *the purposes of this appropriation when authorized by the*  
18   *Administrator; salaries and traveling expenses of employees*  
19   *detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Gov-*  
20   *ernment or other agencies serving aviation; purchase, clean-*  
21   *ing, and repair of special aviation wearing apparel and*  
22   *parachutes; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$100,000 for*  
23   *the purchase of aircraft for administrative purposes; hire,*  
24   *maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft and passenger-*  
25   *carrying automobiles; pay at a rate of \$50 per month to*

1 persons subject to service in the Army of the United States  
2 but not on active duty therein, while undergoing training and  
3 during one or more periods while awaiting assignment be-  
4 tween courses (not exceeding two months between any two  
5 courses) pursuant to the Civilian Pilot Training Act of  
6 1939, as amended, travel and subsistence of trainees,  
7 \$33,940,358: Provided, That not to exceed \$441,000 of  
8 this amount may be transferred to the appropriation "En-  
9 forcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of  
10 Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with pay-  
11 ment of salaries and travel of personnel engaged in super-  
12 vision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian  
13 pilot training program, and not to exceed \$258,662 may be  
14 transferred to the appropriation "General administration,  
15 Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary  
16 expenses in connection with the general administration of the  
17 program: Provided further, That no part of this appropria-  
18 tion shall be available after September 1, 1943, to pay any  
19 member of the enlisted reserve on inactive status.

20 Maintenance and operation, Washington National Air-  
21 port: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, opera-  
22 tion, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National  
23 Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of  
24 passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$1,000  
25 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$505,000.



1 (10) *Development of landing areas: The consolidated appro-*  
 2 *priation under this head in the Department of Commerce*  
 3 *Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June*  
 4 *30, 1944, without warrant action: Provided, That not to*  
 5 *exceed \$158,000 may be transferred to the appropriation*  
 6 *"General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil*  
 7 *Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the*  
 8 *general administration of the development of landing areas*  
 9 *program.*

10       The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Admin-  
 11 istrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the pur-  
 12 chase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference,  
 13 atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; sala-  
 14 ries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to at-  
 15 tend courses of training conducted by the Government or  
 16 other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, clean-  
 17 ing, and repair of special wearing apparel (including  
 18 skis and snowshoes).

#### 19                               CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

20       Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For all  
 21 necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercis-  
 22 ing the powers and performing the duties vested in and im-  
 23 posed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
 24 U. S. C. 401), as amended, including personal services in  
 25 the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses

1 (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental  
 2 to the investigation of accidents involving certificated air-  
 3 craft operated by air carriers occurring outside the con-  
 4 tinental limits of the United States) ; contract stenographic  
 5 reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other wit-  
 6 nesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, con-  
 7 sultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without  
 8 regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and  
 9 traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of  
 10 training conducted by the Government or industries serving  
 11 aviation; expenses of examination of estimates of appropria-  
 12 tions in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books  
 13 of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation  
 14 of aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of pas-  
 15 senger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special  
 16 wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (in-  
 17 cluding rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis) ; (11) ~~\$1,150,000~~  
 18 *\$1,214,000: Provided, That this appropriation shall be avail-*  
 19 *able, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the*  
 20 *Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations,*  
 21 *organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned*  
 22 *with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000) .*

23       Printing and binding: For printing and binding,  
 24       \$12,000.



## 1 COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

2 For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and  
3 Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four  
4 motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair,  
5 and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles,  
6 purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500,  
7 surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber  
8 boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats,  
9 and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing,  
10 crating, and transporting personal household effects of com-  
11 missioned officers when transferred from one official station  
12 to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers  
13 who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of com-  
14 missioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of  
15 January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at  
16 not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a  
17 vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader,  
18 extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each sta-  
19 tion to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau  
20 while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs;  
21 services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at  
22 not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise  
23 appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for  
24 operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photo-  
25 graphic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of

1 field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be  
2 expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the  
3 Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of  
4 Commerce, and under the following heads:

5     Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and neces-  
6 sary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans  
7 and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United  
8 States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relat-  
9 ing to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current ob-  
10 servations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts  
11 under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation  
12 of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and  
13 nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and  
14 specifications of vessels and the employment of hull drafts-  
15 men; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Sec-  
16 retary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic  
17 Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies  
18 furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in  
19 remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily  
20 provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$500 and  
21 actual necessary expenses of officers of the field force tem-  
22 porarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia  
23 for consultation with the director, \$444,000.

24     Magnetic and seismological work: For continuing mag-  
25 netic and seismological observations and to establish meridian



1 lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United  
2 States; making magnetic and seismological observations in  
3 other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States;  
4 purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instru-  
5 ments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of  
6 temporary magnetic and seismological buildings, \$80,000.

7       Geodetic control surveys: For continuing lines of exact  
8 levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; deter-  
9 mining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to  
10 establish the control for a national mapping program, and  
11 for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and  
12 other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the  
13 United States; including printing and binding and traveling  
14 expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation  
15 and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding  
16 \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the vari-  
17 ation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of  
18 the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithers-  
19 burg, Maryland (12), not exceeding \$2,700 each; establishing  
20 lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by tri-  
21 angulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations  
22 in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United  
23 States and for making such observations in regions under  
24 the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and  
25 coasts adjacent thereto, \$374,000.

1       Vessels: For repair of vessels, and replacement of equip-  
2   ment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship  
3   chandlery, \$85,000.

4       Pay of officers and men on vessels: For all necessary  
5   employees to man and equip the vessels, including profes-  
6   sional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to  
7   execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and  
8   authorized by law, \$630,000.

9       Pay, commissioned officers: For pay and allowances  
10   prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-  
11   one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers  
12   retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of  
13   six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the  
14   Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), \$790,000.

15       Office force: For personal services, in the District of  
16   Columbia, \$1,060,000.

17       Office expenses: For purchase of new instruments (ex-  
18   cept surveying instruments), including their exchange, mate-  
19   rials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument  
20   shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; journals, books of  
21   reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates,  
22   chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for  
23   electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photo-  
24   graphing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photo-  
25   lithographing and printing charts for immediate use; sta-



1 tionery for office and field parties; transportation of instru-  
2 ments and supplies when not charged to field expenses;  
3 telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous  
4 expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90  
5 for streetcar fares, \$300,000.

6       Aeronautical charts: For compilation and printing of  
7 aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District  
8 of Columbia (not to exceed \$213,000), operation of airplane  
9 for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground  
10 surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photo-  
11 graphic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equip-  
12 ment, \$394,000.

13       Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or  
14 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available  
15 for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence  
16 while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore pro-  
17 vided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington  
18 for short periods for consultation with the director), except  
19 as now provided by law.

20       The appropriation in this title herein for traveling ex-  
21 penses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$650,  
22 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the  
23 work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on  
24 the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

25       Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made

1 for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the  
 2 payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the  
 3 District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engi-  
 4 neers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by  
 5 the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay  
 6 not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

7 BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

8 Departmental salaries and expenses: For personal serv-  
 9 ices (not to exceed (13)~~\$1,260,000~~ \$1,310,000) and other  
 10 necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic  
 11 Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties  
 12 imposed by law or in pursuance of law; newspapers (not ex-  
 13 ceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; contract  
 14 stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses,  
 15 and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia;  
 16 (14)~~\$1,309,000~~ \$1,359,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except  
 17 printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies  
 18 or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau  
 19 shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated (15):  
 20 *Provided further*, That no part of the appropriation in this  
 21 paragraph shall be used for inquiries or investigations relating  
 22 to dairy products, or for promotional activities inquiries or  
 23 investigations in connection with oleomargarine, "filled milk",  
 24 "filled" cheese and other pretended substitutes for dairy  
 25 products.

1 (16) *Field office service: For salaries (not to exceed \$250,000)*  
2 *and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain*  
3 *regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the col-*  
4 *lection and dissemination of information useful in the devel-*  
5 *opment and improvement of commerce throughout the United*  
6 *States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic*  
7 *newspapers (not exceeding \$300), periodicals and books of*  
8 *reference, \$295,000.*

9           The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
10 shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for  
11 expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the pro-  
12 motion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and  
13 also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of For-  
14 eign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts,  
15 and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written  
16 authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

## 17 PATENT OFFICE

18       Salaries: For personal services in the District of Colum-  
19   bia and elsewhere, \$3,410,000.

Photolithographing: For producing copies of weekly  
issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of  
copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents,  
designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers  
when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost  
plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings;



1 photo prints of pending application drawings; and photo-  
2 stat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000:  
3 *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented  
4 cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the pur-  
5 pose of photolithography.

6       Miscellaneous expenses: For purchase and exchange of  
7 law, professional, and other reference books and publica-  
8 tions and scientific books; expenses of transporting publi-  
9 cations of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign  
10 governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; main-  
11 tenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying auto-  
12 mobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale  
13 of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications  
14 for patents, and such other questions arising in connection  
15 with applications for patents and the prior art as may be  
16 deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for ex-  
17 pense attending defense of suits instituted against the Com-  
18 missioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscel-  
19 laneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$65,000.

20       Printing and binding: For printing the weekly issue of  
21 patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and  
22 for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official  
23 Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740,000; for  
24 miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all,  
25 \$800,000.

1       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall  
2 be available, in an amount not to exceed \$500, for expenses  
3 of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
4 Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the  
5 Secretary of Commerce.

6                   NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

7       Salaries and expenses: For all salaries and expenses  
8 necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establish-  
9 ing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3,  
10 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of  
11 Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the  
12 Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth  
13 under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Com-  
14 merce Appropriation Act 1935", including personal services  
15 in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field,  
16 building of temporary experimental structures, communica-  
17 tion service, transportation service; streetcar fares not ex-  
18 ceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, com-  
19 pensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public  
20 Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards  
21 for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making  
22 clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific  
23 and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's  
24 work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most  
25 effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, elec-

1    tric power, fuel for heat, light, and power, and accessories  
2    of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including sup-  
3    plies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and  
4    toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons;  
5    purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; opera-  
6    tion, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile;  
7    purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and  
8    exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their  
9    exchange; and translation of technical articles:

10        Operation and administration: For the general operation  
11    and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of  
12    the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and altera-  
13    tions to buildings; \$441,000, of which amount \$11,000 shall  
14    be available immediately.

15        Testing, inspection, and information service: For cali-  
16    brating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and  
17    standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation  
18    and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of  
19    radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment,  
20    materials, and supplies in connection with Government pur-  
21    chases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory  
22    services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical  
23    matters; and supplying available information to the public,  
24    upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engi-  
25    neering; \$1,010,000.



1     Research and development: For the maintenance and de-  
 2     velopment of national standards of measurement; the develop-  
 3     ment of improved methods of measurement; the determination  
 4     of physical constants and the properties of materials; the  
 5     investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their  
 6     economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance  
 7     and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation,  
 8     radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions  
 9     affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of  
 10    chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the  
 11    properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the  
 12    utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels;  
 13    the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and  
 14    the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards,  
 15    \$808,000.

16       Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Govern-  
 17    ment purchasing agencies, industries, and national organiza-  
 18    tions in developing specifications and facilitating their use;  
 19    for encouraging the application of the latest developments in  
 20    the utilization and standardization of building materials; for  
 21    the development of engineering and safety codes simplified-  
 22    practice recommendations, and commercial standards of  
 23    quality and performance, \$190,000.

24    (17) *Construction of wind tunnel: For the construction of a*  
 25    *building and wind tunnel and the purchase of necessary*

1 *equipment therefor to facilitate the testing of designs of air-*  
2 *craft bombs and projectiles, \$110,000, to be immediately*  
3 *available.*

4       During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any de-  
5 partment or independent establishment of the Government  
6 having funds available for scientific investigations and  
7 requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of  
8 Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of  
9 the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau  
10 of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its  
11 appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of  
12 Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards  
13 such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investiga-  
14 tions. The Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer on the  
15 books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be  
16 authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to  
17 the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for per-  
18 formance of work for the department or establishment from  
19 which the transfer is made, including, where necessary,  
20 travel expenses and compensation for personal services in  
21 the District of Columbia and in the field.

22       The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses  
23 shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in  
24 an amount not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance  
25 at meetings concerned with standardization and research

1 or either, when incurred on the written authority of the  
2 Secretary of Commerce.

3 Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau  
4 by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment  
5 of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of  
6 Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians  
7 as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in  
8 his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem  
9 for any person so employed.

10 Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of  
11 Standards not to exceed \$2,200,000 may be expended for  
12 personal services in the District of Columbia.

13 WEATHER BUREAU

14 Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses neces-  
15 sary for carrying into effect in the United States and pos-  
16 sessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the  
17 Secretary of Commerce, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of  
18 an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313),  
19 and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49  
20 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric  
21 phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and  
22 societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of  
23 reference; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500  
24 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the  
25 Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce;



1 maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles;  
2 repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings  
3 and care and preservation of grounds, including the con-  
4 struction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public  
5 streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of  
6 temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; tele-  
7 phone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling  
8 reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of  
9 Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the  
10 service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of  
11 meteorological offices and stations, \$8,970,000, of which  
12 not to exceed \$872,800 may be expended for departmental  
13 personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed  
14 \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost  
15 of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteor-  
16 ological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the  
17 maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for  
18 the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and  
19 other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be  
20 done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Gov-  
21 ernment Printing Office without impairing the service of  
22 said Bureau.

23       Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, ap-  
24 pointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of  
25 the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may

1 perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement,  
2 alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property  
3 and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be  
4 prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

5 Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may  
6 be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska,  
7 and in other territorial possessions for taking and trans-  
8 mitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

9 The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air  
10 navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aero-  
11 nautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall  
12 be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secre-  
13 tary of Commerce, for furnishing to employees of the Civil  
14 Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau in  
15 Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or  
16 otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, trans-  
17 portation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies  
18 for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales  
19 to be credited to the appropriation from which the expendi-  
20 ture for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the  
21 Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau,  
22 available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses  
23 of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement  
24 in the United States to their posts of duty at any point out-  
25 side the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

1 This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce  
2 Appropriation Act, 1944".

3 TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in  
5 this Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for  
6 the current and future volumes of the United States Code  
7 Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current  
8 or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

9 SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in  
10 this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any  
11 position for which he or she has been nominated after the  
12 Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said  
13 person.

14 SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in  
15 this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of  
16 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an  
17 organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Govern-  
18 ment of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*,  
19 That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered  
20 prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit  
21 does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization  
22 that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the  
23 United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That  
24 any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organ-  
25 ization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of



1 the United States by force or violence and accepts employ-  
2 ment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appro-  
3 priation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and,  
4 upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or  
5 imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided*  
6 *further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition  
7 to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing  
8 law.

9 SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "Departments  
10 of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives April 7, 1943.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,  
*Clerk.*

Passed the Senate with amendments June 15 (legislative  
day, May 24), 1943.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,  
*Secretary.*



78TH CONGRESS  
1ST Session

H. R. 2397

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## AN ACT

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Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

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IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1943

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the  
Senate numbered









United States shall by proclamation withdraw and surrender all rights of possession, supervision, jurisdiction, control, and sovereignty now existing and exercised by the United States in and over the Territory and people of Puerto Rico, excepting all military and naval reservations, which shall remain in the possession and control of the United States until such time as a treaty of mutual defense shall have been entered into between the United States and the Government of Puerto Rico, but in no case for a period longer than 6 months after the hostilities in which the United States is now engaged shall have ceased; and, the President of the United States shall also, on behalf of the United States, recognize the independence of Puerto Rico as a separate and self-governing nation and acknowledge the authority and control over the same of any government which the people thereof may constitute and the right of the Government of Puerto Rico to decide all internal questions, including those relating to American property and citizens and diplomatic relations, without interference or intervention.

SEC. 2. All problems arising between the United States and Puerto Rico out of the occupation of Puerto Rico by the United States shall be submitted for arbitration to a joint commission appointed by the Government of the United States and the Government of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 3. In proclaiming the independence of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States shall recognize the responsibility of the United States toward the disastrous state of Puerto Rican economy and the poverty of its people and to strive for friendly relations with the new Government of Puerto Rico, shall declare free entry of Puerto Rican products into the United States, and no immigration restrictions on Puerto Rican citizens shall be made. These principles are to be recognized in a treaty between the two nations, and said treaty shall be made with the best intentions of developing Puerto Rican economy and the well-being of its people, the discussion of this treaty shall begin within 90 days after the new Government of Puerto Rico expresses its desire to begin. In the interim between the proclamation of Puerto Rican independence and the signing of this treaty, the present status quo in the matter of trade relations shall be maintained.

SEC. 4. By virtue of its responsibility for the present disastrous state of Puerto Rican economy and the poverty of the people of Puerto Rico, it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the United States shall be responsible to the Government of Puerto Rico for any claims of indemnity established by said Government.

SEC. 5. Upon the proclamation and recognition of the independence of Puerto Rico, the President of the United States shall give notice of such action to the governments with which the United States is in diplomatic correspondence and invite said governments to recognize the independence of Puerto Rico.

SEC. 6. At the time of the issuance of the proclamation under section 1 hereof, the President shall appoint a commission of five to carry out the provisions of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4 of this act.

(Mr. MARCANTONIO asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GAVIN].

BOARD OF ECONOMIC WARFARE SALARY INCREASES

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, yesterday the Byrd committee issued a report pointing out that in 7 of the war agencies whose appropriations are included in this bill, 861 employees received

pay increases of from \$1,200 to \$6,000 a year. The Byrd committee found in the 7 agencies, W. P. B., B. E. W., Central Administrative Services of O. E. M., the War Relocation Authority, the O. D. T., the Board of Scientific Research and Management, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs—that 568 employees received increases of more than \$1,200 and less than \$2,000; 234 received increases of \$2,000 to \$3,000; 38 received increases of \$3,000 to \$4,000; 14 received increases of \$4,000 to \$5,000; 4 received increases of \$5,000 to \$6,000; and 3 received increases of \$6,000 or more. The W. P. B. and B. E. W. were called the "most outstanding" examples of such pay-increase practices. While the emergency agencies gave large salaries and generous increases, the "old line" department employees received little, few getting more than \$3,800 a year.

Abundant evidence of B. E. W. salary increases is contained in the hearings both from the over-all picture and the standpoint of individual instances. The average annual salary of B. E. W. domestic personnel was \$2,315 on July 1, 1942, and had risen to \$2,586—more than 10 percent—by December 31, 1942. For 1944 the average salary will be better than \$2,800 apparently. When the personnel on foreign duty are included, the average goes much higher. The average of the State Department is \$2,000, for the Justice Department \$2,256, and for the Department of Commerce, exclusive of R. F. C., \$2,048.

Now let us look at some of the individual instances. First, we have a lady by the name of Josephine Raushenbush who happens to be the wife of one Stephen Raushenbush, who, the House will remember, we had a controversy about last year in connection with the Interior Department appropriation bill. Mrs. Raushenbush was getting \$3,200 a year with the Department of Agriculture in 1941 when she moved over to B. E. W. at a starting salary of \$3,800. Since then she has been raised to \$6,500 so that she is now being paid more than twice what she received less than 2 years ago. That is pretty good going in any league.

Then we have Harold Stephan, who from 1931 to 1941 was with the Tariff Commission with a top salary of \$3,200. He was taken into B. E. W. at \$3,800 and is now getting \$5,600.

Next we have George Alfred Tesoro, who in March 1943 was employed at American University at \$2,600. B. E. W. picked him up and used him for 45 days and paid him at the rate of \$5,600 a year.

Then we have Nathaniel Weyl, whom the gentleman from Texas [Mr. DIES] got after last year. He was getting \$3,400 with the Federal Reserve when the B. E. W. took him into the fold at \$3,800 and has since raised him to \$5,600. Milo Perkins says that he "is a very alive, vigorous person."

Next we have Hugh Wilkinson, who was with the Farm Security Administration until 1942 at a salary of \$2,000. B. E. W. took him and now he is up to \$3,800.

Many others did not get into the hearings. One Leo Auman was getting \$1,800

before he came with B. E. W. at \$4,600. Chester E. Davis—not the War Food Administrator—was taken from Agriculture where he was getting \$5,600 and is now pulling down \$8,000 with B. E. W. Elias J. Drexler and Phillip H. Dunaway were getting \$3,200 each before B. E. W. picked them up at \$3,800 each. Now each is getting \$5,600. One James W. Hurst was getting \$3,500; now he is being paid \$5,600 by B. E. W.

One could go on and on in listing these individual instances of large salary increases given by B. E. W. It is no wonder that the Byrd committee registers a protest. We should also. The Government orders wage-and-salary stabilization in private employment; yet within the Government itself we have all these raises with overtime pay on top.

Spend and elect, spend and elect seems still to be the order of the day. The administration will shortly ask for an additional \$16,000,000,000. Now a million dollars is a thousand thousand dollars, and a billion dollars is a thousand million dollars, and the American taxpayers are going to be asked for another sixteen thousand million dollars. We are talking today about roll-back of food prices; we had better begin talking about roll-back of governmental pay rolls before we break the back of the American taxpayers. It is about time to stop up this colossal program of spending, eliminate thousands of young professional bureaucrats, economists, and smart-aleck lawyers, effect economies in pay-roll spending, or when the boys return home they will return home to a bankrupt nation. Let us cut out this spending and get down to the all-important job of winning this war.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN].

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Chairman, when the Smaller War Plants Corporation item is reached on page 28 of the bill, I expect to offer an amendment to page 28, line 6, to strike out the words and figures "\$12,600,000," which is the appropriation for the Smaller War Plants Corporation this next year and insert in lieu thereof "\$18,000,000."

I believe that we must give the little man a chance to get a contract near his home without compelling him to come to Washington, hire a lobbyist, and pay this lobbyist a big fee to get him a contract. The Smaller War Plants Corporation is making substantial progress in this field and is doing a great deal for small business.

Gen. Robert Wood Johnson said he needs \$18,000,000, so let us give it to him next year and give him an opportunity to do a real service to small business. This amendment will be offered by me, but at the request of the Committee on Small Business of the House, of which I have the honor to be chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the Clerk read the first paragraph of the bill.

The Clerk read down to page 1, line 7.



Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and Mr. MILLS of Arkansas, having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2968) making appropriations for war agencies in the Executive Office of the President for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article written by Dr. Wacław Bitner, entitled "Poland Crucified," which appears in the current issue of The Sign, the National Catholic magazine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I have two unanimous-consent requests, first, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS] may extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article from the Slovak Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT ON H. R. 2188

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may on behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs file a supplemental report on H. R. 2188.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN]?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend the remarks that I made today in the House and to insert therein certain excerpts from the printed hearings before the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF] may have permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an address recently made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HARNES], and I also ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks that I made today and to include therein a letter and enclosures received from Mr. Elmer Davis, as well as various excerpts from the committee hearings and certain newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter first referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the remarks I made today in the Committee of the Whole two letters from Maj. Gen. George B. Strong, Chief of Army Intelligence.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, may have permission to revise and extend the remarks he made in the committee today and to include some letters.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LUDLOW]?

There was no objection.

Mr. DITTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include an article entitled "The Forgotten Man of Today," published in the Cumberland News of June 11, 1943.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DITTER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection and the Chair appointed the following conferees on the part of the House: Messrs. RABAUT, KERR, HARE, O'BRIEN of Illinois, CARTER, STEFAN, and JONES.

#### NAVY DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. SHEPPARD submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13, 24, 25 and 30.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 4, 7, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 22½, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "after December 31, 1943, that would entail expenditures in liquidation thereof"; and on page 34 of the bill, in line 15, strike out "June 30, 1945" and insert "December 31, 1945"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said amendment strike out "two" and insert in lieu thereof "one"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 23: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 23, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment, amended to read as follows: "Director of Personnel, Senior Executive Officer, not to exceed \$7,000."

And the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 8 and 34.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate amending the title of the bill; and agree to the same.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,  
ALBERT THOMAS,  
JOHN M. COFFEE,  
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,  
J. W. DITTER,  
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,  
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

JOHN H. OVERTON,  
ELMER THOMAS,  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,  
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2713) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Strikes out of the appropriation "Miscellaneous expenses" the clause making \$200,000 of the appropriation immediately available, as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Restores to the appropriation "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships", authorization for contract employees, as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Strikes out the proposal of the Senate to substitute contractual authority for a part of the appropriation proposed by the House under "Maintenance, Bureau of Ships".

Amendments Nos. 4, 5, and 6, relating to the appropriation "Ordnance and ordnance stores, Navy": Modifies clause respecting production facilities so as to express more clearly

B  
Bl  
P

G







Martin, Iowa  
Martin, Mass.  
Mason  
May  
Morrow  
Michener  
Miller, Nebr.  
Mills  
Monroney  
Mott  
Murdock  
Murray, Tenn.  
Newsome  
Nichols  
Norrell  
O'Hara  
O'Konski  
Pace  
Patman  
Patton  
Peterson, Fla.  
Peterson, Ga.  
Ploeser  
Poage  
Poulson  
Price  
Priest  
Ramspeck  
Randolph  
Rankin  
Reece, Tenn.

Reed, N. Y.  
Rees, Kans.  
Richards  
Rizley  
Robertson  
Rockwell  
Rodgers, Pa.  
Rogers, Mass.  
Rohrbough  
Rowe  
Russell  
Satterfield  
Schwabe  
Shafer  
Short  
Sikes  
Simpson, Ill.  
Slaughter  
Smith, Ohio  
Smith, Va.  
Smith, Wis.  
Sparkman  
Springer  
Stanley  
Starnes, Ala.  
Steagall  
Stearns, N. H.  
Stefan  
Stewart  
Stockman  
Sumner, Ill.

Sumners, Tex.  
Taber  
Talbot  
Talle  
Tarver  
Thomas, Tex.  
Tibbott  
Vincent, Ky.  
Vorys, Ohio  
Vursell  
Ward  
Wasielewski  
Weaver  
Weichel, Ohio  
West  
Whelchel, Ga.  
Whitten  
Whittington  
Wickersham  
Wigglesworth  
Willey  
Wilson  
Winstead  
Winter  
Wolcott  
Woodruff, Mich.  
Woodrum, Va.  
Worley  
Zimmerman

## NAYS—108

Angell  
Barry  
Bates, Ky.  
Bender  
Bennett, Mich.  
Bishop  
Blackney  
Bloom  
Bolton  
Bradley, Pa.  
Burdick  
Busbey  
Butler  
Canfield  
Carter  
Celler  
Coffee  
Cole, Mo.  
Cresser  
Cullen  
Curley  
D'Alesandro  
Dawson  
Day  
Dickstein  
Dilweg  
Dingell  
Ellison, Md.  
Engel  
Feighan  
Fenton  
Flannagan  
Fogarty  
Folger  
Furlong  
Gordon  
Gorski

Granger  
Green  
Hagen  
Hart  
Hoch  
Holifield  
Hull  
Jackson  
Kee  
Kelley  
Klein  
Kunkel  
LaFollette  
Lane  
Lemke  
Lesinski  
Lewis, Ohio  
Ludlow  
Lynch  
McCormack  
McGranery  
McMurray  
Madden  
Mansfield,  
Mont.  
Marcantonio  
Miller, Conn.  
Miller, Pa.  
Monkiewicz  
Morrison, N. C.  
Mruk  
Myers  
Norman  
Norton  
O'Brien, Ill.  
O'Brien, Mich.  
O'Connor

O'Neal  
O'Toole  
Outland  
Pittenger  
Powers  
Rabaut  
Ramey  
Reed, Ill.  
Robinson, Utah  
Robson, Ky.  
Rogers, Calif.  
Rolph  
Rowan  
Sabath  
Sadowski  
Sasser  
Sauthoff  
Scanlon  
Schiffler  
Schuetz  
Smith, Maine  
Smith, W. Va.  
Snyder  
Somers, N. Y.  
Spence  
Stevenson  
Sullivan  
Troutman  
Voorhis, Calif.  
Weiss  
Welch  
Wene  
White  
Wolfenden, Pa.  
Wright

## NOT VOTING—79

Allen, Ill.  
Baldwin, N. Y.  
Barden  
Bates, Mass.  
Beall  
Bradley, Mich.  
Buckley  
Burchill, N. Y.  
Byrne  
Cannon, Fla.  
Capozzoli  
Cochran  
Compton  
Costello  
Culkin  
Delaney  
Ditter  
Douglas  
Eberharter  
Elmer  
Fay  
Fitzpatrick  
Forand  
Ford  
Gallagher  
Gamble  
Gavagan

Gavin  
Hartley  
Hébert  
Heffernan  
Heidinger  
Izac  
Jarman  
Johnson,  
Calvin D.  
Johnson, Ind.  
Kearney  
Kennedy  
Keogh  
Kilburn  
King  
Kirwan  
Landis  
Larcade  
Luce  
McKenzie  
McLean  
Magnuson  
Merritt  
Miller, Mo.  
Morrison, La.  
Mundt  
Murphy

Murray, Wis.  
O'Brien, N. Y.  
O'Leary  
Pfeifer  
Philbin  
Phillips  
Plumley  
Pracht  
Rivers  
Scott  
Sheppard  
Sheridan  
Simpson, Pa.  
Sundstrom  
Taylor  
Thomas, N. J.  
Thomason  
Tolan  
Towe  
Treadway  
Van Zandt  
Vinson, Ga.  
Wadsworth  
Walter  
Wheat  
Wolverton, N. J.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Treadway and Mr. Gavin for, with Mr. Baldwin of New York against.  
Mr. Thomas of New Jersey and Mr. McLean for, with Mr. Scott against.  
Mr. Sundstrom and Mr. O'Brien of New York for, with Mr. Keogh against.  
Mr. Costello and Mr. Thomas of Texas for, with Mr. Fitzpatrick against.  
Mr. Phillips and Mr. Taylor for, with Mr. Merritt against.  
Mr. Towe and Mr. Hartley for, with Mrs. Luce against.  
Mr. Vinson of Georgia and Mr. Kilburn for, with Mr. Wolverton of New Jersey against.  
Mr. Jarman and Mr. McKenzie for, with Mr. Larcade against.  
Mr. Gamble and Mr. Allen of Illinois for, with Mr. Pracht against.  
Mr. Landis and Mr. Simpson of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Capozzoli against.  
Mr. Ditter and Mr. Bradley of Michigan for, with Mr. Kennedy against.  
Mr. Morrison of Louisiana and Mr. Barden for, with Mr. Gallagher against.

General pairs:

Mr. Rivers with Mr. Wheat.  
Mr. Hébert with Mr. Bates of Massachusetts.  
Mr. Eberharter with Mr. Mundt.  
Mr. Buckley with Mr. Douglas.  
Mr. King with Mr. Miller of Missouri.  
Mr. Burchill of New York with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.  
Mr. Izac with Mr. Beall.  
Mr. Gavagan with Mr. Compton.  
Mr. Philbin with Mr. Elmer.  
Mr. Pfeifer with Mr. Plumley.  
Mr. Cochran with Mr. Heidinger.  
Mr. Fay with Mr. Culkin.  
Mr. Kirwan with Mr. Van Zandt.  
Mr. Delaney with Mr. Wadsworth.  
Mr. Tolan with Mr. Calvin D. Johnson.  
Mr. Heffernan with Mr. Murray of Wisconsin.  
Mr. Byrne with Mr. Kearney.

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I notice that my name is mentioned as being paired for the bill. I am present, and I voted "aye", to override the veto.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recorded as voting "aye."

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. But the Clerk read my name as being paired.

The SPEAKER. Pairing is a private agreement.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The Senate will be notified of the result of the vote.

## DEFENSE HOUSING

Mr. SABATH, by direction of the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution (H. Res. 271), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2975) to increase by \$300,000,000 the amount authorized to be appropriated for defense housing under the Act of October 14, 1940, as amended, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-

minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from Dr. Clarence Poe, president and editor of the Progressive Farmer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COOLEY. Also, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include certain resolutions passed by the Business and Professional Women's Club of Raleigh.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next, after the disposition of the legislative business of the day and other special orders I be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday next after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and other special orders I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report on the bill H. R. 2714, the urgent deficiency appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

## STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement upon the bill H. R. 2297, the State Department and Justice appropriation bill, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

The conference report and statement are as follows:

So, two-thirds having voted in favor thereof, the bill was passed, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.



## CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2397) "making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes," having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the first line of the said amendment strike out "\$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9 and 10.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

PAT MCCARRAN,  
KENNETH MCKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
H. C. LODGE, JR.,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill H. R. 2397, making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1 appropriates \$410,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$310,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2 appropriates \$288,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$248,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3 appropriates \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4 appropriates \$225,000 instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$230,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5 strikes out provision relating to disability or death benefits to alien enemy detainees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6 appropriates \$115,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$110,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7 authorizes purchase, etc., of two station wagons as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8 appropriates \$4,100,000 instead of \$2,413,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,255,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11 appropriates \$1,214,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12 strikes out limitation on expenditures for operation of observatories as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13 limits amount which may be expended for departmental salaries to \$1,310,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,260,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14 appropriates \$1,359,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,309,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15 strikes out a limitation relating to dairy products as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16 appropriates \$295,000 as proposed by the Senate and limits expenditures for salaries to \$260,000 instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17 appropriates \$110,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement and the motion relating to each authorized to be made by the managers is stated:

Amendment No. 9 appropriates \$33,940,358 for civilian pilot training. The managers will move to concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment providing for \$29,400,000 instead of the amount proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10 continues available until June 30, 1944, the appropriation for development of landing areas, fiscal year 1943. The managers will move to concur in the amendment with an amendment making the appropriations in the bill available from July 1, 1943, regardless of the date of enactment.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks on two subjects and include certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a radio address delivered by the Honorable CLARENCE BROWN, of Ohio, relative to rationing of gasoline.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. NICHOLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD a speech I recently delivered in Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my re-

marks in the RECORD and include an article which appeared in the Chicago Daily Times and an address delivered by the Honorable Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General of the United States, formally placing on sale the stamp commemorating Poland's resistance to the Axis.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DICKSTEIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Tuesday next, after the legislative business of the day and any other special orders, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. DIRKSEN was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.

Mr. GRANT of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include two newspaper articles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?  
There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

## REVISION OF ALASKA GAME LAW

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 332), to revise the Alaska game law, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 15, line 24, strike out "game fish."

Page 16, line 3, strike out "game fish."

Page 16, line 9, strike out "game fish."

Page 24, line 18, after "game", insert "or fur."

Page 24, line 22, after "hunt", insert "or trap."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, I understand this is simply to let the Indians catch a few fish and dispose of them?

Mr. GREEN. That is the purpose of it. It pertains to privileges in that connection for members of the armed forces.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?



DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE  
APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

---

JUNE 25, 1943.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. RABAUT, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 2397]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$225,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the sum proposed insert \$4,100,000; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 16:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In the first line of the said amendment strike out "\$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof \$260,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9 and 10.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

PAT McCARRAN,  
KENNETH McKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
H. C. LODGE, JR.,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, JR.,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

## STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, submit the following detailed statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$410,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$310,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$288,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$248,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$10,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$225,000 instead of \$210,000 as proposed by the House and \$230,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Strikes out provision relating to disability or death benefits to alien enemy detainees as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$115,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$110,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 7: Authorizes purchase, etc., of two station wagons as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Appropriates \$4,100,000 instead of \$2,413,000 as proposed by the House and \$4,255,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 11: Appropriates \$1,214,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,150,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: Strikes out limitation on expenditures for operation of observatories as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 13: Limits amount which may be expended for departmental salaries to \$1,310,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,260,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 14: Appropriates \$1,359,000 as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,309,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 15: Strikes out a limitation relating to dairy products as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Appropriates \$295,000 as proposed by the Senate and limits expenditures for salaries to \$260,000 instead of \$250,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$110,000 as proposed by the Senate.

## AMENDMENTS IN DISAGREEMENT

The following amendments are reported in disagreement and the motion relating to each authorized to be made by the managers is stated:

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$33,940,358 for civilian pilot training. The managers will move to concur in the Senate amend-

ment with an amendment providing for \$29,400,000 instead of the amount proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 10: Continues available until June 30, 1944, the appropriation for development of landing areas, fiscal year 1943. The managers will move to concur in the amendment with an amendment making the appropriations in the bill available from July 1, 1943, regardless of the date of enactment.

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION OF PERSONS DISABLED IN INDUSTRY—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BARDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes, may have until midnight tonight to file a conference report and statement.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The conference report and statement are as follows:

#### CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment," approved June 2, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 3, 4, and 5.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30; and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 11, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "and medical examinations where necessary to determine eligibility for vocational rehabilitation, the nature of rehabilitation services required, or occupational limitations, in the case"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following: "establishing such facilities and furnishing such"; and the Senate agree to the same.

GRAHAM A. BARDEN,  
EDWARD J. HART,  
JOHN LESINSKI,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

ELBERT D. THOMAS,  
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR.,  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER,  
ROBERT A. TAFT,  
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

#### STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2536) to amend the act entitled "An Act to provide for the

promotion of vocational rehabilitation of persons disabled in industry or otherwise and their return to civil employment", approved June 2, 1920, as amended, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendments numbered 1, 10, 12, 17, 18, 21, 23, and 25: These amendments are technical and clarifying amendments. The House recedes.

Amendment numbered 2: The House bill provided that as one of the conditions for approvability of a State plan for vocational rehabilitation such plan should provide that vocational rehabilitation under it should be available only to such classes of individuals as should be approved by the Administrator. The Senate amendment provided that vocational rehabilitation under such plan should be available only to classes of employable individuals defined by the Administrator. The House recedes.

Amendments numbered 3, 4, and 5: Under the House bill one of the requirements for approvability of a State plan for vocational rehabilitation was that it contain such provisions as to the qualification of personnel for appointment in administering the plan as are necessary to the establishment and maintenance of personnel standards. The Senate amendment numbered 3 provided that the plan should contain such provisions as to personnel in administering the plan as are necessary to the establishment and maintenance of a merit system. The Senate recedes.

Amendments numbered 6 and 7: Under the House bill one of the requirements of a State plan was that it provide for compliance with such rules, regulations, and standards with respect to expenditures upon which Federal grants are made available under section 3 (a) as the Administrator might establish. The Senate amendments required the State plan to provide such rules, regulations, and standards with respect to such expenditures as the Administrator might find reasonable and necessary. The House recedes.

Amendments numbered 8, 9, 13, and 30: These Senate amendments provided for including within the scope of the Act war disabled civilians certified to the State as such by the Federal Security Administrator, and for having the Federal Government pay the necessary cost of providing vocational rehabilitation for them. As defined in section 10 (b), the term "war disabled civilian" means (1) civilians (except those paid for services as civilian defense workers), disabled while serving after December 6, 1941, and prior to the termination of the war in the Aircraft Warning Service, as members of the Civilian Air Patrol, or as members of the United States Civilian Defense Corps (including registered trainees); and (2) civilians disabled while serving during a corresponding period as officers or members of the crew of a vessel owned or chartered by the Maritime Commission or the War Shipping Administration, or operated under charter from such Commission or Administration. The disability in any such case must be incurred in line of duty and not due to the civilian's own misconduct. There was no corresponding provision in the House bill. The conference agreement retains the provisions of these Senate amendments.

Amendment numbered 30 also retained the definition of the terms "vocational rehabilitation" and "rehabilitation services" which were contained in the House bill. This amendment eliminated, however, a provision which provided in effect that such terms should not be considered to require any State to provide all such services which may be necessary, and that a State plan might be limited to training, or to training and any one or more of the other vocational rehabilitation services. As a result of the conference

action on this amendment, the provision of the House bill just referred to is eliminated.

Amendments numbered 11 and 14: Senate amendment numbered 11 provided, in effect, that disabled individuals might be given medical examinations where necessary to determine eligibility for vocational rehabilitation, the nature of rehabilitation services required, or their occupational limitations. The language of the House bill which was stricken by Senate amendment numbered 14 would have limited such medical examinations to disabled individuals who were found to require financial assistance. The conference agreement retains and clarifies Senate amendment numbered 11 and the House recedes from its disagreement on Senate amendment numbered 14.

Amendment numbered 15: This amendment provided for including in the rehabilitation services furnished to needy disabled individuals transportation, occupational licenses, and customary occupational tools and equipment. There was no corresponding provision in the House bill. The House recedes.

Amendment numbered 16: This amendment provides that the conditions prescribed by the Administrator with respect to increased amounts payable to any State prior to July 1, 1945, which he finds to have substantially exhausted its funds, should be contained in "general" regulations. The House recedes.

Amendments numbered 19 and 20: Under section 7 (a) (1) of the House bill the Federal Security Administrator was authorized to utilize and enlarge facilities of appropriate units of the Federal Security Agency and to enter into agreements and cooperative work arrangements with public agencies and private persons, agencies, and institutions for services and use of facilities and to compensate them therefor. These amendments have the effect of limiting this authority in connection with vocational rehabilitation to disabled persons actually residing in the District of Columbia. The House recedes.

Amendment numbered 22: Among the powers granted to the Administrator by section 7 of the House bill was the authority to contract with other agencies, including foreign agencies for the making of studies, investigations and reports relating to handicapped individuals. This amendment eliminated that authority. The House recedes.

Amendments numbered 24 and 26: Section 7 of the House bill also authorized the Administrator to conduct appropriate courses of instruction for personnel or detail them to such courses of not more than six weeks duration conducted by others and to provide the personnel so detailed with necessary materials, subsistence, and other expenses. These amendments limited the exercise of this authority to July 1, 1945. The House recedes.

Amendments numbered 27, 28, and 29: Under the House bill the Administrator was authorized to promulgate such regulations as he found necessary or expedient in carrying out the purposes of the Act. These amendments limit the authority of the Administrator to making such rules and regulations governing the administration of the Act as he finds necessary in carrying out its purposes. The House recedes.

GRAHAM A. BARDEN,  
EDWARD J. HART,  
JOHN LESINSKI,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

#### DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30,



1944, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk may read the statement in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of June 25, 1943.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan is recognized.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there is very much I can add to the statement of the managers on the part of the House, which is self-explanatory.

Of a total of \$31,776,000 over the amount of the bill as passed by the House, only approximately \$280,000 represents restoration of cuts effected by the committee and by the House. The balance of the increase is the result of supplemental estimates received by the Senate after the bill had been considered by the House, including, however, an amount of \$295,000 for field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The Members will recall that when we brought the bill before the House we made special reference in the report, Report No. 343, on page 35, as follows:

The reduction in the appropriation for 1943 of \$444,000, as reflected in the Budget estimates, is accounted for by a decrease of \$14,000 recommended for the Washington office and elimination of the Bureau's domestic field offices, which carried an appropriation of \$430,000 in the fiscal year 1943.

With respect to the latter item the committee has allowed the Bureau of the Budget recommendation to stand temporarily, without prejudice to the status of the offices as to permanent continuance or discontinuance. The committee has, under authority of House Resolution No. 69, instituted an inquiry of its own with the view of securing complete factual data for the subsequent determination as to their disposition.

The examination referred to in the report has been made. A report was made to the committee and the committee assembled to consider the report. I was authorized, as chairman of the committee, to make known the facts of the report to the Members of the Senate having jurisdiction over this matter.

I ask unanimous consent that the correspondence between myself, as chairman of the committee, and at the instigation of the committee, and the Secretary of Commerce, as well as the reply of the Secretary of Commerce, Mr. Jones, to me, be placed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The correspondence referred to follows:

MAY 25, 1943.

The HON. JESSE H. JONES,  
Secretary of Commerce.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I wish to inform you that the investigation of the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, performed under authority of House Resolution No. 69, has been completed. The report of this investigation was discussed by the State, Justice, and Commerce

subcommittee in executive session today, following which I was authorized to convey to you certain thoughts of the subcommittee concerning this matter.

First of all, let me state that the subcommittee, as assembled, agreed that there now exists a definite need for the type of service being rendered by the field offices of the Bureau, although not to the degree that this need existed prior to our present emergency.

Certain officials of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce indicated to our investigators that three offices, namely, Memphis, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis could be eliminated without detriment to the field organization or to the service being rendered. The subcommittee feels that there are other comparatively less important offices which should also be closed during this war period, and the Bureau should exert every effort to do so and to reduce this service to essential wartime requirements.

The severest criticism contained in the report on the investigation is directed at the Washington office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for its laxity in directing and coordinating the activities of the field organization. The following excerpt from the report on the investigation is given for your information:

"It is definitely true that the efficiency of any given office depends almost entirely on the individual in charge of that office. The administrative control from Washington is very lax, and there is definite room for improvement in this regard."

Another, and rather astounding, disclosure reported deals with publicizing the offices and the services that these offices are equipped to render. Quoting again from the report:

"It was furthermore observed by several businessmen and representatives of business organizations interviewed during the investigation that the field service of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was not particularly well publicized, many businessmen did not know of its existence, and that the service could perform services of greater value to the business public in general through better publicity."

That the conditions as quoted existed, even to a minor degree, is both surprising and disappointing to the subcommittee, especially when it is reminded that these offices have been in existence for a period in excess of 20 years.

This information is transmitted to you for whatever action you deem appropriate under the circumstances. However, it is the hope of this subcommittee that the situation as reported and above described may be soon corrected, at least to the extent that further appropriations for this activity may be more fully justified.

The findings of this investigation have been made known to the Senate subcommittee handling the State, Justice, and Commerce appropriation bill.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
Chairman, Subcommittee on State,  
Justice, and Commerce Appropriations.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,  
Washington, May 31, 1943.  
Hon. LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CONGRESSMAN: I have your letter of May 25, informing me of the completion of the investigation of the field offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, as authorized by House Resolution No. 69.

As you know, I have expressed my conviction that these offices have highly important functions both in war and peace and it is gratifying that your subcommittee agrees there is a definite need for their services.

That your investigators should have found certain reasons for criticism is, of course, regrettable, and while steps have already been taken which should correct the principal difficulties mentioned, every effort will be made to conform with the suggestions you have made.

Although a large part of the work of the offices is directly connected with the war effort, it is my desire that they be a medium through which business may be served, both in meeting wartime needs and in preparing for a high level of production when the war ends.

Some further observations on the points raised in your letter are included in the attached memorandum. I assure you that your interest and cooperation in this matter have been very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,  
Secretary of Commerce.

MEMORANDUM TO THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE CONCERNING RECOMMENDATIONS OF LOUIS C. RABAUT, CHAIRMAN, ON BEHALF OF SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

A careful study of the views expressed by Chairman RABAUT on behalf of the subcommittee confirms our confidence in the high character of the personnel of the investigating group, their objective approach to the problem, and the thoroughness of the study made of the activities of the field service. The investigators now possess facts and observations obtained from a detached point of view which should be distinctly beneficial to the officials charged with the responsibility of administering the field service. It is hoped that an opportunity may be presented to confer with them.

The view that the service be confined to essential wartime requirements is in accord with the policy enunciated by you during the early days of the defense effort. Although a major portion of the activities presently engaging the attention of the field offices is directly connected with the war effort, and effective wartime aid has been given to both Government and business, the need for continued attention to wartime requirements is recognized.

The information, assistance, and guidance given to businessmen to enable them to meet the problems arising out of the conversion of the commerce and industry of the Nation to a wartime basis carries with it another important responsibility. It is most essential that all businessmen, especially owners of small plants, or proprietors of wholesale or retail establishments be given whatever assistance is possible to help them prepare for the reconversion of their plants or businesses to a peacetime basis after the war is won so that productive private employment can be quickly reestablished at a high level.

Specific reference is made to the offices in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Memphis. It is realized that careful consideration should be given to strengthening these and certain other offices. After proper consultation with businessmen in these cities, if no plan can be evolved to make them more effective, their activities should be absorbed by other offices where we now have effective representation.

For a number of years the Bureau was represented in Cincinnati by a so-called cooperative office, an arrangement under which an employee of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce was designated as foreign-trade manager at \$1 a year, assisted by an employee paid by the Bureau. To enable the Bureau to have better representation in Cincinnati, the assistant to the foreign-trade manager, a Bureau employee, was placed in charge of the Bureau's activities, the chamber providing, without charge, the necessary office space and some clerical assistance. The total cost to the Bureau for the operation of this office



is \$2,200. A similar arrangement exists in Indianapolis, where the total Bureau cost is approximately \$3,200 per year, with one employee on the Bureau's pay roll. The Memphis office, opened in July 1926, occupies space in a Federal building and is staffed by two employees at a total cost of \$6,000 a year.

Recognizing the need for more effective administration of the field offices and to provide further integration of the activities of the various Bureaus of the Department of Commerce in the field, particularly the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Bureau of the Census, R. C. Miller, Assistant to the Secretary, was designated by you as director of the field service on November 20, 1942. Shortly thereafter, as a further step to strengthen the administrative control in Washington, Joseph A. Mack, who had served in the New York office for over 13 years, was transferred to Washington and given the position of supervising the operation of the field service. The means have been provided, therefore, to overcome the laxity cited and very definite improvements in the service are already in evidence in spite of the uncertainties which have confronted the employees since last December.

The observation concerning the publicizing of the facilities of the field offices for aiding businessmen is well taken. The deficiency in this respect is fully realized and steps have already been taken to correct this condition in cooperation with various commercial and industrial groups. In an exchange of correspondence with Herbert L. Mercready, president of the National Industrial Advertisers Association, Inc., 120 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill., it was agreed that there is a definite need for more adequate merchandising of the services of the field office so that a fuller utilization of these services may be made by businessmen throughout the country. Mr. Mercready is preparing to confer with Department and Bureau officials and has offered his complete cooperation as well as that of the association which he heads. Similar discussions are under way with the National Federation of Sales Executives, a Nation-wide organization with headquarters in New York, and with the editors of Sales Management, a publication with wide circulation and contacts among sales personnel. Promise of complete cooperation has been received and a program to achieve the objectives of the committee will be carried on without cost to the Government. Every effort will be made to further develop the favorable public relations which exist between the offices and the businessmen in a number of cities on a wider scale so that businessmen may make greater use of the aid the field offices are in a position to give them in solving their wartime problems.

Mr. RABAUT. The amount allowed by the conference for field offices was \$295,000. The suggestion was made to the department that some of the offices could probably be discontinued during the war period. It is left somewhat in their discretion. The committee also criticized the department for the fact that the offices were not as well known in their respective districts as they should have been to businessmen of the area. The department has promised to correct the situation.

There is an item, "Civil Aeronautics Administration; establishment of air navigation facilities in Alaska, \$1,687,000; civilian pilot training program, \$29,400,000." Bureau of Standards, a new item, for a wind tunnel for the testing of projectiles very necessary to the war effort, \$110,000.

The amount, as I said before, for the restoration of cuts was \$284,000. Those sums, added to the amount of \$295,000 for the restoration of the field offices, makes a total of \$31,776,000.

I now yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, this conference report was unanimously reported by all conferees on both sides of the aisle. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] has explained the main features of the report. I think I have nothing further to offer. I would request that the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN].

Mr. RABAUT. I am very pleased to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] who has been a very helpful member of the committee.

#### WAR TRAINING PROGRAM

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak in favor of the \$29,400,000 which it is proposed to devote to so-called civilian pilot training under the C. A. A. War Training Service. This is apart from the training programs carried on by the C. A. A. for both the Army and Navy, and financed from Army and Navy funds.

The appropriation now under consideration is to cover the training of about 8,600 of the Air Force reservists which you have heard referred to as "the forgotten men of wartime aviation." They are the last of that group which many of us feel got a pretty raw deal at the hands of the Government, and all of them who pass this training successfully will become flight instructors. They are going to have full status now as members of the Army Air Forces. They are being called to active duty as they take this training, will wear the uniform, and be paid \$50 a month. The C. A. A. will provide the flight and ground training, food, and shelter.

I favor this appropriation because I am sure these boys have a real contribution to make as flight instructors in the war effort. I felt the same way last year, and so did the Congress for it provided money for the program under which these men were originally recruited.

Let me review their case briefly. They volunteered last autumn and winter as enlisted reservists to be trained by the C. A. A. for noncombat Army flying such as glider, transport service, and instructor pilots. When voluntary enlistments were stopped, these reservists found themselves in a sort of no-man's land. They had volunteered on the basis that the C. A. A. would pay the costs of their training, but they would receive no salary. On the other hand, all the new trainees coming to the C. A. A. on assignment from the Army and Navy were on active duty, with pay, and these new trainees had the right-of-way. There were not enough facilities for everybody and in the shuffles and readjustments, the poor reservist volunteers usually got the short end of the stick. They were subjected to delays between courses sometimes for months. To make things worse, many of them were older men, above the 26-year combat age, who had family responsibilities.

But they drew no salaries. They underwent severe hardships. The C. A. A. wanted to pay them, and urged that they be put on a pay basis, but there was no legal way that they could be paid salaries while on inactive reserve status. You will recall that the Congress corrected this recently in Public Law 50 by appropriating \$3,500,000 to pay them \$50 a month while training or awaiting assignment between courses, and limiting the pay-waiting period between courses to 2 months. The pay was made retroactive to last December.

Now about 8,600 of these volunteers are to be carried through to become flight instructors, if we make this appropriation. I say we should do it. The C. A. A. training program has been the most prolific source of flight instructors which the armed forces have had. It has poured out thousands upon thousands of skilled pilots to teach the first stages of flying in the war program. It is not generally understood that all the Army's primary-stage training is done by civilian schools under contract. And it is not generally known, either, that more than two-thirds of the flight instructors doing that work have come from this C. A. A. program. That is proof enough that they are capable and well trained. They are carrying most of the load. This appropriation is just to give us several thousand more of them, which the Army has agreed that it wants and needs. At least, the Army says it wants them right now, and the best we can do is to proceed on the assumption that it will not change its mind during the training period.

There are several thousand more of these enlisted reservists who probably would not bet on it. They are the so-called excess who cannot be fitted into the present program. Those who are young enough and physically fit enough are being permitted to enter the Army's regular flying cadet training for combat work. Some of the others will be graciously permitted to apply for active duty in the air forces as enlisted men. The remainder will be returned to civilian life and reported back to their draft boards. And all this through no fault of their own.

The plain truth is that these men are excess only because the Army now wants fewer such flyers than it wanted less than a year ago. I believe I am a patriotic American, and I know there are great difficulties involved in running a war, particularly one with seven or eight battle fronts. I think our air forces are doing a splendid job on those fronts, and I am not inclined to be small about mistakes they appear to make in the training program here at home.

I have seen the Army flatly repudiate big programs twice after asking the C. A. A. to carry them out and after most of the students had been recruited and were in training; and I said nothing critical about it. I have seen hundreds of flying schools and colleges and universities summarily dropped from this program to center it in a smaller number of big schools. I did not like it, but it seemed reasonable to go along, as far as



one can with the Army, because it has the responsibility of fighting the war.

It is high time, however, for somebody to get up and tell the Army that they ought to be able to make up their minds with great deal less pulling and hauling of people back and forth. It seems likely to me that, no matter what tactical and strategic changes may be necessary with the shifts and changes in the war, there will be relatively few major changes necessary away back in the beginning stages of flight training, where new cadets are learning fundamentals. Yet the Army's position is summed up very well in a June 13 news article put out by the C. A. A. War Training Service. This article explains that these 8,600 enlisted reservists are to be called to active duty, and then it says—I quote:

All the foregoing arrangements are subject to changes in the plans in the armed services.

That is the end of the quotation.

The odd thing, to me, is that the Navy never seems to have any trouble fitting the C. A. A. program into its plans, without shoving people around. The C. A. A. is doing a big job for the Navy right now, as well as for the Army. Every naval air cadet starts his flying in the C. A. A. program, and thousands take additional courses with it, including commissioned naval officers who are transferred to the Bureau of Aeronautics from other branches of the service. I read recently that the C. A. A. program is going to give first-stage flight training to well over 30,000 naval flyers during the fiscal year just beginning.

These things are said, I hope, in a constructive spirit. Our Air Forces are proving that they are sound and good. But one of them could be just as good if it was a great deal more considerate of the civilian colleges and commercial flying schools that have been such a great help to it, and of the civilians who go in, often at personal sacrifice, to try to help get the job done.

I have been asked how many war training programs the C. A. A. is carrying on. Formerly, the programs included training for glider, liaison, transport and instructor pilots for the Army, plus precombat and instructor courses for the Navy. All courses were financed out of C. A. A. appropriations.

Today, the situation is this. Under the \$29,400,000 C. A. A.-W. T. S. appropriation, work is going forward in a program designed to give instructor training to some 8,600 students for the Army. In addition to this W. T. S. program, C. A. A. is also doing training paid for by the Army and Navy. The Army training consists of a 10-hour screening course for 70,000 Army reservists. The Navy-C. A. A. program embraces training for 37,780 men, all of whom are given the W. T. S. elementary course, some going on to complete the secondary.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF LANDING AREAS

An item regarding the development of landing areas in which many Members are interested because they have airports which have not been completed in their districts will be found on page 62, line 1, known as Amendment No. 10, un-

der the head "Development of landing areas." The estimates for this item were not available at the time of the regular hearings by the House committee and was placed in the bill by the Senate. It refers to the reappropriation of certain funds in the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics. The important information about this item is the reappropriation of \$99,000,000 which is intended to be used for the completion of 65 airports which the Army and Navy consider of military necessity. These are part of the original 267 airports which the W. P. A. had under construction and which were left in an uncompleted condition when W. P. A. liquidated. This matter was fully discussed on the floor of the House recently when we had before us the last deficiency bill. The membership of the House may be interested to know that of these 267 W. P. A. airport projects 103 have been completed; 71 have been taken over by the Army or Navy, and it is assumed that either the Army or Navy is operating the 71 airports and probably will improve or complete them. A request is before the Bureau of the Budget for \$8,000,000 for the completion of 28 others which have not yet been designated by either the Army or Navy as of military necessity. The 65 airports affected by this amendment and which are designated as of military necessity are in the program of the C. A. A., known as the D. L. A. or Development of Landing Areas. These 65 airports in this D. L. A. program are located in 31 States, and for the information of the membership, I include their locations:

Alabama: Demopolis.  
Connecticut: Groton, Hartford, New Haven, Windham.  
Delaware: Dover.  
Florida: Jacksonville No. 2, Winter Haven.  
Idaho: Lewiston.  
Indiana: Evansville.  
Kansas: Wichita.  
Louisiana: New Orleans, A. Callender; Shreveport.  
Maryland: Baltimore, Salisbury.  
Massachusetts: Fitchburg-Leominster; Hyannis; North Andover, Lawrence; Westfield.  
Michigan: Pellston.  
Minnesota: Duluth.  
Mississippi: Greenville; Greenwood; Jackson, Hinds County.  
Missouri: Kansas City, Grandview; St. Louis.  
Montana: Havre.  
Nebraska: Norfolk.  
New Jersey: Atlantic City.  
New York: Buffalo; Niagara Falls; Westhampton, Suffolk County.  
North Carolina: Elizabeth City, Greensboro-High Point, Kinston, Washington, Wilmington, Winston-Salem.  
North Dakota: Grand Forks.  
Oklahoma: Cushing, Stillwater.  
Oregon: Astoria, North Bend, Ontario.  
Pennsylvania: Johnstown.  
South Carolina: Beaufort; Charleston, Municipal; Columbia, Owens.  
South Dakota: Aberdeen.  
Texas: Beaumont, Conroe, Fort Worth, Nacogdoches, Longview.

Vermont: Barre-Montpelier, Burlington.

Virginia: Norfolk.

Washington: Aberdeen - Hoquiam, Deer Park, Olympia, Port Angeles, Yakima.

West Virginia: Parkersburg; Wiley Ford, Cumberland, Md.

Wisconsin: Janesville.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I call the gentleman's attention to amendment No. 15 of the conference report, in the bill on page 69, which I note strikes out an amendment adopted by the House prohibiting the use of any part of this appropriation for promotional work and investigation of butter or substitutes for butter.

Mr. STEFAN. It has to do with studies of dairy substitutes. I want to tell my colleague from Minnesota that we went into this matter very thoroughly in conference and we understand that this work is completed and they will do no more of it hereafter. They have finished with it. The gentleman knows my interest in protecting the dairy industry and the interest of farmers who milk cows and produce our badly needed dairy products.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I know the gentleman has been most active in protecting the interests of the dairy industry. However, I want it strictly understood and I want the Record to show what the gentleman has had to say, that is, that the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce will not engage in this type of practice which we sought to prohibit.

Mr. STEFAN. No more advertising of any kind of product—butter substitutes or otherwise, so we were informed, and I think I have that assurance from my chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT] and my colleague from California [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. CARTER. It was with the understanding that there would be no further work along this line that the House conferees receded.

Mr. STEFAN. That is my understanding and we had that assurance in conference with the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, in order to get a complete confirmation of the agreement we had in the Senate on this particular amendment, I want to ask my chairman, the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], that he insert the statement made in connection with this program from the Bureau of Commerce in connection with the advertisement or publicity of butter substitutes and that nothing further would be carried on with sums provided in this bill.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman from Nebraska is absolutely correct.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I just wanted to verify the statement from the chairman so that the Record will show that the Bureau of Domestic Commerce would not spend any of this appropria-



tion for promotional work or in advertisement of dairy products or any substitutes.

Mr. RABAUT. May I say to my friend the gentleman from Minnesota that with the elimination of this particular item from the bill in which the gentleman is so much interested I can absolutely assure him it is a closed book. It was inherited from the W. P. A., and with such inheritance certain studies were completed. They were completed along lines that were beneficial to the Army and the Navy, and I know the gentleman from Minnesota is in agreement with the war effort and would not want any curtailment placed in the bill that might be injurious to the military effort.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is correct in that respect, but furthermore we do not want any Government agency to use public money to advertise any particular product or to promote the sale of any substitute.

Mr. RABAUT. The gentleman can be fully assured that none of the funds can be used for that purpose.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask if the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. STEFAN] had completed his statement?

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I had not.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska 10 additional minutes.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. As I understand, the field officers of Commerce are delighted with this arrangement.

Mr. STEFAN. Those field officers are restored in the bill, as the conference report shows. We are very anxious to help business—small business especially—and we are assured we will see some results. We want this service more available to private business and want the work extended so as to help small business to survive.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I compliment the gentleman from Nebraska, not only for his interest, but his knowledge of this subject of the aviation section as it affects our war effort. I think what the gentleman has said about the intrinsic value of the C. A. A. programs as they fit themselves into the wartime effort, is very well put to the House today. I do feel that criticism made of the Army—

Mr. STEFAN. It is intended only as helpful and constructive criticism.

Mr. RANDOLPH. It is constructive criticism and I join with the gentleman in emphasizing the importance of this program in the war effort. I know there are many small contractors who have been kept in a state of suspense not knowing from one week to the other exactly what the Army proposes to do, many of whom had gone to the bank and borrowed money to carry out their contracts. The Navy did not indulge in this sort of practice.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman is absolutely right because he knew the condition right along, and I want to compliment the gentleman from West Virginia for what he did in encouraging civilian pilot training in the United States at a time when we needed it. And along with him I want to compliment the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT], the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. KERR] and other members of the committee for making C. P. T. training possible in the days when it was difficult to convince people of its great importance. Let me give you one testimonial.

Here is a letter from a civilian pilot training program trainee, which is typical of thousands:

APRIL 6, 1943.

Mr. BUCKMAN,  
*Civilian Pilot Training Program,  
Boeing Field, Seattle, Wash.*

DEAR SIR: When I talked to you last fall I thanked you for helping me over the rough spots when I was in civilian pilot training program training. At that time I stressed the usefulness of this training.

In order to illustrate the value of the course offered, I will briefly outline my movements in the Ferry Command.

I joined the Ferry Command on May 1 in Long Beach, Calif. At that time I had about 190 hours, and was checked out in a BT 13A—450 horsepower.

After flying PT's, BT's, and copilot on DC3's, Hudsons, and Venturas for about 70 hours, I was given transition in an A28A-2-1200 H. P. motors.

I was checked out as first pilot on the Hudson when I had 280 hours.

I was checked out in a Ventura-2X2000 H. P. engines—when I had 300 hours.

I was checked out in a B25-2-1750 H. P. motors—when I had 325 hours. I was checked out in an A20-2-1600 H. P. engines—when I had about 395 hours.

I attended an Army instrument school and foreign ferry school at St. Joseph, Mo. I was given my instrument card on a B25 at 415 hours, being checked out by a former airline pilot.

I was given an A20 for foreign ferry and crossed the ocean with 485 hours. The total flight was about 14,000 miles.

I am now being checked out in a B17 with approximately 510 hours.

I was commissioned a second lieutenant after 4 months in the Ferry Command and was raised to a first lieutenant after 3 months because of my twin-engine rating.

I am expecting a captaincy to go with my four-engine rating.

This document is not boasting on my part, as this performance has been duplicated by many other civilian pilot training program students.

I feel that civilian pilot training program students have a better background in fundamentals of flying and in care of aircraft than Army pilots and many old-timers.

We lacked the heavy- and hot-ship time, but we made up for it in navigation and meteorology. I have heard some transition instructors say we were preferred because we were more able to cope with the big ships.

This, I realize, is scant praise for the excellent job you and your organization have done in providing pilots at little cost when they were needed.

Sincerely,

Lt. GORDON E. PROCTOR.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 additional minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I wanted to make sure that the item providing for the airport at Wichita, Kans., is included in this appropriation. It is very much needed and the people in that community are quite anxious about it.

Mr. STEFAN. Wichita, Kans., is included in the 65 airports or D. L. A. project included in this bill. For the information of the Members I will include in the extension of my remarks the locations and States in which these developments of landing areas are included.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I appreciate this information. Now, I want to inquire about another and different item, if the gentleman will yield further.

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. REES of Kansas. I should like to ask the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska with reference to the item for representation which was discussed on the floor of the House a few days ago. I understand this item has been increased since it left the House. It should have been at least decreased. The gentleman will recall we had it stricken out at one time.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman from Kansas took a great deal of interest in that item and I tried to help him. When it went to conference there was a compromise, and it was cut a little below what the Senate wanted.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It is still more than the House provided. I regret the other body saw fit to increase it. I do want to commend the distinguished gentleman for his efforts in securing the reduction and saving the taxpayers at least \$5,000. He has done a splendid job and we appreciate it.

Mr. STEFAN. You are correct. We allowed \$210,000; the Senate increased it to \$230,000; the conference committee compromised at \$225,000.

Mr. REES of Kansas. But it is still \$15,000 more than the House passed.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; it is one of those things on which a compromise had to be reached. The gentleman was very much concerned about it and we took his argument into consideration in the conference.

Mr. REES of Kansas. It seems that my argument was not strong enough or it would not have been increased \$15,000.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman's argument received very careful consideration.

Mr. DIMOND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield.

Mr. DIMOND. I personally wish to felicitate the gentleman and other members of the conference committee on the statesmanlike job that has been done in considering these additional estimates that have been presented to the Senate as well as those that came to the House committee originally.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman understands that some of these items were not in the House bill originally.

Mr. DIMOND. Yes; I do understand that, but I am particularly grateful because the House conferees with respect to the Alaska items as with respect to



these other items that are desired for the war effort had agreed substantially to the Budget estimates. I wish, however, to address a question to the gentleman with respect to the estimates which came to the Senate in the first instance for air facilities in Alaska and for the setting up of a local field office in the Territory of Alaska.

While much of the testimony given before the Senate subcommittee was off the record, on page 244 of the Senate hearings is a break-down of the supplemental Budget estimate for air navigation facilities totaling \$1,842,405, of which all but \$169,600 is for expenditure in Alaska. It is regrettable that these facilities now planned were not put in several years ago, but we are grateful to have them for the future. Many people do not understand the vital necessity to our war effort of having adequate airports and air navigation facilities in Alaska and the almost equal necessity, in support of the war effort, in giving suitable aid to civilian air transport in the Territory. It is to be noted that the civilian air lines operating in Alaska always give priority to military demands upon them, and so they are really serving the Army and Navy, perhaps even better than they could if they were directly under military control. Air navigation facilities now provided in the bill will serve not only military requirements but also civilian needs. The committee is to be commended for taking the trouble to learn the situation and thus support the program.

In the Senate hearings on page 223 is an exposition of the need of a field office for the Civil Aeronautics Board in Alaska. The need for the office is fully set out in the Senate hearings so there is no occasion to repeat here the sound reasons which support it.

As I read the hearings and the conference report the House conferees have agreed to substantially all these estimates that were sent to the Senate. I have here also a telegram from the Governor of Alaska in which he expresses concern about the setting up of the field office in Alaska which we all know is necessary. I think the amount asked for in the estimate is \$32,000 and as I understand this amount has been included in the bill.

Mr. STEFAN. Yes; the committee members appreciate the great help given by the Delegate from Alaska. That item was included. The committee realizes the great importance of Alaska.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Nebraska has again expired.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 9, page 60, line 6, insert "Civilian pilot training: For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant

to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), and as further amended, but limited to the training of sufficient persons, presently enrolled in the civilian pilot training program, to produce 7,200 instructor-course graduates for the Army, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation when authorized by the Administrator; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; purchase, cleaning, and repair of special aviation wearing apparel and parachutes; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$100,000 for the purchase of aircraft for administrative purposes; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft and passenger-carrying automobiles; pay at a rate of \$50 per month to persons subject to service in the Army of the United States but not on active duty therein, while undergoing training and during one or more periods while awaiting assignment between courses (not exceeding 2 months between any two courses) pursuant to the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended, travel and subsistence of trainees, \$33,940,358: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$441,000 of this amount may be transferred to the appropriation 'Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,' for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of personnel engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program, and not to exceed \$258,662 may be transferred to the appropriation 'General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,' for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the program: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available after September 1, 1943, to pay any member of the enlisted reserve on inactive status."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9 and agree to the same with an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9 and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum of "\$33,940,358" in such amendment insert "\$29,400,000."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, a word of explanation about the amendment. The Budget estimate for this item was \$27,874,000. The Senate originally allowed and increased the item to \$33,940,358. That was a temporary action on the part of the Senate, pending receipt of additional data. Subsequently, they received from the Bureau of the Budget a revised estimate for this activity of \$29,339,533 and that was increased and allowed in conference in the sum of \$29,400,000.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 62, line 1, insert "Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall re-

main available until June 30, 1944, without warrant action: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$158,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics,' for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment and concur with an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. RABAUT moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: After the matter inserted by the Senate, insert the following paragraph:

"The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in this act shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, this is a clarifying amendment and makes the funds retroactive to July 1 should the bill not be signed until after that date.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT].

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 7 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. RABAUT]?

There was no objection.

HON. JESSE JONES

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, we are passing through an era when criticism is the order of the day. The restrictions under which we must all live have caused many people to attack policies and people more in irritation than in justice. Records of distinguished public service have been ignored and forgotten. Brickbats are thrown where praise should be bestowed.

An outstanding example of a man who has served his country only to be rewarded by unjust criticism, often malicious, is Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. For more than 11 years, Mr. Jones—first as a director of the R. F. C., then as Chairman of that Board, as Federal Loan Administrator, and as Secretary of Commerce—has given unselfish and devoted service to the Nation.

He was the man who rebuilt the banking structure of the United States after its collapse in 1932. He was the man who revitalized the railroads of this country. He was the man who restored the economic vitality of our business structure. He did this without playing politics and in such a businesslike way that the operations of the R. F. C.—prior to our entry in the war—were conducted at no cost to the Government and with a surplus more than sufficient to take care of all possible losses.



indispensable activity that is needed by the Navy.

It has been suggested that the vocational facilities in the various States can do the same work, and can do it as well, and some contend they can do it better. It has also been contended that N. Y. A. is doing a work that is being duplicated by our public school systems, or which could be taken over and accomplished by our school system. No doubt actuated by that belief, many men and women connected with our schools—and I have talked with many of them in my own State, and in other States—have a feeling that if the N. Y. A. should be abolished, the school systems would obtain the identical funds, or an amount equal to the funds now being used for N. Y. A. training.

I do not so understand the situation. If the N. Y. A. should be liquidated entirely, or the appropriation should be withheld, it would not mean that our public schools would get the amount of money involved in the N. Y. A. appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TUNNELI in the chair). Does the Senator from Kentucky yield to the Senator from Tennessee?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. If that were the situation, does not the Senator believe the public schools could very much better handle the matter than the N. Y. A.?

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, I should not want to utter any sentence which would not to the fullest extent convey my appreciation of our public school system. I think there would be a hiatus between the abolition of the N. Y. A. and the complete integration of the same program in the public schools which might be a disadvantage. That is another thing which it seems to me at least should have some weight in making a comparison. The age at which students are admissible into the public schools varies in the States, but none of them go beyond 24 years. I think some of them limit free tuition in the public schools to 18 years. Those who are being trained in the N. Y. A. are from 16 to 24 years. So that if we turned the training over to the public school systems the day after the N. Y. A. was abolished by the Congress, there could be a large number of young men and women between the maximum school age and the 24 years, which is now the maximum age for the training of trainees of the N. Y. A., who would have to be deprived of any opportunity for training because they could not go to the public schools for training, and they would not have the advantage of the facilities of the N. Y. A., and therefore they would be denied training. I do not know the proportion of those being trained month by month now between the ages of 18 and 24; I do not have the figures, but there certainly would be quite a large number.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is not quite accurate to say that the public schools could take over immediately the same personnel who are being trained, with the same age limits, and train them, because they could not do so without

amendment of the school laws of every State, and it would of course be impossible to bring about amendments of the school laws in all the States so as to provide for training of men and women and boys and girls between the school-age limit and 24 years, the age to which they are being trained in the N. Y. A.

It was testified before the committee by Mr. McNutt and Mr. Williams that within the last year they have trained over 400,000 men and women, more than half of them women—by the way, as I recall, the testimony shows 51 percent of them are women. Those individuals are being trained to go into industry as welders, as radio workers, and to perform other technical functions, which must be performed if they are to go into any war plant with an approximate hope of being able to do efficient work.

As I have stated, it has been testified that within the last year they have trained over 400,000. They stated their program contemplated the training of over 600,000 in the next year. The Chairman of the Manpower Commission certainly is in a position to know, if anyone knows, the details of the needs of industry in regard to manpower in this country. If the Chairman of the Manpower Commission does not know, I do not know anyone who would know. He certainly should know; and if it be true that more than 400,000 young men and women have been trained in the last year to go into industry, and if it be true that, according to the testimony, more than 600,000 are needed in the next year for the same purpose, it seems to me we are taking a long chance in jeopardizing this training by even 1 week, by any threat to transfer an organization which is now working every day, in order to set up a new agency, or transfer the training to some other Federal or State agency which is engaged in part in the same kind of training.

These observations have reflected my views in regard to the N. Y. A. I think that in all likelihood the time will come, at the end of the war, perhaps sooner, when the N. Y. A. could be liquidated, and when we could, over a period of months, at least, work out an integration of the training now being given to these men and women so as to transfer it to some other agency, but I do not believe—and I am sincere in making the statement—that the agency should be abolished for another year at least, and because I entertain that belief I shall vote for the amendment offered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN].

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Megill, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment the bill (S. 217) to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to requisition property required for the defense of the United States," approved October 16, 1941, to continue it in effect.

The message also announced that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill (S. 629) to authorize the conveyance of certain public lands in the State of Minnesota to such State for use for

park, recreational, or wild-life-refuge purposes, disagreed to by the Senate; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. WHITE, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. LECOMTE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 647) to provide for the establishment of the George Washington Carver National Monument; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. WHITE, Mr. MOTT, and Mr. LECOMTE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2513) making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of such District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 25, 27, 45, 57, 58, 59, 68, and 70 to the bill, and concurred therein, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4, 32, and 72, and concurred therein, severally with an amendment in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9 and 10 to the bill and concurred therein, each with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, JUSTICE, AND COMMERCE—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 17, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$225,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.



Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$4,100,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 16: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 16, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the first line of the said amendment strike out "\$250,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$260,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 9 and 10.

PAT McCARRAN,  
KENNETH McKELLAR,  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,  
H. C. LODGE, Jr.,  
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

*Managers on the part of the Senate.*

LOUIS C. RABAUT,  
JOHN H. KERR,  
BUTLER B. HARE,  
THOMAS J. O'BRIEN,  
KARL STEFAN,

*Managers on the part of the House.*

The report was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT subsequently laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 2397, which was read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

UNITED STATES,

June 28, 1943.

*Resolved*, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 9 to the bill (H. R. 2397) making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the sum "\$33,940,358" proposed in said amendment insert "\$29,400,000"; and

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 10 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

After the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment insert the following:

"The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in this act shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Mr. McCARRAN. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendments to Senate amendments numbered 9 and 10.

The motion was agreed to.

#### APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE THE LABOR DEPARTMENT AND FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2935) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

Mr. McKELLAR obtained the floor.

Mr. McCARRAN. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no—

Mr. McCARRAN. The Senator from Tennessee is the acting chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and I think what he has to say should be heard by the Members of the Senate, I therefore suggest the absence of a quorum.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator insists, very well.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gurney	Overton
Andrews	Hatch	Pepper
Ball	Hawkes	Radcliffe
Bankhead	Hayden	Reed
Barkley	Hill	Revercomb
Bilbo	Holman	Reynolds
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Robertson
Brewster	Kilgore	Russell
Bridges	La Follette	Scruggam
Brooks	Langer	Shipstead
Buck	Lodge	Smith
Butler	Lucas	Stewart
Byrd	McCarran	Taft
Capper	McClellan	Thomas, Ol.
Caraway	McFarland	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McKellar	Truman
Chavez	McNary	Tunnell
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Tydings
Danaher	Maybank	Vandenberg
Davis	Mead	Van Nuys
Downey	Millikin	Wagner
Eastland	Moore	Wallgren
Ferguson	Murdock	Wheeler
George	Murray	Wherry
Gerry	Nye	White
Green	O'Daniel	Willis
Guffey	O'Mahoney	Wilson

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, as I have previously said, I have been so busy trying to get appropriations through the committee in the last 2 or 3 days that I really must unbuckle my mind in order to have an intelligent understanding of the present situation in the Senate. I do not know whether I can do so or not, but will do the best I can.

In 1935, when the N. Y. A. was established as a part of our relief system, it did very excellent work, I have no doubt. I am not complaining of it. But for several years the country has been in an entirely different situation than it was then. At that time hundreds of thousands of boys were roaming the streets with nothing to do. We did what we could do for them by way of sending them to school, by giving them training in vocational schools, by giving them various kinds of work, and I think it was very proper and right to do so. Through the W. P. A., the C. C. C., and the N. Y. A., we did what we could for those who could find no work. I have no regret for what we did, nor had I any objections to it; indeed, I not only supported the measures establishing those organizations but did all I could to help them along.

Two or three years ago the situation entirely changed. From being a nation which had millions of persons on relief we became a nation in which everyone who wanted to work could obtain work. Therefore, a little more than 2 years ago as I recall—and I call especial attention of the Senate to this, because of the plea that we carry the National Youth Administration for 1 more year—I introduced a bill to abolish the C. C. C. and the N. Y. A., as well as the W. P. A. The bill provid-

ing for the abolition of the N. Y. A. and the W. P. A. failed of passage. The C. C. C., however, was abolished and appropriations for W. P. A. were cut. I do not have the figures before me, but my recollection is that the appropriation for the W. P. A. was cut from nearly \$1,000,000,000 to less than one-half that amount; it was cut more than in two. A short time after that the President abolished the W. P. A. Only the N. Y. A. remained. I think it should have been abolished more than a year ago. I think it should have been abolished 2 years ago. We would have gotten along just as well without these three institutions as with them.

Mr. President, I have come in very close contact with these agencies because of the fact that the heads of the agencies have appeared before the Committee on Appropriations to obtain appropriations. They are not to be blamed for that. Once an administration or agency is established and takes hold, those in charge of it get into the habit of asking for appropriations. They come not only for appropriations in the amount they have previously received, but they come asking for more. But when there was no longer any necessity or reason for giving relief, I, as a practical everyday individual, having my country's best interest at heart, could not refrain from taking the stand that the time had passed when further provision should be made for these three institutions. I not only sought to keep them from obtaining appropriations, but I openly sought to abolish them by introducing bills to that effect.

Mr. President, as I have previously said, I believe these agencies did well when they were needed. They are no longer needed, and have not been needed for more than 2 years. It is the most difficult thing in the world to get rid of a bureau once it has been created. I will give an illustration of that which appears in the record. Several years ago the agricultural appropriation bill contained an item for a particular bureau which, I believe, received only about \$10,000 a year. I was looking up the bureau for another reason, and I telephoned to the chief of the bureau to know if I could obtain his last report. He said, "Senator, I have not had time to prepare a report." I said, "I would just as soon have one for the last year, or the year before that, or the year before that. Send me the last report you have." He said, "We have never yet had time to make a report." I said, "I call your attention to the fact that I have looked up the record, and I find that your bureau was established in 1868."

At the time when that speech was made, for over 60 years that Bureau had been drawing \$8,000 or \$10,000 a year for certain individuals in it, but had never had time in the sixty-odd years to make a report. That is the trouble with a bureaucratic system.

So I say it is exceedingly difficult to abolish this agency, although I think nine-tenths of us feel that it ought to be abolished. My good friend the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], whom I am glad to see back here in health and



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[PUBLIC LAW 105—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 182—1ST SESSION]

[H. R. 2397]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, namely:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Salaries: For Secretary of State; Under Secretary of State, \$10,000; Counselor, \$10,000; and other personal services in the District of Columbia, including not to exceed \$6.500 for employees engaged on piece work at rates to be fixed by the Secretary of State; \$5,693,000, of which \$40,000 is hereby made available, without regard to civil-service and classification laws, for salaries of members and other employees of the Visa Board of Appeals and salaries may be paid to the members of such Board at a rate not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each.

Contingent expenses: For contingent and miscellaneous expenses, including stationery, furniture, fixtures; microfilming equipment, including rental and repair thereof; translating services by contract without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); purchase and presentation of various objects of a cultural nature suitable for presentation (through diplomatic and consular offices) to foreign governments, schools, or other cultural or patriotic organizations, the purchase, rental, distribution, and operation of motion-picture projection equipment and supplies, including rental of halls, hire of motion-picture projector operators, and all other necessary services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; purchase and exchange of books, maps, and periodicals, domestic and foreign, and, when authorized by the Secretary of State, dues for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only, or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members, newspapers, teletype rentals, and tolls (not to exceed \$20,000); purchase of one passenger-carrying automobile; maintenance and repair of motor-trucks and motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; streetcar fare; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Department of State when authorized by the Secretary of State; refund of fees erroneously charged and paid for the issue of passports to per-

sons who are exempted from the payment of such fee by section 1 of the Act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, approved June 4, 1920 (22 U. S. C. 214, 214a); the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; and other miscellaneous items not included in the foregoing, \$410,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$3,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of section 4 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930", approved June 12, 1934, as amended (54 Stat. 107), this sum to be available in addition to the other authorized purposes of this appropriation for stenographic reporting services, by contract if deemed necessary, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and such other expenses as the President may deem necessary.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding in the Department of State, including all of its bureaus, offices, institutions, and services, located in Washington, District of Columbia, and elsewhere, \$288,000.

Passport agencies: For salaries and expenses of maintenance, rent, cost of insurance covering shipments of money by messenger, registered mail, or otherwise, and traveling expenses not to exceed \$500, for not to exceed five passport agencies, \$50,000.

Collecting and editing official papers of Territories of the United States: For the expenses of collecting, editing, copying, and arranging for publication the official papers of the Territories of the United States, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, printing and binding, and contingent and traveling expenses, as provided by the Act approved February 28, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1937 (5 U. S. C. 168-163b), \$10,000.

#### FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries, ambassadors and ministers: For salaries of ambassadors and ministers appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to such countries and at such salary rates, not exceeding \$10,000 per annum each for ministers (except one at not exceeding \$12,000 per annum) and not exceeding \$17,500 per annum each for ambassadors, as the President may determine, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, \$625,000, including also salaries as authorized by section 1740, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 121): *Provided*, That no salary shall be paid to any official receiving any other salary from the United States Government: *Provided further*, That during the continuance of the present war and for six months after its termination, any Ambassador or Minister whose salary as such is payable from the appropriation "Salaries, Ambassadors and Ministers" and who, prior to appointment as Ambassador or Minister was legally appointed and served as a diplomatic or consular officer or as a Foreign Service officer, and who, on account of emergent conditions abroad, is unable properly to serve the United States at his regular post of duty, or, on account of such emergent conditions abroad, it shall be or has been found necessary in the public interest to terminate his appointment as Ambassador or Minister at such post,



may be appointed or assigned to serve in any capacity in which a Foreign Service officer is authorized by law to serve, and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the payment from such appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 of the salary of such officer, while serving under such assignment, is hereby authorized: *Provided further*, That no person, while serving under such emergency appointment or assignment, shall receive compensation in excess of \$9,000 per annum while serving in the continental United States or in excess of \$10,000 per annum while serving elsewhere.

**Salaries, Foreign Service officers:** For salaries of Foreign Service officers as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 3, 3a), including salaries of such officers for the period actually and necessarily occupied in receiving instructions and in making transits to and from their posts, and while awaiting recognition and authority to act in pursuance with the provisions of section 1740 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 121); and salaries of Foreign Service officers or vice consuls while acting as *Chargés d'Affaires ad interim* or while in charge of a consulate general or consulate during the absence of the principal officer (22 U. S. C. 20); \$4,250,000.

**Transportation, Foreign Service:** To pay the traveling expenses of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers, and other employees of the Foreign Service, including Foreign Service inspectors, and under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, of their families and expenses of transportation of effects, in going to and returning from their posts, and in removing the family and effects of any such officer or employee from any foreign post, and thereafter transporting such family and effects to his post of assignment, to whatever extent may be determined necessary by the Secretary of State by reason of emergency conditions in any country that in his opinion may endanger the life of such officer or employee or any member of his family, including automobiles as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 174), and storage of effects while such officers or employees are absent from their permanent posts of duty, including also not to exceed \$190,000 for expenses in connection with leaves of absence; attendance at trade and other conferences and congresses under orders of the Secretary of State as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 16, 17); preparation and transportation of the remains of those officers and employees of the Foreign Service, who have died or may die abroad or in transit while in the discharge of their official duties, to their former homes in this country or to a place not more distant for interment, and for the ordinary expenses of such interment, and also for payment under the provisions of section 1749 of the Revised Statutes (22 U. S. C. 130) of allowances to the widows or heirs at law of Diplomatic, Consular, and Foreign Service officers of the United States dying in foreign countries in the discharge of their duties, \$850,000, of which amount not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available until June 30, 1945, for disbursement for expenses of travel under orders issued by the Secretary of State during the fiscal year 1944: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available also for the authorized subsistence expenses of Consular and Foreign Service officers while on temporary detail under commission.

Foreign Service quarters: For rent, heat, fuel, and light for the Foreign Service for offices and grounds, and, as authorized by the Act approved June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), for living quarters and for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, \$2,100,000: *Provided*, That payment for rent may be made in advance: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of State may enter into leases for such offices, grounds, and living quarters for periods not exceeding ten years and without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5): *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for allowances for living quarters, including heat, fuel, and light, in an amount exceeding \$3,000 for an ambassador, minister, or chargé d'affaires, and not exceeding \$2,000 for any other Foreign Service officer: *Provided further*, That under this appropriation and the appropriations herein for "Contingent expenses, Foreign Service", and "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", not more than \$5,000 shall be expended for heat, fuel, and light for living quarters for each ambassador or minister occupying a Government-owned building for residence or residence and office purposes, and not more than \$1,700 for such purposes in the case of any other Foreign Service officer, and during the incumbency of a chargé d'affaires the limitation on such expenditures shall be the same as for the occupancy by the principal officer.

Cost of living allowances, Foreign Service: To carry out the provisions of the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 12, 23c), relating to allowances and additional compensation to diplomatic, consular, and Foreign Service officers, clerks, and other employees when such allowances and additional compensation are necessary to enable such officers, clerks, and other employees to carry on their work efficiently, \$490,000: *Provided*, That such allowances and additional compensation shall be granted only in the discretion of the President, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Representation allowances, Foreign Service: For representation allowances as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 12), \$225,000.

Foreign Service retirement and disability fund: For financing the liability of the United States, created by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended by the Act of April 24, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 21-21 (o)), \$865,600, which amount shall be placed to the credit of the "Foreign Service retirement and disability fund".

Salaries of clerks, Foreign Service: For salaries of clerks in the Foreign Service, as provided in the Act approved February 23, 1931 (22 U. S. C. 23a), including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service, \$3,097,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: For salaries or compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, porters, interpreters, prison keepers, translators, archive collators, Chinese writers, messengers, couriers, telephone operators, radio operators, supervisors of construction, and custodial and operating force for maintenance and operation of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including salaries while under instruction in the United States and during transit to and from



their homes in the United States upon the beginning and after termination of service in foreign countries; compensation of agents and employees of dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; operation of motor-propelled and other passenger and non-passenger-carrying vehicles; for allowances to consular officers, who are paid in whole or in part by fees, for services necessarily rendered to American vessels and seamen, as provided in the Act of June 26, 1884 (22 U. S. C. 89; 46 U. S. C. 101); and such other miscellaneous personal services as the President may deem necessary, \$835,000: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for salaries or wages of persons not American citizens performing clerical services (except interpreters, translators, and messengers), whether officially designated as clerks or not, in any foreign mission: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized, upon request by the Secretary of State, to assign enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps to serve as custodians, under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of State or the chief of mission, whichever the Secretary of State shall direct, at embassies, legations, or consulates of the United States located in foreign countries.

Foreign Service, auxiliary (emergency): For all necessary expenses to enable the Department of State during the fiscal year 1944 to continue to perform functions or activities in connection with the Auxiliary Foreign Service for the performance of which, during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, the Department of State received allocations of funds from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President" contained in the Military Appropriation Act, 1941, including the objects for which and subject to the conditions under which such allocations were provided or expended during the fiscal years 1941 and 1942, \$2,500,000: *Provided*, That cost of living and representation allowances, as authorized by the Act approved February 23, 1931, as amended, may be paid from this appropriation to American citizens employed hereunder.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For stationery; blanks, record and other books; seals, presses, flags, signs; military equipment and supplies; repairs, alterations, preservation, and maintenance of Government-owned and leased diplomatic and consular properties in foreign countries, including water, materials, supplies, tools, seeds, plants, shrubs, and similar objects; purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm equipment; newspapers (foreign and domestic); freight; postage; telegrams; advertising; ice and drinking water for office purposes; purchase, maintenance, and hire of motor-propelled, horse-drawn, or other passenger-carrying vehicles, including six automobiles at not to exceed \$2,000 each, and ten automobiles at not to exceed \$1,250 each; insurance of official motor vehicles in foreign countries when required by the law of such countries; excise taxes on negotiable instruments; funds for establishment and maintenance of commissary service; uniforms; furniture; household furniture and furnishings, except as provided by the Act of May 7, 1926, as amended (22 U. S. C. 292-299), for Government-owned or rented buildings; maintenance and rental of launch for embassy in Turkey, not exceeding \$3,500, including personnel for operation; rent and other expenses for dispatch agencies established by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses, including the transportation of members of families and personal effects of

diplomatic officers or Foreign Service officers acting as chargés d'affaires in traveling to seats of government at which they are accredited other than the city of usual residence and returning to the city of usual residence; loss by exchange; radio broadcasting; payment in advance for subscriptions to commercial information, telephone and other similar services, including telephone service in residences as authorized by the Act of April 30, 1940 (54 Stat. 175); burial expenses and expenses in connection with last illness and death of certain native employees, as authorized by and in accordance with the Act of July 15, 1939 (5 U. S. C. 118f); expenses of vice consulates and consular agencies for any of the foregoing objects; allowances for special instruction, education, and individual training of Foreign Service officers at home and abroad, not to exceed \$7,500; cost, not exceeding \$500 per annum each, of the tuition of Foreign Service officers assigned for the study of the languages of Asia and eastern Europe; for relief, protection, and burial of American seaman in foreign countries, in the Panama Canal Zone, and in the Philippine Islands, and shipwrecked American seamen in the Territory of Alaska, in the Hawaiian Islands, in Puerto Rico, and in the Virgin Islands, and for expenses which may be incurred in the acknowledgment of the services of masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing American seamen or citizens from shipwreck or other catastrophe at sea; for expenses of maintaining in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat, institutions for incarcerating American convicts and persons declared insane by any consular court, rent of quarters for prisons, ice and drinking water for prison purposes, and for the expenses of keeping, feeding, and transportation of prisoners and persons declared insane by any consular court in China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Morocco, and Muscat; for every expenditure requisite for or incident to the bringing home from foreign countries of persons charged with crime as authorized by section 5275 of the Revised Statutes (18 U. S. C. 659); and such other miscellaneous expenses as the President may deem necessary; \$3,400,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available for reimbursement of appropriations for the Navy Department, in an amount not to exceed \$40,000 for materials, supplies, equipment, and services furnished by the Navy Department, including pay, subsistence, allowances, and transportation of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who may be assigned by the Secretary of the Navy, upon request of the Secretary of State, to embassies, legations, or consular offices of the United States located in foreign countries.

Not to exceed 10 per centum of any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, may be transferred, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other foregoing appropriation or appropriations under such caption for such fiscal year, but no appropriation shall be increased more than 10 per centum thereby: *Provided*, That all such transfers and contemplated transfers shall be set forth in the Budget for the fiscal year 1945.

Foreign Service Buildings Fund: For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the Act of May 25, 1938, entitled "An Act to provide additional funds for buildings for the use of the diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States" (52 Stat. 441),



including the initial alterations, repair, and furnishing of buildings acquired under said Act, \$144,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That expenditures for furnishings made from appropriations granted pursuant to the Act of May 7, 1926, and subsequent Acts providing funds for buildings for the use of diplomatic and consular establishments of the United States shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes.

#### EMERGENCIES ARISING IN THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE

Emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service: To enable the President to meet unforeseen emergencies arising in the Diplomatic and Consular Service, and to extend the commercial and other interests of the United States and to meet the necessary expenses attendant upon the execution of the Neutrality Act, to be expended pursuant to the requirement of section 291 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 107), \$1,500,000, of which not to exceed \$25,000 shall, in the discretion of the President, be available for personal services in the District of Columbia; and of which (without in any way restricting the use of other moneys herein appropriated) \$500,000 shall be available for the protection of American citizens in any foreign country whenever the President shall find that a state of emergency exists endangering the lives of such citizens; and reimbursements by American citizens to whom relief has been extended hereunder shall be credited to this appropriation.

During the continuance of the present war and for six months after its termination, American citizens holding positions in the Foreign Service of the United States and who on account of emergent conditions abroad are unable properly to serve the United States at their regular posts of duty may be assigned to the Department of State to perform temporary services in that Department or to be detailed for temporary services of comparable importance, difficulty, responsibility, and value in any other department or agency of the United States, in cases where there is found to be a need of services for the performance of which such persons have the requisite qualifications. The salaries of such persons shall, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, continue to be paid during the periods of such assignments from the appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" in the Department of State Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

Contracts entered into in foreign countries involving expenditures from any of the foregoing appropriations under the caption "Foreign Intercourse" shall not be subject to the provisions of section 3741 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 22).

#### CONTRIBUTIONS, QUOTAS, AND SO FORTH

For payment of the annual contributions, quotas, and expenses, including loss by exchange in discharge of the obligations of the United States in connection with international commissions, congresses, bureaus, and other objects, in not to exceed the respective amounts, as follows: Pan American Union, \$293,690.76, including not to exceed \$20,000 for printing and binding; Bureau of Interparliamentary Union for Promotion of International Arbitration,

\$10,000; Pan American Sanitary Bureau, \$60,820.17; Bureau of International Telecommunication Union, Radio Section, \$8,215; Inter-American Radio Office, \$5,682; Government of Panama, \$430,000; International Hydrographic Bureau, \$2,286.90; Inter-American Trade-Mark Bureau, \$14,330.20; International Bureau for Protection of Industrial Property, \$2,490.08; Gorgas Memorial Laboratory, \$50,000: *Provided*, That hereafter, notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 7, 1928 (45 Stat. 491), the report of the operation and work of the laboratory, including the statement of the receipts and expenditures, shall be made to Congress during the first week of each regular session thereof, such a report to cover a fiscal year period ending on June 30 of the calendar year immediately preceding the convening of each such session; American International Institute for the Protection of Childhood, \$2,000; International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, \$50; International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, \$5,721.74, including not to exceed \$800 for the necessary expenses of the Commissioner to represent the United States on the Commission at its annual meetings, personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, printing and binding, traveling expenses, and such other expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary; International Labor Organization, \$256,041, including not to exceed \$6,000 for the expenses of participation by the United States in the meetings of the General Conference and of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and in such regional, industrial, or other special meetings, as may be duly called by such Governing Body, including personal services, in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, rent, traveling expenses, purchase of books, documents, newspapers, periodicals, and charts, stationery, official cards, printing and binding, entertainment, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, and such other expenses as may be authorized by the Secretary of State; Implementing the Narcotics Convention of 1931, \$15,681.60; International Council of Scientific Unions and Associated Unions, as follows: International Council of Scientific Unions, \$32.67; International Astronomical Union, \$1,045.44; International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics, \$3,920.40; International Scientific Radio Union, \$392.04; in all, \$5,390.55; Pan American Institute of Geography and History, \$10,000; Inter-American Coffee Board, \$8,000; Inter-American Indian Institute, \$4,800; and Inter-American Statistical Institute, \$29,300; in all, \$1,214,500, together with such additional sums, due to increase in rates of exchange as the Secretary of State may determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury to be necessary to pay, in foreign currencies, the quotas and contributions required by the several treaties, conventions, or laws establishing the amount of the obligation.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Salaries and expenses: For expenses of meeting the obligations of the United States under the treaties of 1884, 1889, 1905, 1906, and 1933 between the United States and Mexico, and of compliance with the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), operation and maintenance of the Rio Grande rectification, canaliza-



tion, flood control, and western land boundary fence projects; construction and operation of gaging stations where necessary and their equipment; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; rent; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; expenses of attendance at meetings which, in the discretion of the Commissioner, may be necessary for the efficient discharge of the responsibilities of the Commission (not to exceed \$500); traveling expenses; printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; subscriptions to foreign and domestic newspapers and periodicals; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map-reproduction machines; hire with or without personal services, of work animals, and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; reimbursement to other agencies of the Government for expenses incurred by them in connection with the making of maps or making of photographs by airplane; purchase of rubber boots and waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees; purchase of ice and drinking water; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs, and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); equipment and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem proper, \$290,000.

Construction, operation, and maintenance, Public Works projects: For the construction (including surveys and operation and maintenance and protection during construction) of the following projects under the supervision of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, United States section, including salaries and wages of employees, laborers, and mechanics; fees for professional or expert services at rates and in amounts to be determined by the Secretary of State; traveling expenses; rents; construction and operation of gaging stations; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger- and freight-carrying vehicles, machinery and equipment and parts thereof, and map reproduction machines; drilling and testing of foundations and dam sites, by contract if deemed necessary, and purchase in the field of planographs and lithographs and leasing of private property to remove therefrom sand, gravel, stone, and other materials without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); hire, with or without personal services, of work animals and animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles and equipment; acquisition by donation, purchase, or condemnation, of real and personal property, including expenses of abstracts and certificates of title; inspection of equipment, supplies, and materials by contract; advertising in newspapers and technical publications without regard to section 3828 of the Revised Statutes; printing and binding; communication services; equipment; purchase of ice, drinking water where suitable drinking water is otherwise unobtainable, rubber boots, waders, asbestos gloves and welders' goggles, for official use of employees.

and such other miscellaneous expenses as the Secretary of State may deem necessary:

**Lower Rio Grande flood-control project:** For the United States portion of the project for flood control on the Lower Rio Grande, as authorized by the Act approved August 19, 1935, as amended (49 Stat. 660, 1370), including obligations chargeable against the appropriations for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, are continued available until June 30, 1944.

**Rio Grande canalization project:** For completion of the Rio Grande canalization project as authorized by the Acts approved August 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 961), and June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1463), including obligations chargeable against the funds available for this purpose for the fiscal year 1943, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1943, are continued available until June 30, 1944.

#### INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND ALASKA AND CANADA

To enable the President to perform the obligations of the United States under the treaty between the United States and Great Britain in respect of Canada, signed February 24, 1925; for salaries and expenses, including the salary of the Commissioner and salaries of the necessary engineers, clerks, and other employees for duty at the seat of government and in the field; necessary traveling expenses; commutation of subsistence to employees while on field duty, not to exceed \$4 per day each, but not to exceed \$1.75 per day each when a member of a field party and subsisting in camp; for payment for timber necessarily cut in keeping the boundary line clear, not to exceed \$500; and for all other necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by the United States in maintaining an effective demarcation of the international boundary line between the United States and Canada, and Alaska and Canada under the terms of the treaty aforesaid, including the completion of such remaining work as may be required under the award of the Alaskan Boundary Tribunal and existing treaties between the United States and Great Britain, and including the hire of freight- and passenger-carrying vehicles from temporary field employees, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$43,000.

#### WATERWAYS TREATY, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN; INTERNATIONAL JOINT COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN

**Salaries and expenses:** For salaries and expenses, including not to exceed \$7,500 for the salary of one Commissioner on the part of the United States, who shall serve at the pleasure of the President (the other Commissioners to serve in that capacity without compensation therefor), and salaries of clerks and other employees appointed by the Commissioners on the part of the United States, with the approval solely of the Secretary of State; for necessary traveling expenses, and for expenses incident to holding hearings and conferences at such places in Canada and the United States as shall be determined by



the Commission or by the American Commissioners to be necessary, including traveling expense and compensation of necessary witnesses, making necessary transcript of testimony and proceedings; for cost of lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; and for one-half of all reasonable and necessary joint expenses of the International Joint Commission incurred under the terms of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the use of boundary waters between the United States and Canada, and for other purposes, signed January 11, 1909, \$29,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State.

Special and technical investigations: For an additional amount for necessary special or technical investigations in connection with matters which fall within the scope of the jurisdiction of the International Joint Commission, including personal services in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, traveling expenses, procurement of technical and scientific equipment, and the purchase, hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles, \$49,000, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, who is authorized to transfer to any department or independent establishment of the Government, with the consent of the head thereof, any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or establishment for the purposes of this appropriation.

#### INTERNATIONAL FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded January 29, 1937, including personal services, traveling expenses, charter of vessels, purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments, contingent expenses, rent, and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, to be disbursed under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$25,000, to be available immediately: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$750 may be expended by the Commissioners in attending meetings of the Commission.

#### INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES COMMISSION

Salaries and expenses: For the share of the United States of the expenses of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, under the convention between the United States and Canada, concluded May 26, 1930, including personal services; traveling expenses; purchase, maintenance, repair, and operation of not to exceed four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; charter of vessels; purchase of books, periodicals, furniture, and scientific instruments; contingent expenses; rent; and such other expenses in the United States and elsewhere as the Secretary of State may deem proper, including the reimbursement of other appropriations from which payments may have been made for any of the purposes herein specified, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State, \$40,000, to be available immediately.

## COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of State to meet the obligations of the United States under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations between the United States and the other American Republics, signed at Buenos Aires, December 23, 1936, and to carry out the purposes of the Act entitled "An Act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics", approved August 9, 1939, and to supplement appropriations available for carrying out other provisions of law authorizing related activities, including the establishment and operation of agricultural and other experiment and demonstration stations in other American countries, on land acquired by gift or lease for the duration of the experiments and demonstrations, and construction of necessary buildings thereon; such expenses to include personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$125,000 for printing and binding; stenographic reporting, translating and other services by contract, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. 5); expenses of attendance at meetings or conventions of societies and associations concerned with the furtherance of the purposes hereof; and, under such regulations as the Secretary of State may prescribe, tuition, compensation, monthly allowances and enrollment, laboratory, insurance, and other fees incident to training, including traveling expenses in the United States and abroad in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended, of educational, professional, and artistic leaders, and professors, students, internes, and persons possessing special scientific or other technical qualifications, who are citizens of the United States or the other American republics, and the expenses of transportation and subsistence of employees, including the cost of transportation of their immediate families and household goods and effects in going to and returning from posts of assignment in foreign countries, and living quarters allowances, including heat, fuel, and light, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a): *Provided*, That the Secretary of State is authorized under such regulations as he may adopt, to pay the actual transportation expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence and other expenses, of citizens of the other American republics while traveling in the Western Hemisphere, without regard to the Standardized Government Travel Regulations, and to make advances of funds notwithstanding section 3648 of the Revised Statutes; traveling expenses of members of advisory committees in accordance with section 2 of said Act of August 9, 1939 (22 U. S. C. 249a); purchase (not to exceed \$10,950), hire, maintenance, operation, and repair of motor-propelled and animal-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase of books and periodicals; rental of halls and boats; and purchase, rental, and repair of microfilming equipment and supplies, and colored photographic enlargements, \$4,500,000; and the Secretary of State is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to make contracts with, and grants of money or property to, governmental and public or private nonprofit institutions and facilities in the United States and the other American republics, including the free distribution, donation, or loan of publications, phonograph records,



radio transcriptions, art works, motion-picture films, educational material, and such other material and equipment as the Secretary may deem necessary and appropriate, and such other gratuitous assistance as the Secretary deems advisable in the fields of the arts and sciences, education and travel, publications, the radio, the press, and the cinema; all without regard to the provisions of section 3109 of the Revised Statutes; and, subject to the approval of the President, to transfer from this appropriation to other departments, agencies, and independent establishments of the Government for expenditure in the United States and in the other American republics any part of this amount for direct expenditure by such department or independent establishment for the purposes of this appropriation and any such expenditures may be made under the specific authority herein contained or under the authority governing the activities of the department, agency, or independent establishment to which amounts are transferred: *Provided further*, That any funds herein appropriated which may be transferred to the Federal Security Agency for the Public Health Service shall be available for the salaries and expenses of not to exceed two additional regular active commissioned officers: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$100,000 of this appropriation shall be available until June 30, 1945.

The President, in his discretion, may assign personnel of the Army, Navy, Treasury Department, or Federal Works Agency for duty as inspectors of buildings owned or occupied by the United States in foreign countries, or as inspectors or supervisors of buildings under construction or repair by or for the United States in foreign countries, under the jurisdiction of the Department of State, or for duty as couriers of the Department of State, and when so assigned they may receive the same traveling expenses as are authorized for officers of the Foreign Service, payable from the applicable appropriations of the Department of State.

This title may be cited as the "Department of State Appropriation Act, 1944".

## TITLE II—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

### LEGAL ACTIVITIES AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

For personal services in the District of Columbia and for special attorneys and special assistants to the Attorney General in the District of Columbia or elsewhere as follows:

- For the Office of the Attorney General, \$95,400.
- For the Office of the Solicitor General, \$95,600.
- For the Office of the Assistant Solicitor General, \$117,700.
- For the Office of Assistant to the Attorney General, \$176,500.
- For the Administrative Division, \$1,100,000.
- For the Tax Division, \$600,000.
- For Criminal Division, \$653,000.
- For the Claims Division, \$480,000.
- For the Office of Pardon Attorney, \$27,500.
- For the Board of Immigration Appeals, \$143,000.

Not to exceed 5 per centum of the foregoing appropriations for personal services shall be available interchangeably, subject to the

approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, for expenditures in the various offices and divisions named, but not more than 5 per centum shall be added to the amount appropriated for any one of said offices or divisions and any interchange of appropriations hereunder shall be reported to Congress in the annual Budget, and not to exceed \$250,000 of said appropriations shall be available for the employment, on duties properly chargeable to each of said appropriations, of special assistants to the Attorney General without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended.

Contingent expenses: For stationery, furniture and repairs, floor coverings, file holders and cases; miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing and telephones, and teletype, rentals and tolls, postage, labor, newspapers not exceeding \$350, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, repair, maintenance, and operation of five motor-driven passenger cars; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; examination of estimates of appropriation in the field; and miscellaneous and emergency expenses authorized or approved by the Attorney General, to be expended at his discretion, \$240,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$2 per volume shall be paid for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses, Department of Justice, not including traveling expenses otherwise payable under any appropriations for "Federal Bureau of Investigation", "Salaries and expenses of marshals", "Fees of witnesses", "Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws", "Immigration and Naturalization Service", "Salaries and expenses, War Division", and "Penal and correctional institutions" (except as otherwise hereinbefore provided), \$520,000: *Provided*, That this sum shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$3,500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau of Prisons when incurred on the written authorization of the Attorney General.

Printing and binding: For printing and binding for the Department of Justice, \$600,000.

Conduct of customs cases: Assistant Attorney General, special attorneys and counselors at law in the conduct of customs cases, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General; necessary clerical assistance and other employees at the seat of government and elsewhere, to be employed and their compensation fixed by the Attorney General, including experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General; expenses of procuring evidence, supplies, Supreme Court Reports and Digests, and Federal Reporter and Digests, and other miscellaneous and incidental expenses, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General; in all, \$146,900.

Enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws: For the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, including traveling expenses, and experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, except that the compensation paid to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum, including personal services in the District of Columbia, \$1,600,000: *Provided*, That none of this appropriation shall be expended for the establishment and maintenance of permanent



regional offices of the Antitrust Division: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Examination of judicial offices: For the investigation of the official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts and Territorial courts, probation officers, and United States commissioners, for which purpose all the official papers, records, and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney General at any time; and also the official acts, records, and accounts of referees and trustees of such courts; in all, \$35,000, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General.

Salaries and expenses, veterans' insurance litigation: For salaries and expenses incident to the defense of suits against the United States under section 19, of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, approved June 7, 1924, as amended and supplemented, or the compromise of the same under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, approved June 16, 1933, including office expenses, lawbooks, supplies, equipment, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, including notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, printing and binding, the employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, and personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$270,000.

Salaries and expenses, Lands Division: For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and for other necessary expenses, including employment of experts at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise, and notarial fees or like services, \$3,750,000.

Salaries and expenses, War Division: For all salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere necessary for the enforcement of Acts relating to the national security and war effort and in connection with the registration and control of alien enemies, including the employment of experts; supplies and equipment; printing and binding; travel expenses, including attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; stenographic reporting services by contract or otherwise; books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers (not exceeding \$4,000). \$800,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and expenses, field: For salaries not otherwise specifically provided for (not to exceed \$100,000), and for such other expenses for the field service, Department of Justice, as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, including experts, and notarial fees or like services and stenographic work in taking depositions, at such rates of compensation as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, so much as may be necessary in the discretion of the Attorney General for such expenses in the District of Alaska, and in courts other than Federal courts; patent applications and contested proceedings involving inventions; firearms and ammunition therefor; purchase of lawbooks, including exchange

thereof, and the Federal Reporter and continuations thereto as issued, \$420,000.

Salaries and expenses of district attorneys, and so forth: For salaries and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants, clerks, and other employees, including the office expenses of United States district attorneys in Alaska, and for salaries of regularly appointed clerks to United States district attorneys for services rendered during vacancy in the office of the United States district attorney, \$3,845,000.

Salaries and expenses of special attorneys, and so forth: For compensation of special attorneys and assistants to the Attorney General and to United States district attorneys not otherwise provided for employed by the Attorney General to aid in special matters and cases, and for payment of foreign counsel employed by the Attorney General in special cases, \$200,000, no part of which, except for payment of foreign counsel, shall be used to pay the compensation of any persons except attorneys duly licensed and authorized to practice under the laws of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That the amount paid as compensation out of the funds herein appropriated to any person employed hereunder shall not exceed the rate of \$10,000 per annum: *Provided further*, That reports be submitted to the Congress on the 1st day of July and January showing the names of the persons employed hereunder, the annual rate of compensation or amount of any fee paid to each together with a description of their duties: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used for the payment of any person hereafter appointed at a salary of \$7,500 or more and paid from this appropriation unless such person is appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth: For salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals, deputy marshals, and clerical assistants, including services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise; services in Alaska in collecting evidence for the United States when so specifically directed by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including the actual and necessary expenses incident to the transfer of prisoners in the custody of United States marshals to narcotic farms without regard to the provisions of the Act approved January 19, 1929 (21 U. S. C. 227); purchase, when authorized by the Attorney General, of ten motor-propelled passenger-carrying vans at not to exceed \$2,000 each; and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; \$3,883,000: *Provided*, That United States marshals and their deputies may be allowed, in lieu of actual expenses of transportation, not to exceed 3 cents per mile for the use of privately owned automobiles for transportation when traveling on official business within the limits of their official station.

Fees of witnesses: For expenses, mileage, and per diems of witnesses and for per diems in lieu of subsistence, such payments to be made on the certification of the attorney for the United States and to be conclusive as provided by section 846, Revised Statutes (28 U. S. C. 577), \$1,100,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be available for such compensation and expenses of witnesses or informants as may be authorized or approved by the Attorney General, which approval shall be conclusive: *Provided further*, That



no part of the sum herein appropriated shall be used to pay any witness more than one attendance fee for any one calendar day, which fee shall not exceed \$1.50 except in the District of Alaska: *Provided further*, That whenever an employee of the United States performs travel in order to appear as a witness on behalf of the United States in any case involving the activity in connection with which such person is employed, his travel expenses in connection therewith shall be payable from the appropriation otherwise available for the travel expenses of such employee.

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For pay of bailiffs, not exceeding three bailiffs in each court, except in the southern district of New York and the northern district of Illinois; and meals and lodging for bailiffs or deputy marshals in attendance upon juries in United States cases, when ordered by the court, \$305,000: *Provided*, That, except in the case of bailiffs in charge of juries over Sundays and holidays, no per diem shall be paid to any bailiff unless the judge is present and presiding in court or present in chambers: *Provided further*, That none of this appropriation shall be used for the pay of bailiffs when deputy marshals or marshals are available for the duties ordinarily executed by bailiffs, the fact of unavailability to be determined by the certificate of the marshal.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes: For the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed \$25,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; purchase at not to exceed \$7,000 of one, and maintenance and operation of not more than four armored automobiles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$10,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses, including expenses in an amount not to exceed \$4,500, of attendance at meetings, concerned with the work of such Bureau when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; not to exceed \$1,500 for membership in the International Criminal Police Commission; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed \$20,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$7,858,000.

Salaries and expenses for certain emergencies: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, including the purposes and under the conditions specified in the preceding paragraph, \$100,000, to be held as a reserve for emergencies arising in connection with kidnaping, extortion, bank robbery, and to be released for expenditure in such amounts and at such times as the Attorney General may determine.

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For salaries and expenses, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States; for the protection of the person of the President of the United States; the acquisition, collection, classification, and preservation of identification and other records and their exchange with the duly authorized officials of the Federal Government, of States, cities, and other institutions; for such other investigations regarding official matters under the control of the Department of Justice and the Department of State as may be directed by the Attorney General; personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; purchase, not to exceed \$300,000, and hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; firearms and ammunition; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone service; not to exceed \$3,000 for taxicab hire to be used exclusively for the purposes set forth in this paragraph; traveling expenses; payment of rewards when specifically authorized by the Attorney General for information leading to the apprehension of fugitives from justice, including not to exceed \$150,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of such expenditure as he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended, \$34,810,000.

None of the funds appropriated for the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall be used to pay the compensation of any civil-service employee.

#### IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

Salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service: For all expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the administration and enforcement of the laws relating to immigration, naturalization, alien registration, and Chinese exclusion; including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; care, detention, maintenance, transportation, and other expenses incident to the deportation, removal, and exclusion of aliens and persons subject to the Chinese exclusion laws, in the United States and to, through, or in foreign countries; payment of rewards; stationery, supplies, floor coverings, equipment, and telegraph, teletype, and telephone services; traveling expenses, including attendance at meetings concerned with the purposes of this appropriation; purchase, hire, maintenance, and operation of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles, boats, and aircraft; firearms and ammunition; lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals, including the exchange thereof; refunds of head tax, maintenance bills, immigration fines, and other items properly returnable; mileage and fees of witnesses subpoenaed on behalf of the United States; stenographic reporting services by



contract or otherwise; operation, maintenance, remodeling, and repair of buildings and the purchase of equipment incident thereto; and allowances (not exceeding \$1,700 for any one person) for living quarters, and so forth, as authorized by the Act of June 26, 1930 (5 U. S. C. 118a), \$24,321,000: *Provided*, That the Attorney General may transfer to, or reimburse, any other department, agency, or office of Federal, State, or local governments, funds in such amounts as may be necessary for salaries and expenses incurred by them in rendering authorized assistance to the Department of Justice in connection with the administration and enforcement of said laws: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall be available without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or section 322 of the Act of June 30, 1932 (40 U. S. C. 278a), when authorized or approved by the Attorney General, for the acquisition of or alterations, improvements, and repairs to premises for detention of alien enemies, including the construction of temporary buildings, and for all necessary expenses, including household equipment, incident to the maintenance, care, detention, surveillance, parole, and transportation of alien enemies and their wives and dependent children, including transportation and other expenses in the return of such persons to place of bona fide residence or to such other place as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and for the payment of wages to alien enemy detainees for work performed under conditions prescribed by the Geneva Convention: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$200,000 of this appropriation may be expended for the employment of personnel, exclusive of attorneys, without regard to the Civil Service Act and regulations or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and not to exceed \$25,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, who shall make a certificate of the amount of any such expenditure the purpose of which he may think it advisable not to specify, and every such certificate shall be deemed a sufficient voucher for the sum therein expressed to have been expended: *Provided further*, That the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization may contract with officers and employees for the use, on official business, of privately owned horses: *Provided further*, That provisions of law prohibiting or restricting the employment of aliens in the Government service shall not apply to the employment of interpreters in the Immigration and Naturalization Service (not to exceed ten permanent and such temporary employees as are required from time to time) where competent citizen interpreters are not available.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

Salaries, Bureau of Prisons: For salaries in the District of Columbia and elsewhere in connection with the supervision of the maintenance and care of United States prisoners, \$336,700.

Salaries and expenses, penal and correctional institutions: For salaries and expenses for the support of prisoners, and the maintenance and operation of Federal penal and correctional institutions; expenses of interment or transporting remains of deceased inmates to their relatives or friends in the United States; expenses of transporting persons released from custody of the United States to place of conviction or arrest or place of bona fide residence within the

United States or to such place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General, and the furnishing of suitable clothing and, in the discretion of the Attorney General, an amount of money not to exceed \$30, regardless of length of sentence; purchase of not to exceed fourteen passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase of one bus at not to exceed \$2,000; maintenance and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Federal Prison System when authorized in writing by the Attorney General; traveling expenses, including traveling expenses of members of advisory boards authorized by law incurred in the discharge of their official duties; furnishing of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for employees in the performance of their official duties; newspapers, books, and periodicals; firearms and ammunition; purchase and exchange of farm products and livestock; under the following heads: *Provided*, That any part of the appropriations under this heading used for payment of salaries of personnel employed in the operation of prison commissaries shall be reimbursed from commissary earnings, and such reimbursement shall be in addition to the amounts appropriated herein: *Provided further*, That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes shall not be construed to apply to any purchase or service rendered under any appropriation herein under this heading when the aggregate amount involved does not exceed \$500:

Penitentiaries and reformatories: For maintenance and operation of United States penitentiaries and reformatories, including not to exceed \$4,710,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$7,573,000.

Medical Center for Federal Prisoners: For maintenance and operation of the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri, including not to exceed \$272,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$595,000.

Jails and correctional institutions: For maintenance and operation of Federal jails and correctional institutions, including not to exceed \$1,818,000 for salaries and wages of all officers and employees, \$2,987,000.

Prison camps: For the construction and repair of buildings at prison camps and for maintenance and operation of prison camps, \$469,000.

Medical and hospital service: For medical relief for inmates of penal and correctional institutions and appliances necessary for patients including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; and furnishing and laundering of uniforms and other distinctive wearing apparel necessary for the employees in the performance of their official duties, \$1,000,000: *Provided*, That there may be transferred without limitation accounts to the appropriation "Pay, and so forth, commissioned officers, Public Health Service", such amount as may be necessary for the pay of not to exceed thirty officers assigned to the Federal Prison System, and to other appropriations of the Public Health Service such amounts as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Attorney General, for direct expenditure by that Service for the other objects mentioned above.

Support of United States prisoners: For support of United States prisoners in non-Federal institutions and in the Territory of Alaska,



including necessary clothing and medical aid, discharge gratuities provided by law, and transportation to place of conviction or place of bona fide residence in the United States, or such other place within the United States as may be authorized by the Attorney General; and including rent, repair, alteration, and maintenance of buildings and the maintenance of prisoners therein, occupied under authority of sections 4 and 5 of the Act of May 14, 1930 (18 U. S. C. 753c, 753d): support of prisoners becoming insane during imprisonment and who continue insane after expiration of sentence, who have no relatives or friends to whom they can be sent; shipping remains of deceased prisoners to their relatives or friends in the United States and interment of deceased prisoners whose remains are unclaimed; expenses incurred in identifying, pursuing, and returning escaped prisoners and for rewards for their recapture; and for repairs, betterments, and improvements of United States jails, including sidewalks, \$1,384,000.

None of the money appropriated by this title shall be used to pay any witness or bailiff more than one per diem for any one day's service, even though he serves in more than one of such capacities on the same day.

None of the funds appropriated by this title may be used to pay the compensation of any person hereafter employed as an attorney unless such person shall be duly licensed and authorized to practice as an attorney under the laws of a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia.

Sixty per centum of the expenditures for the offices of the United States District Attorney and the United States Marshal for the District of Columbia from all appropriations in this title shall be reimbursed to the United States from any funds in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the District of Columbia.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1944".

### TITLE III—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For personal services in the District of Columbia, including the Chief Clerk and Superintendent, who shall be chief executive officer of the Department and who may be designated by the Secretary of Commerce to sign minor routine official papers and documents during the temporary absence of the Secretary, the Under Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary of the Department, \$534,000.

Contingent expenses: For miscellaneous expenses of the offices and bureaus of the Department, except the Patent Office, the Office of the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, the Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, including those for which appropriations for miscellaneous expenses are specifically made, including lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, blank books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500); purchase of atlases or maps, stationery, furniture and repairs to same; carpets, matting, oilcloth, file cases, towels, ice, brooms, soap, sponges; fuel, lighting and heating; purchase of motortrucks and bicycles; maintenance, repair, and operation of four motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles and motortrucks and bicycles; freight and express charges; postage to foreign coun-

tries; telegraph and telephone service; teletype service and tolls (not to exceed \$1,000); first-aid outfits for use in the buildings occupied by employees of this Department; \$88,000.

Traveling expenses: For all necessary traveling expenses of the Department of Commerce except the Weather Bureau, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, Civil Aeronautics Board, and the Loan Agencies, such expenses to include the examination of estimates of appropriations in the field, \$115,000: *Provided*, That not exceeding \$2,500 of this appropriation shall be available for the hire of automobiles for travel on official business, without regard to the provisions of the Act of July 16, 1914 (5 U. S. C. 78), and not exceeding \$2,000 shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Office of the Secretary of Commerce.

Printing and binding: For all printing and binding for the Department of Commerce, except the Patent Office, the Civil Aeronautics Board, the Loan Agencies, and work done at the field printing plants of the Weather Bureau authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing, in accordance with the Act approved March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111, 220), \$380,000: *Provided*, That an amount not to exceed \$2,000 of this appropriation may be expended for salaries of persons detailed from the Government Printing Office for service as copy editors.

Salaries and expenses, National Inventors Council Service Staff: For all necessary expenses of the servicing staff of the National Inventors Council, including personal services in the District of Columbia, printing and binding and traveling expenses, \$125,000.

#### LOAN AGENCIES (COMMERCE)

Administrative expenses: Of the funds available for administrative expenses to the agencies placed under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce by section 402 of Reorganization Plan Numbered I under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1939 and Executive Order Numbered 9071 of February 24, 1942, \$150,000 is hereby made available to the Secretary for expenses in accordance therewith, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; printing and binding (\$3,000); lawbooks, books of reference and periodicals; not to exceed \$10,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; payment when specifically authorized by the Secretary of actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence to persons serving while away from their home, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Secretary: *Provided*, That none of the funds made available by this Act for administrative expenses of said agencies shall be obligated or expended unless and until an appropriate appropriation account shall have been established therefor pursuant to an appropriation warrant or a covering warrant, and all such expenditures shall be accounted for and audited in accordance with the Budget and Accounting Act, as amended.

#### EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Export-Import Bank of Washington, administrative expenses: Not to exceed \$308,600 of the funds of the Export-Import Bank of Wash-



ington, continued as an agency of the Government by the Act of September 26, 1940 (15 U. S. C. 713b), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for all administrative expenses of the bank, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks and books of reference; not to exceed \$500 for periodicals, newspapers, and maps; not to exceed \$19,000 for the temporary employment of persons or organizations for special services by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; and rent in the District of Columbia: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses (including special services performed on a contract or fee basis, but not including other personal services) in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the bank or in which it has an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof.

#### RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Not to exceed \$9,583,000 of the funds of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, established by the Act of January 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 5), shall be available during the fiscal year 1944 for administrative expenses of the Corporation and of The RFC Mortgage Company, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses, in accordance with the Standardized Government Travel Regulations and the Act of June 3, 1926, as amended (5 U. S. C. 821-833); printing and binding; lawbooks, books of reference, and not to exceed \$500 for periodicals and newspapers; rent in the District of Columbia; use of the services and facilities of the Federal Reserve banks; and all other necessary administrative expenses: *Provided*, That all necessary expenses in connection with the acquisition, operation, maintenance, improvement, or disposition of any real or personal property belonging to the Corporation or The RFC Mortgage Company or in which they have an interest, including expenses of collections of pledged collateral, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes hereof: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, except for the limitations in amounts hereinbefore specified, and the restrictions in respect to travel expenses, the administrative expenses and other obligations of the Corporation shall be incurred, allowed, and paid in accordance with the provisions of said Act of January 22, 1932, as amended.

#### BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

Salaries and expenses, age and citizenship certification: For salaries and expenses necessary for searching census records and supplying information incident to carrying out the provisions of the Social Security Act, and other statutory requirements with respect to citizenship, including personal services in the District of Columbia and binding records, \$250,000: *Provided*, That the procedure hereunder

for the furnishing from census records of evidence for the establishment of age of individuals shall be pursuant to regulations approved jointly by the Secretary of Commerce and the Social Security Board.

Customs statistics: For all salaries and expenses necessary for the collection, compilation, and periodic publication of statistics showing the United States exports and imports, including personal services in the District of Columbia, and items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of Commerce," \$470,000.

Compiling census reports and so forth: For salaries and expenses necessary for securing information for and compiling the census reports provided for by law, including personal services in the District of Columbia; temporary employees at per diem rates to be fixed by the Director of the Census; the cost of transcribing State, municipal, and other records; preparation of monographs on census subjects and other work of specialized character by contract or otherwise; purchase, exchange, maintenance, repair, and operation of two motor-propelled station wagons; construction and repair of tabulating machines and other mechanical appliances, and the rental or purchase and exchange of necessary machinery, appliances, and supplies, \$1,900,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the Census Bureau, in an amount not to exceed \$500, for attendance at meetings concerned with the collection of statistics when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

#### OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATOR OF CIVIL AERONAUTICS

General administration, Office of the Administrator: For necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; not to exceed \$4,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with aeronautics, when specifically authorized by the Administrator; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; hire, operation, maintenance, and repair of aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, instruments, equipment, and spare parts therefor; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$1,800,000.

Establishment of air-navigation facilities: For the acquisition and establishment by contract or purchase and hire of air-navigation facilities, including the equipment of additional civil airways for day and night flying; the construction of additional necessary lighting, radio, and other signaling and communicating structures and apparatus; the alteration and modernization of existing air-navigation facilities; the acquisition of the necessary sites by lease or grant; and hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles, \$4,100,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation and the unexpended balances of all appropriations heretofore made under this head for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 are hereby consolidated and shall be disbursed and accounted for as one fund and remain available until June 30, 1944.



**Maintenance and operation of air-navigation facilities:** For necessary expenses of operation and maintenance of air-navigation facilities and air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; and not to exceed 3 cents per mile for travel, in privately owned automobiles within the limits of their official posts of duty, of employees engaged in the maintenance and operation of remotely controlled air-navigation facilities; \$19,650,000.

**Technical development:** For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), relative to such developmental work and service testing as tends to the creation of improved air-navigation facilities, including landing areas, aircraft, aircraft engines, propellers, appliances, personnel, and operation methods, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; cleaning and repair of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; and purchase of reports, documents, plans, and specifications, \$542,000.

**Enforcement of safety regulations:** For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended (49 U. S. C. 401), and the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), relating to safety regulations, except air-traffic control, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; employment of attorneys and examiners on a fee basis (not to exceed \$7,500); hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; \$2,300,000.

**Civilian pilot training:** For all necessary expenses of the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics in carrying out the duties, powers, and functions devolving upon it pursuant to the authority contained in the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended (49 U. S. C. 751, 752), and as further amended, but limited to the training of sufficient persons, presently enrolled in the civilian pilot training program, to produce seven thousand two hundred instructor course graduates for the Army, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; not to exceed \$1,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings of organizations concerned with the purposes of this appropriation when authorized by the Administrator; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; purchase, cleaning, and repair of special aviation wearing apparel and parachutes; traveling expenses; not to exceed \$100,000 for the purchase of aircraft for administrative purposes; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of aircraft and passenger-carrying automobiles; pay at a rate of \$50 per month to persons subject to service in the Army of the United States but not on active duty therein, while undergoing training and during one or more periods while awaiting assignment between courses (not exceeding two months between any two courses) pursuant to the Civilian Pilot Training Act of 1939, as amended, travel and subsistence of trainees, \$29,400,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$441,000 of this amount may be transferred to the

appropriation "Enforcement of safety regulations, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for expenditure in connection with payment of salaries and travel of personnel engaged in supervision and promotion of the safety features of the civilian pilot training program, and not to exceed \$258,662 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the program: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available after September 1, 1943, to pay any member of the enlisted reserve on inactive status.

Maintenance and operation, Washington National Airport: For salaries and expenses incident to the care, operation, maintenance, and protection of the Washington National Airport, including the operation, repair, and maintenance of passenger-carrying automobiles, and not to exceed \$1,000 for the purchase, cleaning, and repair of uniforms, \$505,000.

Development of landing areas: The consolidated appropriation under this head in the Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1943, shall remain available until June 30, 1944, without warrant action: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$158,000 may be transferred to the appropriation "General administration, Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics", for necessary expenses in connection with the general administration of the development of landing areas program.

The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in this Act shall be available from and including July 1, 1943, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1943, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The foregoing appropriations under the Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics shall be available for the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, atlases, maps, and periodicals; traveling expenses; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or other agencies serving aviation; and the purchase, cleaning, and repair of special wearing apparel (including skis and snowshoes).

#### CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

Civil Aeronautics Board, salaries and expenses: For all necessary expenses of the Civil Aeronautics Board in exercising the powers and performing the duties vested in and imposed upon it by the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 401), as amended, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; traveling expenses (including travel and miscellaneous expenses incidental to the investigation of accidents involving certificated aircraft operated by air carriers occurring outside the continental limits of the United States); contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of expert and other witnesses; temporary employment of attorneys, examiners, consultants, experts, and guards on a contract or fee basis without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes; salaries and traveling expenses of employees detailed to attend courses of training conducted by the Government or industries serving aviation;



expenses of examination of estimates of appropriations in the field; purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals and newspapers; hire and operation of aircraft; hire, maintenance, repair, and operation of passenger-carrying automobiles; purchase and hire of special wearing apparel and equipment for aviation purposes (including rubber boots, snowshoes, and skis); \$1,214,000: *Provided*, That this appropriation shall be available, when specifically authorized by the Chairman of the Board, for expenses of attendance at meetings of associations, organizations, or other properly constituted bodies concerned with aeronautics (not to exceed \$4,000).

Printing and binding: For printing and binding, \$12,000.

#### COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

For all necessary salaries and expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, including purchase of not more than four motor-propelled station wagons and maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled or horse-drawn vehicles, purchase of motorcycles with side car not to exceed \$500, surveying instruments, including their exchange, rubber boots, canvas and rubber gloves, goggles, and caps, coats, and aprons for stewards' departments on vessels, packing, crating, and transporting personal household effects of commissioned officers when transferred from one official station to another for permanent duty, and of commissioned officers who die while on active duty and funeral expenses of commissioned officers, as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402), extra compensation at not to exceed \$15 per month to each member of the crew of a vessel when assigned duties as bomber or fathometer reader, extra compensation at not to exceed \$1 per day for each station to employees of the Coast Guard and the Weather Bureau while observing tides or currents or tending seismographs; services of one tide observer in the District of Columbia at not to exceed \$1 per day, and compensation, not otherwise appropriated for, of persons employed in the field work, for operation, maintenance, and repair of an airplane for photographic survey, and expenses incident to the execution of field work upon approval by the head of the Bureau, to be expended in accordance with the regulations relating to the Coast and Geodetic Survey subscribed by the Secretary of Commerce, and under the following heads:

Field expense, coastal surveys: For surveys and necessary resurveys of coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans and the Gulf of Mexico under the jurisdiction of the United States; continuing researches in physical hydrography relating to harbors and bars, and for tidal and current observations on the coasts of the United States or other coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States; compilation of the Coast Pilot, including the employment of pilots and nautical experts; the preparation or purchase of plans and specifications of vessels and the employment of hull draftsmen; the reimbursement, under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, of officers of the Coast and Geodetic Survey for food, clothing, medicines, and other supplies furnished for the temporary relief of distressed persons in remote localities and to shipwrecked persons temporarily provided for by them, not to exceed a total of \$500 and actual necessary expenses

of officers of the field force temporarily ordered to the office in the District of Columbia for consultation with the director, \$444,000.

**Magnetic and seismological work:** For continuing magnetic and seismological observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith in all parts of the United States; making magnetic and seismological observations in other regions under the jurisdiction of the United States; purchase of additional magnetic and seismological instruments; and lease of sites where necessary and the erection of temporary magnetic and seismological buildings, \$80,000.

**Geodetic control surveys:** For continuing lines of exact levels between the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts; determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse to establish the control for a national mapping program, and for the control of Federal, State, boundary, county, city, and other surveys and engineering works in all parts of the United States; including printing and binding and traveling expenses; special geodetic surveys of first-order triangulation and leveling in regions subject to earthquakes, not exceeding \$10,000; determining field astronomic positions and the variation of latitude, including the maintenance and operation of the latitude observatories at Ukiah, California, and Gaithersburg, Maryland; establishing lines of exact levels, determining geographic positions by triangulation and traverse, and making astronomic observations in Alaska; and continuing gravity observations in the United States and for making such observations in regions under the jurisdiction of the United States and also on islands and coasts adjacent thereto, \$374,000.

**Vessels:** For repair of vessels, and replacement of equipment thereon, exclusive of engineers' supplies and other ship chandlery, \$85,000.

**Pay of officers and men on vessels:** For all necessary employees to man and equip the vessels, including professional seamen serving as mates on vessels of the Survey, to execute the work of the Survey herein provided for and authorized by law, \$630,000.

**Pay, commissioned officers:** For pay and allowances prescribed by law for not to exceed one hundred and seventy-one commissioned officers on the active list and of officers retired in accordance with existing law, including payment of six months' death gratuity as authorized by section 9 of the Act of January 19, 1942 (Public Law 402). \$790,000.

**Office force:** For personal services, in the District of Columbia, \$1,060,000.

**Office expenses:** For purchase of new instruments (except surveying instruments), including their exchange, materials, equipment, and supplies required in the instrument shop, carpenter shop, and chart division; journals, books of reference, maps, charts, and subscriptions; copper plates, chart paper, printer's ink, copper, zinc, and chemicals for electrotyping and photographing; engraving, printing, photographing, rubber gloves, and electrotyping supplies; photolithographing and printing charts for immediate use; stationery for office and field parties; transportation of instruments and supplies when not charged to field expenses; telegrams; washing; office furniture, repairs; miscellaneous expenses, contingencies of all kinds, not exceeding \$90 for streetcar fares, \$300,000.



**Aeronautical charts:** For compilation and printing of aeronautical charts, including personal services in the District of Columbia (not to exceed \$213,000), operation of airplane for check flights, and aerial photographs, execution of ground surveys at air terminals, and the purchase of drafting, photographic, photolithographic, and printing supplies and equipment, \$394,000.

Appropriations herein made for traveling expenses or for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall not be available for allowance to civilian or other officers for subsistence while on duty at Washington (except as hereinbefore provided for officers of the field force ordered to Washington for short periods for consultation with the director), except as now provided by law.

The appropriation in this title herein for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$650, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Coast and Geodetic Survey when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed \$2,500 of the appropriations herein made for the Coast and Geodetic Survey shall be available for the payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such architects, engineers, scientists, and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

#### BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE

**Departmental salaries and expenses:** For personal services (not to exceed \$1,310,000) and other necessary expenses of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at the seat of government in performing the duties imposed by law or in pursuance of law; newspapers (not exceeding \$1,500), periodicals, and books of reference; contract stenographic reporting services; fees and mileage of witnesses, and other contingent expenses in the District of Columbia; \$1,359,000: *Provided*, That expenses, except printing and binding and traveling expenses, of field studies or surveys conducted by departmental personnel of the Bureau shall be payable from the amount herein appropriated.

**Field office service:** For salaries (not to exceed \$260,000) and all other expenses necessary to operate and maintain regional, district, and cooperative branch offices for the collection and dissemination of information useful in the development and improvement of commerce throughout the United States and its possessions, including foreign and domestic newspapers (not exceeding \$300), periodicals and books of reference, \$295,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available in an amount not to exceed \$6,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the promotion of foreign and domestic commerce, or either, and also expenses of illustrating the work of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by showing of maps, charts, and graphs at such meetings, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

## PATENT OFFICE

**Salaries:** For personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$3,410,000.

**Photolithographing:** For producing copies of weekly issue of drawings of patents and designs; reproduction of copies of drawings and specifications of exhausted patents, designs, trade-marks, and other papers, such other papers when reproduced for sale to be sold at not less than cost plus 10 per centum; reproduction of foreign patent drawings; photo prints of pending application drawings; and photostat and photographic supplies and dry mounts, \$225,000: *Provided*, That the headings of the drawings for patented cases may be multigraphed in the Patent Office for the purpose of photolithography.

**Miscellaneous expenses:** For purchase and exchange of law, professional, and other reference books and publications and scientific books; expenses of transporting publications of patents issued by the Patent Office to foreign governments; directories, furniture, filing cases; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger-carrying automobiles; for investigating the question of public use or sale of inventions for one year or more prior to filing applications for patents, and such other questions arising in connection with applications for patents and the prior art as may be deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Patents; for expense attending defense of suits instituted against the Commissioner of Patents, and for other contingent and miscellaneous expenses of the Patent Office, \$65,000.

**Printing and binding:** For printing the weekly issue of patents, designs, trade-marks, exclusive of illustrations; and for printing, engraving illustrations, and binding the Official Gazette, including weekly and annual indices, \$740 000; for miscellaneous printing and binding, \$60,000; in all, \$800,000.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$500, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Patent Office when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

## NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

**Salaries and expenses:** For all salaries and expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Act establishing the National Bureau of Standards, approved March 3, 1901 (5 U. S. C. 591, 597; 15 U. S. C. 271-278), and of Acts supplementary thereto affecting the functions of the Bureau and specifically including the functions as set forth under the Bureau of Standards in the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act 1935", including personal services in the District of Columbia; rental of laboratories in the field, building of temporary experimental structures, communication service, transportation service; streetcar fares not exceeding \$100, expenses of the visiting committee, compensation and expenses of medical officers of the Public Health Service detailed to the National Bureau of Standards for the purpose of maintaining a first-aid station and making clinical observations; compiling and disseminating scientific and technical data; demonstrating the results of the Bureau's work by exhibits or otherwise as may be deemed most effective; purchases of supplies, materials, stationery, electric power, fuel for heat, light, and power,



and accessories of all kinds needed in the work of the Bureau, including supplies for office, laboratory, shop, and plant, and cleaning and toilet supplies, gloves, goggles, rubber boots and aprons; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards; operation, maintenance, and repair of a passenger automobile; purchases of equipment of all kinds, including its repair and exchange; periodicals and reference books, including their exchange; and translation of technical articles:

Operation and administration: For the general operation and administration of the Bureau; improvement and care of the grounds; plant equipment; necessary repairs and alterations to buildings; \$441,000, of which amount \$11,000 shall be available immediately.

Testing, inspection, and information service: For calibrating and certifying measuring instruments, apparatus, and standards in terms of the national standards; the preparation and distribution of standard materials; the broadcasting of radio signals of standard frequency; the testing of equipment, materials, and supplies in connection with Government purchases; the improvement of methods of testing; advisory services to governmental agencies on scientific and technical matters; and supplying available information to the public, upon request, in the field of physics, chemistry, and engineering; \$1,010,000.

Research and development: For the maintenance and development of national standards of measurement; the development of improved methods of measurement; the determination of physical constants and the properties of materials; the investigation of mechanisms and structures, including their economy, efficiency, and safety; the study of fluid resistance and the flow of fluids and heat; the investigation of radiation, radioactive substances, and X-rays; the study of conditions affecting radio transmission; the development of methods of chemical analysis and synthesis, and the investigation of the properties of rare substances; investigations relating to the utilization of materials, including lubricants and liquid fuels; the study of new processes and methods of fabrication; and the solutions of problems arising in connection with standards, \$808,000.

Standards for commerce: For cooperation with Government purchasing agencies, industries, and national organizations in developing specifications and facilitating their use; for encouraging the application of the latest developments in the utilization and standardization of building materials; for the development of engineering and safety codes, simplified-practice recommendations, and commercial standards of quality and performance, \$190,000.

Construction of wind tunnel: For the construction of a building and wind tunnel and the purchase of necessary equipment therefor to facilitate the testing of designs of aircraft bombs and projectiles, \$110,000, to be immediately available.

During the fiscal year 1944 the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government having funds available for scientific investigations and requiring cooperative work by the National Bureau of Standards on scientific investigations within the scope of the functions of that Bureau, and which the National Bureau of Standards is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, transfer to the National Bureau of Standards such sums as may be necessary to carry on such investigations. The Secretary of the Treasury shall

transfer on the books of the Treasury Department any sums which may be authorized hereunder, and such amounts shall be placed to the credit of the National Bureau of Standards for performance of work for the department or establishment from which the transfer is made, including, where necessary, travel expenses and compensation for personal services in the District of Columbia and in the field.

The appropriation in this title for traveling expenses shall be available for the National Bureau of Standards in an amount not to exceed \$4,500 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with standardization and research or either, when incurred on the written authority of the Secretary of Commerce.

Not to exceed \$100,000 of funds available to the Bureau by appropriation and transfer shall be available for payment of part-time or intermittent employment in the District of Columbia, or elsewhere, of such scientists and technicians as may be contracted for by the Secretary of Commerce, in his discretion, at a rate of pay not exceeding \$25 per diem for any person so employed.

Of the foregoing amounts for the National Bureau of Standards not to exceed \$2,200,000 may be expended for personal services in the District of Columbia.

#### WEATHER BUREAU

Salaries and expenses: For salaries and expenses necessary for carrying into effect in the United States and possessions, on ships at sea, and elsewhere when directed by the Secretary of Commerce, the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of an Act approved October 1, 1890 (15 U. S. C. 311-313), and section 803 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 (49 U. S. C. 603), including investigations of atmospheric phenomena; cooperation with other public agencies and societies and institutions of learning; purchase of books of reference; traveling expenses, including not to exceed \$1,500 for attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Bureau when authorized by the Secretary of Commerce; maintenance, operation, and repair of passenger automobiles; repair, alterations, and improvements to existing buildings and care and preservation of grounds, including the construction of necessary outbuildings and sidewalks on public streets, abutting Weather Bureau grounds; the erection of temporary buildings for living quarters of observers; telephone rentals, and telegraphing, telephoning, and cabling reports and messages, rates to be fixed by the Secretary of Commerce by agreement with the companies performing the service; and establishment, equipment, and maintenance of meteorological offices and stations, \$8,970,000, of which not to exceed \$872,800 may be expended for departmental personal services in the District of Columbia; not to exceed \$1,500 for the contribution of the United States to the cost of the office of the secretariat of the International Meteorological Committee; and not to exceed \$10,000 for the maintenance of a printing office in the city of Washington for the printing of weather maps, bulletins, circulars, forms, and other publications: *Provided*, That no printing shall be done by the Weather Bureau that can be done at the Government Printing Office without impairing the service of said Bureau.



Hereafter, Weather Bureau part-time employees, appointed by designation or otherwise under regulations of the Civil Service Commission for observational work, may perform odd jobs in the installation, repair, improvement, alteration, cleaning, or removal of Government property and receive compensation therefor under regulations to be prescribed by the Chief of the Weather Bureau.

Extra compensation at not to exceed \$5 per day may be paid to employees of other Government agencies in Alaska, and in other territorial possessions for taking and transmitting meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau.

The appropriations "Maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities", Office of Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and "Salaries and expenses", Weather Bureau, shall be available, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Commerce, for furnishing to employees of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau in Alaska free emergency medical services by contract or otherwise and medical supplies, and for the purchase, transportation, and storage of food and other subsistence supplies for resale to such employees, the proceeds from such resales to be credited to the appropriation from which the expenditure for such supplies was made; and appropriations of the Civil Aeronautics Administration and the Weather Bureau, available for travel, shall be available for the travel expenses of appointees of said agencies from the point of engagement in the United States to their posts of duty at any point outside the continental limits of the United States or in Alaska.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944".

#### TITLE IV—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay in excess of \$2 per volume for the current and future volumes of the United States Code Annotated or in excess of \$3.25 per volume for the current or future volumes of the Lifetime Federal Digest.

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid to any person for the filling of any position for which he or she has been nominated after the Senate has voted not to approve of the nomination of said person.

SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment, the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation contained in this Act, shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction,

shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 404. This Act may be cited as the "Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Act, 1944".

Approved July 1, 1943.









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